GEU. STARR

Advertisement need for with Pain.

ception to be given Senator-elect Logan, but Senator Oglebsy stated he could

have nothing to do with the affair. It is pos-sible that some such misunderstanding may arise between the Illinois delegation and the

penter, as some of the Illinois Congressmen have

indicated their intentions not to participate in the receptions. The most elaborate prepar-ations, however, have been made for the affair.

SLIGHTLY AN ERROR. The report printed here to-day that the Democrats had found a witness who would testify in regard to the cipher telegrams passing between

Kentucky.

THE BLODGETT COMMITTEE

THE BLODGETT COMMITTEE

most reliable intimations that can be gathered are that the report will exonerate Judge

Blodgett from any impeachable charges, but

will severely censure the conduct of several of the subordinate officials of the Court, and espe-

CHIEF JOSEPH AS A DIPLOMAT.

AN OPINION.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice this morning in-structed Chairman Durham to report Revised

Statutes authorizing the appointment and pay of Supervisors of Elections and special Deputy Marshals. The Committee also decided to re-

port a bill segulating the mileage of Marshali and for other purposes.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent Government loan since yesterday's report aggregate \$5,058,-

The Revenue Agent at Raleigh, N. C., reports capturing a number of distilleries and stills, and a large quantity of low-wines and whisky. In the flight two moopshiners were wounded.

DECLINES TO ACT.

Postmaster-General Key declines to re-establish the Spring Garden (Ala.) Post-Office, closed on account of maltreating Special-Agent Williams, who had arrested the Postmaster for speculating in stamps. He says he may reconsider the matter when the case of Alabama against Williams is disposed of.

THE PRESIDENT AT CHURCH.

VOLUME XXXXIX.

PRINCESS LOUISE. "All For-Lorne."

The Boys are Going For the "Spring Ulsters."

STYLE-"MARQUIS OF LORNE." We Received the Third Lot Yesterday.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., in-

troducers of New Styles, Wide-Awake and Popular Clothiers of Manly Forms with Stylish Raiment.

If you want new, fashionable Clothes for yourself or your children, we recommend Willoughby, Hill & Co. We have an interest in their success. We believe every word they say, and want you to also. You will see more new and stylish goods there than at any other store. Their class of trade is the best. Here they are, right in the centre of the most prosperous city in the world; thousands of the bestdressed gentlemen passing and repassing (some of them come in) every moment, and you can see that they must show the best and latest

styles, or else "rust out." NOTHING RUSTY ABOUT WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., Unsurpassable Tailors and Clothiers and sometimes called Boston Square-Dealing Clothing House,

Cor. Clark & Madison-sts.

Branch Store, 532 Milwaukee-av. cor. Rucker-st.; another Branch Store, 238, 240, 242 Blue Island-av... cor. Twelfth-st.

LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR CLOTH ING HOUSE IN CHICAGO. OPEN TILL NINE EVERY NIGHT.

WATCHES. WALTHAM WATCHES.

ACCURACY, DURABILITY.

Watches in all styles and grades for Ladies, Men, and Roys, at the lowest possible cost of produ Visit us for prices before buying.

N. MATSON & CO.,

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS, STATE AND MONROE-STS.

J. L. HATHAWAY, COAL.

38 MARKET-ST., COR. RANDOLPH. 1 North Market-st. 267 Archer-av.

All orders by mail, or either Telephone, will receive prompt attention.

Liberal Discounts made to the city and country trade.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. TEN PER CENT

DISCOUNT

On all Garments ordered of us during February. Spring Styles Issued. Standard the Highest.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors, Wabash-av. cor. Monroe-st. EARLY SPRING, 1879.

Onr first Invoices of CHOICE IMPORTED WOOLENS for GEN-TLEMEN are now being opened. TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors.

CALIFORNIA PLUMS.

Dried Plums, pitted and unpitted, which we offer by the box and pound at extremely low prices.

HUNG KONG TEA CO. 110 & 112 Madison-st.

Seal Sacques, Ladies' Fine Furs, Buffalo Robes, Fur Robes, Lap Robes, and Blankets closed out at cost and less by

EDDY, HARVEY & CO. 241 & 243 Madison-st. FOR SALE. VESSELMEN AND OTHERS!

WASHINGTON.

The Programme Decided Upon by the Republican Senators.

Measures to Be Pressed Outside of the Appropriation Bills.

Increasing Inharmony Apparent in the Ranks of the Democracy.

The More Moderate of Them Hesitate to Take the Respon-

A Day's Debate in the Senate on the Anti-Chinese Bill.

Prospect [that the Measure Will Command a Bare Majority on Its Passage.

Argument of President Green in the Telegraphic Toll Investigation.

Another Business-Like Letter from the President to Collector Merritt.

Secretary Sherman Predicts a Deficiency of \$27,000,000 Next Year.

WORK LAID OUT. DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.-At the Republican Senate caucus to-day it was decided that the Appropriation bills should be given the rightof-way in the order of business, and, in the intervals, that the following measures should be considered in the order named: Edmund's resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the payment of claims to d'sloyal persons; second, the Geneva Award pill; third, a day for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia; fourth, the consideration of a bill to render effective the laws against polygamy, and to disqualify polygamists from performing jury duty; fifth, the Internal Revenue bill, including the reduction of the tax upon tobacco.

To the Western Associated Fress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Republican embers of the Senate, in caucus this morning, adopted the report presented by the Committee appointed to arrange an order of business for the remainder of the session. It was agreed that the Post-Office Appropriation bill shall be taken up as soon as the pending measure in regard to Chinese immigration is disposed of, and that preference shall be given to other regular appropriation bills, including the River and Harbor bill, over all other business thereafter.

The following measures are to be given consideration (not to interfere with the appropriation bills when read) in the order named: The probilis when read) in the order named: The pro-posed constitutional amendment on the subject of the war claims; the bill for the further dis-tribution of the Geneva Award; Mr. Windom's

tribution of the Geneva Award; Mr. Windom's proposition authorizing an inquiry and report to be made upon the advisability of extending Government aid for the colonization of colored people, and various measures concerning the Disfrict of Columbia, for which one day is to be setapart.

It was also agreed that from and after next Monday the sessions of the Senate shall begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that a portion of each morning hour shall be devoted to "unobjected business" on the calendar, under what is known as the "Anthony Rule."

JOHN.

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Heather Chinee occupied the entire attention of the Senate this afternoon, and Mr. Dennis Kearney would have been delighted could he have heard the speeches of Sargent and Booth, Republicans, and Morgan and Grover, Democrats. For nce representatives of the two great political parties agreed, and displayed a rivalry as to which should outdo the other in denouncing Ah uld outdo the other in denouncing Ah Sin and his countrymen. It was expected that after this quartette of speeches in favor of it the House Anti-Chinese bill would have been passed by a decided majority, made up on the two sides of the chamber, but Stanley Matthews claimed the floor, and made one of the most powerful and eloquent speeches of the present session

AGAINST THE BILL. He had the moral courage to denounce the cru-sade against the Chinese with great firmness and earnestness, and especially condemned the present attempt to break our treaty with their Government. His remarks produced such an effect that the managers of the bill moved an adjournment rather than risk a vote, but they feel sanguine that they have votes enough edged to carry the bill.

The negotiations attempted between our Government and the Chinese Embassy here have failed, the latter declining to recede in any way from the Burlingame treaty.

SOUTH CAROLINA. DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13 .- The indictment, trial, and conviction of Samuel Lee, of Sumter, S. C., for having failed as Judge of Probate of that county to keep his office open ast November, is another instance of the prostitution of the forms of law for the purpose of political persecution. After the last election some of the white Democrats of Sumter, who were offended at Lee's attempts to expose the frauds by which they had carried the county hired a half-witted negro to go to Lee's office and insult him, and get up a fight with bim. The attack was made, and a great crowd gather-ed around to witness the fight, but Lee forunately escaped. The negro who had been used as a tool of the cowardly Democrats soon after turned State's evidence and exposed the conspiracy, and on his testimony Lee made a complaint before a United States Commissioner complaint before a United States Commissioner in Charleston against the conspirators for interfering with him in the discharge of his duties as a United States Commissioner. In order to make this complaint it was necessary for him to be absent from Sumter for several days. On his return he turned over his office to his successor, but since Congress met he has been appointed to be Postmaster at Sumter by President Hayes. The prospection, conviction, and dent Hayes. The prosecution, conviction, and sentence are for the purpose of preventing him from accepting the office, and to drive him out

MEXICO. PROPOSITION FOR A NEW TREATY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Senator Stanley Matthews is moving to have three Commis

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

scheme and introduced his joint resolution with the following whereases:

WHEREAS, It is the desire and wish of the Government and people of the United States of America to maintain the most amicable relations with

the following whereases:

WHEREAS, It is the desire and wish of the Government and people of the United States of America to maintain the most amicable relations with the Republic of Mexico, as exemplified and set forth by the twenty-first and twenty-second articles of the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848, and reaffirmed by Art, 7 of Gadsden treaty of Dec. 30, 1853; and.

WHEREAS, It is believed to be manifestly to the interests of the people of both Governments to extend and increase by all proper means the exchance of products, and to facilitate and foster the most liberal commercial relations between the people of the two Governments; and
WHEREAS, Many citizens of the United States have invested their capital, and others are desirons of investing, in the Republic of Mexico, in mining, the construction of railroads, banking, farming, stock-raising, and merchandising, and in other enterprises, and in this view, with the purpose of increasing said investments, which are believed to be mutually beneficial to the people of both Governments, a treaty is deemed necessary.

IN THE HOUSE. A LITTLE GAME SPOILED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Democrats tried to take snap judgment on the Republicans in the matter of unscating Bisbee, the Florida Republican, this morning, but were outgener-aied. The Democrats knew that the Repubwho had charge of the minority report, and who was best informed as to Bisbee's case, was absent from the House sick, and could not be here before Wednesday. Accord-ingly the effort was made to oust Bisbee without permitting his case to be fairly stated to the House. The Democrats were more zealous to do this, as it is believed that there are seven Democrats who have studied the case, and who are convinced of

BISBEE'S RIGHT TO HIS SEAT. The Republicans, perceiving the Democratic plan, raised the question of consideration, and defeated the Democrats in the first instance, but the latter resorted to filibustering so as to gain time, and to allow the Democratic absentees to arrive. The Republicans then in turn resorted to filibustering, and forced the Democrats to postpone the mat-

Of the right and equity of Bisbee to his seat there can be no possible doubt. The result ef all this filibustering was that

THE SUGAR BILL. which had been assigned for to-day, lost its place, the intervening time before the eulogy on the late Representative Hartridge being occupied with the Legislative bill.

After this great bill with its obnoxious provisions is passed, there remains the Sundry Civil bill, which involves \$30,000,000, and there are but little more than two weeks remaining i the session.

DEFICIENCY. A letter from Secretary Sherman was read in the House to-day which may well cause Congress to stop in its career of extravagant appropriations. The Secretary of the Treasury called attention to the fact that there is a threatened dediciency of over \$27,000,000 in the expenditures of the current fiscal year, and he commends that authority be given to sell oonds to meet this deficiency rather than to increase taxation. If the session were not so far advanced there is no doubt that the mass of Democrats would be disposed to report the restoration of the income tax. It appears to be their plan to ultimately abolish taxation on tobacco, and possibly on whisky, and to have a large income tax.

REPRESENTATIVE BAKER, of Indiana, has an amendment to offer to the Legislative Appropriation bill which will be of alarming interest to the Clerks of Federal Courts. The statutes provide that the Judges of the Circuit Courts and of the District Courts may appoint Cierks. The custom generally is to appoint but one Clerk for both offices, and many districts the same official made a Master in Chancery, and allowed to receive large fees in foreclosure suits. The fees of some of these offices are said to have amounted to extravagant sums. The Cierk of the Indianapolis circuit, who recently died, saved several hundred thousands of dollars out of his position, and his successor, in a single case of railroad foreclosure, has made, a fee of \$20,000. Bakerla assuring to sor, in a single case of railroad foreclosure, has made a fee of \$20,000. Baker's amendment proposes that these Cierks shall not be made Masters in Chancery, or be authorized to receive these large fees, and that their terms of office shall be limited to eight years.

THE TELEGRAPH.

DR. GREEN'S ARGUMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.-The Senate Committee on Railroads this morning heard arguments with respect to Senator Jones' bill authorizing railroad companies to construct and maintain telegraph lines for commercial purposes, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other pur-

Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, stated he was led to make a statement by the misrepresentation of facts, and very limited knowledge of the subject under which Congress appeared to be acting. He desired to say that in his judgment there was no need for this legislation, and that it accomplished nothing in the direction of what it simed at. If the aim was to establish a competition to the Western Union Telegraph Company, such competition was

IN A BAD DIRECTION. It went no further than present legislation, for it merely gave the right to do what those railroads which had telegraph lines and those which had not had been doing for twenty years past. There are few railroads that bad any lines of telegraph, and fewer still that had any lines of poles. The Baltimore & Onio, he supposed, controlled more miles of wire than any other railroad company. The New York Central had not a foot of wire, and he could mention half a dozen lines that had no wire. Nineteen out of every twenty of the railroads used the wires of the Western Union. Whether using their own telegraph lines or the Western Union's they got a proportion of the tolls received if they had a contract with the Western Union. Now, these contracts had been sustained by the Courts as being both legal and in consonance with public requirements, so that even in the case of the Bal-timore & Onio Road the Western Union were able successfully to restrain them from opening up lines that were in direct competition. As he set out to say, the proposed bill

ACCOMPLISHED NOTHING, because any telegraph company and a railroad company organized might, under the statutes of the State of New York, and most of the States under the act of 1866 referred to in the proposed bill, get all the benefits which this bill gives, and which the Western Union Company had. That statute was in some degree a compact with his Company, for the Government eserved the right of transmitting the message of the Post-Office Department at its own rates, and also of taking possession of the telegraph lines at a valuation. The Government had fixed their rates ever since, and the Company had faithfully observed them, and, although not bound to accept the Government rates, except for Post-Office Department messages, they had

APPLIED THE SAME RATES to all Government departmental business and its subordinate services in all parts of the coun-try. Was it becoming, then, for the Govern-ment, now that the Company had extended their lines into distaut territories, now that they had opened up Arizona and Lower California, where there was little or no business, to assume the authority to fix the whole of the Company's rates and make that investment valueless! He knew that the Company he represented had been alluded to as

A MAMMOTH MONOPOLY. sioners appointed to open negotiations with He admitted that it was a strong corporation, Mexico for the purpose of a commercial treaty. but strong corporations had weak, poor stock-Stanley Matthews is firmly in favor of such a holders. A very large number of the stockholdthe following are extrac.s:

the Company's business, was it becoming for them now to pass
an amendment to the bargain? They were in an amendment to the bargain they were in no sense a monopoly. The country was open to anybody and everybody that wasted to build telegraph lines. There were many who had tried it over and over again, but experience had demonstrated what the logic of the case would demonstrated. show,-that one telegraph company could do show,—that one telegraph combing could do
the business at a lower rate than two, or even
three or four, because, if they had to duplicate
the expense and divide the revenues, there
would certainly be

LESS PROFIT left than one company, with only a single ex-

left than one company, with only a single expense and doing all the business, would have.

The Chairman—Your Company perhaps can do it, but will it?

Dr. Green assumed that it would and does.

They had already broken down an opposition backed by millionaires, and the only result was to lower the rates.

Mr. Dorsey—That is rather a proof in favor of conventions.

Mr. Dorsey—That is rather a proof in favor of competition.

Dr. Green replied that a year after the competition had terminated, after the other companies had pooled together, the average reduction was four and one-half cents per message. During the last year the price averaged 38½ cents per message, as against \$1.48 ten years previously, when consolidation was first perfected. A reduction of rates had been steadily going on, and was it not time the Western Union were increasing their charges? There was no company in the universe that would send a message the same distance for the same money.

The Chairman—I am of the opinion that what has done more to agitate this question and cause a great many people to call for some legislation on the subject is what is regarded as a great monopoly on the part of The Associated Press.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

monopoly on the part of THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

I would like to know, for my own information, if it is proper, what relations exist between what is known as the Associated Press and the Western Union Company.

Mr. Dorsey—And the public press?

The Chairman—Of course.

Dr. Green—I am very much obliged for this question, and it gives me great pleasure to answer it, for there is absolutely nothing to conceal in connection with those relations. Announcements have been made by us again and again that we would transmit the dispatches of any other associations of like service for a like price without favor of any kind. Now, an opposition paper comes to us and wishes us to transmit a special report for the same rate as we send one of the Western Associated Press papers, or else they must have that same report. Well, we say, "We cannot give von that report, because it does not belong to us." We have always unde concessions to outside papers where they are reasonable.

The Chairman—Is there anything in your contract with the Associated Press that would prevent your sending the news of other combinations if you wished?

Dr. Green—Nothing whatever, except that we cannot afford to supply anybody at a tenth or a niftieth part of the price paid by our pest customers.

The Chairman—Do you know what the ar-

or a fitteth part of the price pand by our best customers.

The Chairman—Do you know what the arrangement is between the Associated Press and other papers?

Dr. Green—I can only say I have some knowledge. The Western Associated Press and the Associated Press of New York make arrangements with us for

NEWS BY CABLE.

But we have nothing to do with the news.

Senator Matthews—Have you not used your power under the act of 1866 to make contracts with the various railroad companies, that they snail not give to other telegraph companies the privileges to which they are entitled under that act?

Dr. Green-No, sir. We have not Be tween here and New York there is really no economical advantage in having our poles on the raitroad. I wish our lines between Washington and New York were on the highway. We could MAINTAIN THEM CHEAPER. Through the wilder parts of the country there is a material advantage in having them on the

is a material advantage in having them on the railroad.

Senator Matthews—Have you not contracted with any railroad for the exclusive right to erect lines on their road!

Dr. Green—We have very many such contracts with railroads for the exclusive right of way, and I assume that this bill would not affect them, as there are plenty of other avenues open.

Mr. Matthews—Yes, yes, but let me put my question. Under the act of 1866, as you yourself interpret it, any organization organized, say in New York, for telegraphic purposes may go upon any post-road, which meludes railroads (even in spite of local legislation), into Florida, for instance, where the State Legislature has passed an enactment forbidding it, it gives you a national stance, where the State Legislature has passed an enactment forbidding it, it gives you a national privilege over all national post-roads. That being so, is it not a fact that in the case of the Pensacola Telegraph Company you made contracts for the entire track. Where you can, you

have made contracts with the railroad co whereby you bind them to PROHIBIT ANY OTHER TELEGRAPH COMPANY to come on that post road, notwithstanding that the act gives them the right to go on an

Dr. Green-In the first place it does not give Dr. Green—In the first place it does not give them the right to go on any railroad without the railroad company's permission. It gives them the right to maintain and operate lines, having first acquired the right to place them there. That power is given by the States. There is nothing absolutely prohibitory in all that, and i cannot see how this bill is going to help ir. On motion of Mr. Matthews the Committee then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HAYES TO MERRITT.

MORE "BUSINESS."
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Gen. Edwin S. Merritt, Collector of Customs of the Port of New York, has received the following letter from President

Hayes:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb.
4.—MY DEAR GENERAL: I congratulate you on your confirmation. It was a great gratification to me, very honorable to you, and will prove, I believe, of signal service to the country. My desire is that the office be conducted on strictly ousiness principles and according to the rules for the Civil Service which were recommended by the Civil Service which were recommended by the Civil Service which were recommended by the Civil Service which were recommended to mere influences from any quarter. Neither my recommendation, nor that of Secretary Sherman, or any member of Congress, or other influential person, must be specially regarded. Let appointments and removals be made on business principles, and accerding to rules. There must, I assume, be a few confidential piaces filled by those you personally know to be trustworthy, but restrict the area of patronage to the narrowest limits. Let no man be put out merely because he is an friend. The good of the service should be the sole end in view. The best means yet presented, it seems to me, are the rules recommended by the Civil Service Commission. I shall issue no new order on the subject at present. I am glad you approve of the message, and I wish you to see that all that is expressed or implied in it is faithfully carried out.

Again congratulating you, and assuring you of my entire confidence, I remain sincerely,

R. B. HAYES.

To Gen. E. S. Merritt.

THE TUG OF WAR. LIVELY TIMES AHEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The report that the President contemplates calling the Senate in extra session to confirm the appointment of some outgoing Senators to foreign missions and other places is not true. The President has no intention of calling an extra session of the Senate. Among the measures which seem defeated for this Congress are th Reagan Anti-Discrimination bill and the Patent bill. An attempt will be made during the last six days of the session, however, when suspen-sions of rules are in order, to bring up the latter bill, but there is no probability that it can re-ceive the necessary two-thirds vote. The in-creasing conservatism of a considerable number of Democratic Senators, under the lead of Bayard, is

EXCITING ALARM IN BOURBON RANKS.

If the Republican newspapers should publish the statement that the Democrats are endeavoring to repeal United States laws framed to punish frauds at elections, so that the Democrats might be able to keep their majority in the House and out of the Penitentiary, it would be rejected as partisan. But when the Washington Post, the organ of advanced Bourboni peals to the Democracy to repeal these laws for

this very reason, there can be no longer any doubt as to the extremity of the Democratic case. Under the head of "Something to Think his decision not to take part in the re-About," there appeared in the Washington Post this morning a double-leaded leader, of which

this morning a double-leaded leader, of which the following are extrac.s:

While there is no serious doubt as to the repeal of the jurors' test oath, the far more important question of repealing the Federal Election law is still unsettled. The unfortunate and so it seems to us at this time, simost snicidal attitude assumed by Senator Bayard appears to have found adherents in the House: not many, indeed, but enough to jeopardize the narrow majority which enables the Democratic party to protect the rights and conserve the liberties of citizens. But when the repeal of the Election law is urged there are a few Democrats who meet it with the set repetition of the unfortunate doctrine advanced by Mr. Bayard to the effect that it would be revolutionary, "contrary to usage, and violent." Very well; we will not attempt to argue the case, but we will say that unless that Election law is repealed, unless the desperate hand of frantic Radicalism is now stayed with an emphasis admitting of no cavil as to its meaning, the next House will not be organized as a Democratic body. The Radical programme, fully resolved upon and completely calculated, is this: To carry all four of the California districts by the aid of a corruption fund and the Election law, to buy or brice with Canirmanships and Executive patronoge all Independents, Nationals, and Greenbackers elected to the next House, and finally to indict, convict, and imprison under the law seven Democratic members. The men selected for 'his treatment are King, of Louisiana, and Hull, of Florida, who are already under indictiment; Elam, of Louisiana; Shelley, of Alabama; Conner, of South Carolina, Chalmers, of Mississippi, and one other, to be chosen out of three or four names under consideration by the Caief Prefect of the National Police under our present laperial form of Government—Devens. This is all we have to offer. We hope the Democratic Sentors were in caucus this Democrate.

regard of the people generally.
Senator Garland—Are your people willing to

accord the black man all his rights under the Answer-I think they are, with this modification, namely: The white people generally would dissuade the negro by kind and conciliatory means from having anything to do with politics. while they would not exclude him from doing so. I think our people are against a limitation of suffrage or taking the suffrage away from

Senator Garland asked if Senators Kirkwood and Teller should go to Mississippi and make Republican speeches, how would they be re-

eived and treated? Ans.-I think the people would warmly welcome them as coming with honest intent to investigate the condition of affairs. Our people have endeavored to induce the best class of Republicans to vist our section, that the low degradation in the condition of the colored people radation in the condition of the colored people might be improved.

Col. Muldrow was elected owing to his popularity. The election was peaceful as any he had before witnessed, and he neither knew nor heard of complaints of intimidation or ballot-box stuffing.

CAPT. W. HUMPHREYS

capt. w. w. humphreys
testified that the late election was more peaceable and quiet than usual. Nobody was prevented from voting. He thought it a fair and hot est election as any in any of the States. W.t-ness added there was no disposition to deprive the colored man of any of his rights, except, perhaps, on the pare of a few extreme men. Freedom of speech and of the press was fully recognized in Mississippi, and any man could make a speech there provided it was not calculated to create a breach of the peace. He believed the principal reason the people desired the colored men to vote was increased representation in Congress. CAPT. W. W. HUMPHREYS

sentation in Congress. SUB-COMMITTEE. The Chairman of the Teller Committee to-day appointed as a sub-committee Messrs. Hoar, McMillan, Kirkwood, Garland, and Wal-lace to inquire into the following branch of the resolution of Senator Blaine, namely: "Whether, in the year 1878, money was raised by assessment, or otherwise, upon the Federal officeholders or employes for election purposes, and under what circumstances and what means; and, if so, what amount was so raised and how the same was expended; and, further, whether such assessments were, or not, further, whether such assessments were, or not, in violation of the law." The Committee then adjourned subject to a call of the Chairman.

NOTES AND NEWS. ADVERSE REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Mr. Robb, of Kansas, who has been nominated to be Collector of Internal Revenue of that State, will be reported upon adversely by the Senate Finance Committee. The principal difficulty with Mr. Robb appears to have been that he has been unable to convince the Internal Revenue Bureau or the Senate that he is competent for the place. Senator Saunders has met with a signal defeat in the failure of Robb, as the case was an historical one. Roob, who was elected to the Nebraska Legislature to vote for the re-election of Hitchcock, boited and voted for Saunders, and the latter has been endeavoring ever since to obtain this place for

him, with the result indicated. THE MINT DIRECTORSHIP. No appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy in the Directorship of the Mint caused by the death of Dr. Linderman. To a Pennsylyania member, however, who was making in-quiries about the place to-day, Secretary Sherman said: "It is believed that your colleague in the House, Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, will make a good officer in that place." There is reason to believe that the name of Burchard is under consideration in

OGLESBY AND LOGAN. A delegation of Illinois clerks in the Govern PRICE FIVE CENTS.

nounced "\$5, the widow's mite." This gave the movement new life, and the remaining \$100 was raised in a moment.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill to secure the completion of a line of railway from San Antolio, Tex., to a point at or near Fort Clark, and thence to point at or near El Paso, upon the Rio Grande. to be known as the Mexican & Pacific Extension of the Galveston & San Antonio Railway. He spoke briefly in favor of the construction of the road, which asked but \$10,000 a mile from the Government. He had read letters showing the advantages of the proposed road. The bill was referred.

Mr. Morrill called up the bill reported from

is the best authority for the assertion that no dispatches passed between those two gentlemen the Committee on Finance, a few days ago, authorizing the conversion of national gold bonds, and it was passed; but, subsequently, Mr. Conkling entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed, on account of an that have not already been produced by Mr. Typer. The telegrams to which the report thus erroneously refers passed between well-known Democratic politicians in Louisville and Indianapolis, and related to colonizing Indiana from Mr. Beck had read a letter from the Commisstill maintain the most profound reticence. The last portion of the testimony has been written out, and was handed to the printer to-day. The

sioner of Pensions in regard to the debate on Friday last, wherein it was stated that the Comriday last, wherein it was stated that the Com-sioner announced that 20 per cent of the pension cases were fraudulent. The Commissioner states that he must have been misunderstood. He thought the fraudulennt claims would not ex-ceed 10 per cent, and \$3,000,000 would cover

them all.

Mr. Matthews called up the joint resolution to provide for the publication and distribution of the supplement to the Revised Statutes.

will be before they and the repeat if this constitution of the present the conduct of the constitution of the present of the constitution of the other way than by the peacetul way or amica-ble negotiation? At the last seasion of Congress a resolution was adopted requesting the President to open negotiations for one modi-fication of the treaty with China, to remedy me evils which had grown up under it. For aught-the Senate knew those negotiations might now

the Senate knew those negotiations might now be in progress.

Mr. Morgan inquired if the Senator had suy information that they were in progress.

Mr. Matthews replied that he had not, and if he had he would not be at liberty to state it

Chief Joseph as a Diplomat.

Chief Joseph has proved himself to be a thorough business man while in Washington. He has concluded a contract with the Secretary of the Interior, and a bill has been introduced by the Chairman of the House Indian Committee to give effect to this contract, which provides that in consideration of the cession by the Indians of their Idaho lands they are to be given in the Indian Territory four townships of good agricultural land, and \$250,000 to be invested in 4 per cent bonds as a permanent fund for the benefit of the band. The price of the new lands and cost of removal thereto are to be paid here.

Mr. Hamlin, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said he was authorized to say there had been conferences between our Government and the Chinese Embassy for the purpose of carrying out the object of the resolution referred to by the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. Sargent—And does the Senator not know the Embassy rejected every proposition to review that treaty? I am authorized to state that. tands and cost of removal thereto are to be paid by the United States. To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Assistant
Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department
gives it as nis opinion that members of Congress-elect are not entitled to frank public doe-

Mr. Matthews then concluded his argument, and Mr. Biaine took the floor. He yielded to Mr. Hamlin, who said he knew there was a majority to pass the bill, but he asked that the minority be treated decently. It should go over until-morrow. He therefore moved to adjourn.

journ.
Mr. Sargent hoped the Senate would continue in session and dispose of the bill.
[Several Senators—"Oh, let us sit it out."]
Mr. Dorsey gave notice if the bill should go over he would to-morrow move to lay it aside to consider the Post-Office Appropriation bill.
The motion of Mr. Hamlin to adjourn was agreed to,—yeas, 23; nays, 23, as follows:

SHERMAN TO ARTHUR.

Secretary Sherman says in regard to the recommendations from him to ex-Collector Arthur for the appointment of Hovt and Corwine in the New York Custom-House, he had intended to publish every letter of his disclosed in any way to Arthur, but he had looked in vain for copies, and the letters were probably not deemed worthy of preserving. He hoped Arthur, if he intended to disclose private communications, would publish the letters themselves, instead of garbled parts. So far as Corwine is concerned, it was the mere reference of his application to Arthur, and, as for Reuben Hoyt, if he is a relative, it was so remote as not to be stated in the canons, and his (Hoyt's) well known character and standing in New York would justify any recommendation that might be made of him.

PAY OF THE GOVERNMENT POLICE.

The House Committee on Expenditures in

Messrs. Anthony, Allison, and Wadleigh were paired with Messrs. Whyte, Edmunds, and Da-vis (W. Va.).

Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, moved to take up for consideration the contested election case of Fioley va. Bisbee, from the First District of Fiorida.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, antagonized that motion, desiring to proceed with the Appropriation bills. If the Legislative bill was not bassed this week, he did not see how the appropriation Committee could get the Civil Sundry bill ready in time to be passed.

The motion to proceed with the election case was defeated—yeas, 98; navs, 196.

Previous to the announcement, Mr. Cobb changed his vote to the negative, and then moved to reconsider.

Mr. Atkins moved to lay that motion on the table. This motion was defeated—yeas, 115; navs, 119.

Just previous to the announcement the vote stood: Yeas, 199; navs, 115, but Messrs. Clymer, Sparks, Hewitt and Durham, members of the Committee on Appropriations, who had voted "ave." changed their votes to the negative, thus defeating the motion.

The question recurred on reconsidering the vote by which the House refused to take up the contested election case. Agreed to—yeas, 124; nays, 149.

Mr. Dunnell moved that the House adjourn,

THE PRESIDENT AT CHURCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached in Foundry Church, in this city, to-day. The announcement of his coming drew a large number of people, and the church, with a capacity for seating 2,000 people, was crowded. Among the distinguished persons present were President and Mrs. Hayes, in their pew; Gen. James A. Garfield, Martin I. Townsend, and J. N. Tyner. The Bishop preached from Luke, ix., 30-31.

At the close the Rev. Dr. Lanahan, pastor of the church, announced that subscription books would be opened and an effort made to liquidate a debt of \$20,000 owing by the church, and all were requested to remain seated. This announcement created a lively interest in the audience. Bishop Simpson stepped forward to assist in making the appeal. Subscriptions of \$1,000 each were called for, and eight persons responded at once. The canyassing was continued, and President Hayes was among the signers at \$500. Altogether \$15,500 were subscribed.

contested election case. Agreed to—yeas, 134; nays, 149.

Mr. Dunnell moved that the House adjourn, and Mr. Hale, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Saturday.

Mr. Wood—Does the gentleman want an

extra session?
Mr. Haie—If the gentleman from New York proposes not to go on with the regular appropriation bills, he must take the responsibility of an extra session.

Mr. Wood—You want an extra session, evi-

signers at \$500. Altogether \$15,500 were subscribed.

Some interesting incidents occurred during this exercise. When the paper was presented to President Haves has consulted Mrs. Haves and put down \$500, accredited to a "friend." Rishop Simpson said, "We thank God that His cause has 'friends.'" When \$15,400 had been subscribed the Bishop said, "Won't the friends make it an even \$15,500, it sounds better!" Whoreupon one canvasser in the gallary an-An agreement was finally arrived at by post-poning the election case until Wednesday next. A letter, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, was received from the Sec-retary of the Treasury, stating that there will probably be a deficit in the revenues of the Government during the next fiscal year, of \$27,000,000, and asking authority to issue 4 per cent bonds to cover such deficiency.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted a report in regard to the treaty with Mexico. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Wigginton, from the Committee on Pub-lic Lands, reported a bill to determine the title to the tract of land known as the Rancho Pano-che Grande, California. Referred and recom-mitted.

The House soon after went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. Blackburn was in the Chair.

After disposing of sixty-three pages of the bill the Committee rose. The remainder of the day's session was devoted to memorial services of the late Julian Hartridge.

CASUALTIES.

THE FLYING-TRAPEZE ACT. Special Dispaich to The Tribune,
DETROIT, Feb. 13.—Marie Azurine and Frank
Monroe, with Fanchon's Parisian Folly Troupe. Comique to-night, when the woman met with a terrible accident. She was swinging through the air, preparatory to leaping to the grasp of her partner, who hung head down from the of her flight, she was seized with vertigo, her nds released the grasp of the bar, and she fell head downward thirty feet, striking on an orchestra chair and thence rolling down to the floor unconscious. The result was a broken injuries. Her recovery is improbable. She was a superbly formed woman, weighing about 150 pounds, and 25 years of age.

BURNED TO DEATH Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 13.—Yesterday

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 13.—Yesterday a daughter of James Robinson, who lives at Brown's Grove, near Stanford, was so terribly burned by her clothes catching fire from a grate, that she died last night.

Social Dispatch to The Tribins.

DAVENPORT, Is., Feb. 13.—A shocking accident occurred at Iowa City last night, which resulted to-day in the death of Johnnie, the 3-year-old child of the Rev. Oscar Clute, pastor of the Universalist Church of that city. The boy was alone in a room up-stairs, where he found a box of matches and began to amuse himself by lighting them. In so doing his clothes caught fire. When his mother heard him cry she rushed into the room and found her boy enveloped in flames. These she succeeded in smothering by the aid of a blanket, but only to find the little boy terribly burned from the neck to the knees. Medical aid was summoned and the child's pain greatly alleviated, but at 4 o'clock this morning he began to sink, and in a few hours was dead.

UNDER THE WHEELS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—Charles Holmes aged 18 years, while attempting to board an out-going passenger-train at 4:45 this morning, at a curve immediately east of the Union Depot, missed his footing, fell under the wheels of the train, and was dragged nearly a square, crush-

the Surgical Institute at 9 o'clock. Holmes has been, until recently, employed at the wholesale drug store of A. Klefer, but, being out of work and without money, was trying to get to Franklin, where he had friends and relatives. DETROIT, Feb. 13.—The ovens in the restoring room of the Jackson Chemical Works, at Jack son, exploded this morning, entirely demolish-ing the building, and fatally scalding one of the

quake was felt for a quarter of a mile. Los Buffalo, Feb. 13.—A boiler explosion to-day emolished the Delaney Forge and Iron Works uilding. Nobody was hurt.

STOCK-TRAIN COLLISION. BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—A collision oc-curred on the New York Central Rairroad at Werdo Station, sixteen miles east of here, yes-terday afternoon, demolishing two engines and the caboose, breaking the bumpers of every car, and killing a number of sheep and hogs in transit to the East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13 .- A dispatch from San Jose says a fire damp explosion in a tunne of the Southern Coast Railroad, near Alma, in jured fourteen men. Nine Chinamen will die.

SETTLING DOWN. POTTSVILLE, Feb. 13.—The houses over the Kohinoor mines are sinking. The inmates have fled for safety.

METHODIST PREMIUMS.

Arrangement of Methods by Which the Various Organs of the Church Shail Se-

eure Subscribers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The General Book Com mittee of the Methodist Episcopal Church is holding its annual meeting at the headquarters of the Book Concern in this city. The sessions began yesterday, and will conclude to morrow. The business transacted is generally executive, and of little outside terest. A matter of some importance to the West was brought up yesterday through a move ment to place the Western papers, which are un der the control of the Church, on an equal foot ing with the Eastern organs. Hitherto the lat-ter have been favored in various respects, and efforts have constantly been put forth by the Eastern members of the Book Committee to push forward the Eastern publications at the expense of the Western. This year the West-ern members decided to make a strong stand equality, on the ground that there ought to be no rivalry between the publications governed by one and the same General Committee, and no unfair advantage given to one publication over another. The question was raised by the introduction of a resolution regarding the giving of premiums. It appears that, by giving five and costly premiums, among other devices which the Western papers could not equal, the Christian Advocate of this city has endeavored to push its way into Western subscription fields. The resolution instructed the Agents of the Book Concern that, in making premiums for the Book Concern that, in making premiums for the publications of the Church, before such offers shall be made by circular or otherwise by the Agents of either the Eastern or the Western Concern, the Agents shall consult together and agree upon a uniform premium. In case they cannot agree, they shall give notice to each other—what they intend to do independently, and, when any premium shall be advertised by either of the bouses, East or West, copies of the premium shall be furnished to the other Agent at the cost of production. This resolution, which secures to the Chicago, Cincinnati, and other papers an equality they have not hitherto enjoyed, caused a lively debate of 13 to 5. Another point gained was that no paster shall derive any benefit, as aeretofore, if he takes a subscriber from one paper and gives it to another. The Western members feel well satisfied with what has been accomplished. The Committee has closed the Depository at Atlanta, Ga.

JUDGE SENEY'S DISCARDED WIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.—The suit of the late wife of Judge Seney against the present Mrs. Seney, in which she asked \$10,000 for alienation of her husband's affections, was brought to an abrupt termination at Tiffin to-day, the Court deciding that, under the existing law, one woman cannot sue another for seduction.

A LITTLE SPAT.
LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 13.—An unfortunate publie altereation transpired this afternoon be-tween Col. Robert W. Johnson and Geo. Miller, the former venting severe reproaches upon the Governor, to which the latter responded with warmth. Friends of both gentlemen regret the matter, which is probably ended.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Stetheimer, Tone & Co.'s bank closed to day. Anticipating a run, they decided to suspend. They expect to pay in

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 13.—The Commercial National Bank, the last National bank in the city, has gone into liquidation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Pinckney, Jackson & Co., dealers in spices, have suspended. Liabilities, \$110,000.

FOREIGN.

Reassembling of the British Parliament After the Recess.

Views of the Ministry on Leading Topics of Public Policy.

The South African Natives to Be Put Down at All Hazards.

Reports that the Native Troops Have Murdered Their English Officers.

Little Change Yesterday Observed in the Labor Situation in Liverpool.

The New French Cabinet Will Oppose the Wholesale Impeachment Scheme.

Warmer Weather Increasing the Mortality from the Plague in Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. LONDON, Feb. 13.—Parliament reassembled o-day. The House of Commons met at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the House of Lords at 5 o'clock. Lord Beaconsfield, in the House of Lords, and Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons, made formal announcements of the legislation proposed and the state of foreign relations.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the

it was not desirable to either exaggerate or depreciate the unduly severe blow in South Africa. There exists general admiration for the gallantry of the troops and universal sympathy for the sufferers. The Cabinet is resolved to repair and wipe out the disaster. The first batch of reinforcements leave before Thursday next. He recommended abstinence of expression of views upon the disaster until further details were received. Papers in the case have already been laid on the table, and others will shortly follow. Then it will be possible to state the intended course to provide for expenses. I am happily able to congratulate the House and country upon

A MORE SATISFACTORY STATE OF AFFAIRS in the other parts of the world. There is every roason for satisfaction with the progress of the Berlin Treaty. The Russians have already begun to withdraw from Turkey, and there is every reason to hope for the complete evacuation in due time.

The Chancellor praised the energy and skill displayed by Mr. Layard, British Minister at Constantinople in, his negotiations. His illness, he said, was not surprising, and he will take a short respite, as matters now allow of a respite.

REGARDING REFORMS IN ASIA. he said the Porte has shown earnestness in the arrangements now under discussion, and which it is hoped would prove adequate. In Cyprus, England has taken over the Crown lands, paying the Porte £5,000 annually, besides the surplus stipulated in the

Anglo-Turkish Convention, which is about £10,000 a year. INTENDED INQUIRIES. Messrs. Rathbone and Mundella (Liberals)

gave notice they would ask questions tomorrow in reference to pleuro-pneumonia mong American cattle. Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to Mr. Mure (Liberal), as to whether the reinforce ments asked for by Lord Chelmsford were

withheld, drew attention to the Bluebook. which set forth that Lord Chelsmford's demand for infantry reinforcements were the only applications, and were complied with. There was no request for cavalry. AFGHANISTAN.

said to have accomplished its object, and satisfactory arrangements for the protection of the northwest frontier, while preserving the independence of Afghanistan, are now

The expedition to Afghanistan may be

In regard to the present distress prevalent in England, he hoped the improvement in the weather would diminish it.

In concluding, he enumerated the meas ures to be introduced by the Government during the session, including the Criminal Code and the Bankruptcy bill. It is also intended to propose a resolution regarding the business of the House of Commons. The latter refers to obstructions.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, in the House of Lords, made a statement similar to that of Sir Stafford Northcote. Lord Beaconsfield particularly defended the Sultan against the charge of unwillingness to reform the administration of his Government, and announced that the Com-

mission appointed by the Sultan to examine the needs of the various provinces had just presented its report. "The object of the Government's interference in Afghanistan," he says, "has been completely accomplished. We now hold the three great highways connecting Afghanistan and India. and I hope we shall always retain them. We have secured a frontier which I hope and believe will render India invulnerable, in a way which will trench as

lietle as possible on the independence of Afghanistan." LORD GRANVILLE criticised the annexationist tone of the official utterances in regard to the Colonial policy of the Government. He declared that the Opposition would cordially support all efforts to maintain the honor and safety of the

troops and the colonists of the Cape. Lord Carnaryon declared that he, when in office, was aware of the insolence and aggressiveness of Cetewago, and suggested that the Government now send troops from India to

the Cape. Sir Stafford Northcote said the scheme pacification relative to Greece is progressing fairly. He said the list of measures to presented by the Government includes a bill for the reform of county government, one for the reform of the Irish Grand-Jury system, and probably one relative to banking.

Lord Hartington citicised generally the policy of the Government, touching upon the extension of the Indian frontier, the inoperativeness of the proposed reforms in Asia Minor, and the neglect of the Irish

University Education bill.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question of Lord Harting:on, said the expediency of the joint occupation of Roumelia, in the event of disturbances after the Russian evacuation, had been mooted, but the discussion had not advanced, in consequence of

Austria and England. In regard to THE COST OF THE AFGHAN WAR. he said the Government of India had proposed that England should lend India £2,000,000 for a term of years without in-

Mr. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland said the Government could not undertake to deal with the Irish University question without reasonable assurance of support.

A motion of Capt. Nolan, that the Govern-

ment, in omitting the Irish University Education and the reform of the Land laws from its programme, had ill-requited the people for the increased burdens made necessary by a warlike policy, was rejected by a vote of 72 to 25.

London, Feb. 13.-The Ministerial journa's intimate that the Government will not attempt to pass the Irish University bill. The programme will be confined to matters of internal interest, and the principal points will be the criminal code and reforms in local government.

THE PLAGUE. The President of the College of Physicians has called a meeting to discuss the precautions necessary against the plague.

The Times says it may be hoped the Government will be able to make statements relative to affairs in Afghanistan and the East which will render it possible to dismiss those subjects from discussion for the present. THE DOCK-LABORERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.-The dock-laborers umbering over 40,000, held a meeting to day, and decided that unless the masters agreed to the old rates by 3 o'clock this fternoon, they would demand an advance of the day rate, and of a penny per hour for Exchequer, in the House of Commons said

LIVERPOOL. Feb. 13-Afternoon.-The ship-owners remain firm. At the closed docks, where the men are fed and housed there were more applications for employment than cou'd be accommodated.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—The strike causes n delay in the equipment of the transports. DAVY.

Penseance, the birthplace of Sir Humphrey Davy, to-day celebrated his centenary by an exhibition of scientific apparatus and an electric light. FAILURE. F. B. Chatterton, lessee of Drury Lane

Theatre, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. iabilities, £40,000. DEATH OF A NOTED TURFMAN. London, Feb. 13.-Gen. Peel, a famous

urfman, is dead. OPERATIVES' STRIKE. London, Feb. 13 .- The weavers at Ashton-

inder-Type went on a strike to-day. The nasters will probably lock out the spinners, although they desire to continue work. There have been further stoppages of mills and notices of reduction of wages. Forty firms at Bolton gave notice of a 10 per cent reduction in wages. The spinners offer to eccept a reduction of 5 per cent. If the masters refuse the offer, 10,000 spinners will strike.

The cotton-spinners at Remirement as

THE PLAGUE.

NUMBER OF CASES OF THE INCREASE. Sr. Peressurg. Feb. 13 -Since the thew set in the number of the plague-stricken at Zaritzin has increased. Prof. Jacobi, head of the Medical Commission sent into the infected district, has been attacked with the disease and was worse at last accounts. MALTA.

MALTA, Feb. 13 .- Quarantine will be imposed on all vessels arriving from Tunis and Egypt, except steamers passing through the Suez Canal without communicating with the MILITARY CORDON.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 13 .- A military cor don is ordered along the entire course of the Volga to prevent the spread of the plague. MORE DOCTORS. St. Petersburg, Feb. 13. - Seventeen more

loctors have been sent to the infected districts. Gen. Melikoff, finding the local pris ons in a shockingly filthy condition and overcrowded, threatened the officials with death if the condition of things continued QUARANTINE EXTENDED.

Marseilles, Feb. 13.-The quarantine prolonged on vessels arriving from Spain and Italy with suspected goods. The importation of rags is absolutely prohibited. Woolen, silk, horse-hair, and common goods are quarantined for an indefinite period.

> GERMANY. THE BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION.

BRUNSWICK, Feb. 13.-The Committee o the Brunswick Diet on the Regency law say to the Diet that they consider the Duke of Cumberland's refusal to recognize the German Federal Constitution renders his success sion impossible.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM. BERLIN, Feb. 13.-In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day the Minister of Commerce said negotiations are pending for the purchase of all private railways in Prussia. The purchase of all privata railways in the Empire was contemplated, but unfortunately the Federal Government did not con cur in the project. Prussia would, however, endeavor to carry out the system of State railways within her territory on the basis of the law of 1876. He hoped the Diet would support the Government in this object.

PARLIAMENT. Berlin, Feb. 13.-The Reichstag has re elected Herr Forkenbeck President by 151 votes out of a total of 218. Von Stauffenberg, National Liberal, was elected First Vice-President after two close ballots. RETURNED.

Berlin, Feb. 13.-The Socialist members of the Reichstag recently expelled from Berlin have returned, presuming that the Emperor's decree summoning the Reichstag annuls the dcree of banishment.

FRANCE.

THE IMPEACHMENT SCHEME. Paris, Feb. 13.-The Cabinet is still resolved to oppose the impeachment of the De Broglie Ministry, but has removed the clause against it from the Amnesty bill, for reasons connected with party tactics. DEFEATED.

Paris, Feb. 13.—The heirs of Napoleo III. have been defeated in an action against the State for the recovery of the Chines Musuem and arms at Chateau Pierrefonds or their value out of the civil list.

THE AMNESTY SCHEME, VERSAILLES, Feb. 13.-The Bureau of the Deputies have elected a committee on the

of the Government's neglect of Ireland. | Amnesty bill. Eight members favor the Government measure, and three desire full and complete Anesty. The Bonapartists voted with the Radicals.

RADICAL SCHEMS. Paris, Feb. 13.—The Radicals are resolved to demand the impeachment of the Ministry the indifference of the Powers excepting of the 16th of May. An overwhelming majority is predicted for the Government.

SOUTH AFRICA.

TROOPS OFFERED. CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.—The Government has offered to supply a contingent for the Cape of Good Hope.

STARTLING REPORT. LONDON, Feb. 13. - A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian telegraphs that paper that "Intelligence is received from South Africa that the native levies serving with the British have risen en masse and massacred their officers. Those natives engaged in the fight of the 21st ultimo have massacred their officers, and the bulk of the native force along the frontier is deserting." The Colonial Secretary, referring to the above report, says: "We have no information in any way confirming the rumor that

TURKEY. LEAVING BULGARIA. London, Feb. 13.—The Russians in Bulgaria have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to leave at the time appointed by the Berlin Congress. TYPHUS.

Salonica, Feb. 13.-There is no sickness

here or at Kanala. The number of deaths

from typhus at Xanthe has reached 250. The

the natives have risen against their officers."

mortality there is decreasing. ROUMANIA.

RUSSIA WILL HAVE HER WAY. VIENNA, Feb. 13.-Russia persists in garding the Roumanian occupation of Arab-Tabia as an affront to her military honor which must be settled between herself and Roumania. Russia's attitude, it is said, is almost sure to find support at Berlin. A Russian brigade has been ordered up from Babadagah. It is hoped the Powers will find some way to allay the asperities of the

SOUTH AMERICA.

REVOLUTION. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—An arrival to-day from Maracaibo says the revolutionists have sent five schooners with a harbor tug-boat to assault Laguayra. The vessels at Maracaibo must await the return of the tug to get over the bar.

> WEST INDIES. OUTBREAKS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 13.-A revolu tion has broken out in Hayti. Negro disturbances of an alarming char acter have occurred in the Island of St. Vin-GRANT. HIS ARRIVAL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 13.-Gen. Grant and party rrived here to-day.

BY MAIL. GERMAN BOOKS FOR 1878. Paris, Jan. 27 .- The official list of German ooks published during last year has just been issued by the Leipsic Booksellers' Association The total number of novelties, together with new editions, was 13,912, against 13,925 in the preceding year. In 1868 the number began to exreed 10,000, and since then there has been a steady increase. The class entitled "pedagogic works" stands first. Of these there were in 1878 no fewer than 1.775. Second come law politics, statistics, and social questions, with 1,319. These are followed by theology, with 1,246; belies lettres, with 1,181; chemistry and pharmacy, with 783; medicine and veterinary calendars, with 715: oirs, with 659; art, with 571; trade and indus-trial subjects, with 577; and classical and Ori-ental languages, with 500. Among the remaining categories philosophy figures with 164.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—Capt. Samuel Clarke, aged 79, and one of the coal-kings of Pittsburg, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head while in the pilothouse of the tow-boat Tiger, which was lying at the Fremont coal-works, near Bellevernorn, on the Monongahela River. Mr. Clarke had made three previous attempts to take his own life. It is supposed he was suffering from

mental derangement. Sometime during last night the dead body of George Hamilton, ex-County Commissioner was found in a field adjoining his residence at Brushton Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad by a gentleman who was on his way home. He was over 60 years of age. His death is supposed to have been caused by heart-disease He was a prominent local politician.

Roscial Dispatch to The Tribuna FT. WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 13 .- On Tuesday night John Dunford, late of Canada, walked into the Bigler Hotel at Pleasant Lake, Ind., and announced that in less than five minutes he would be dead. He kept his word, for he was immedi ly attacked with a spasm and died before the time specified. He was recently married to a widow named Piviey. Connubial infeliety and whisky led to the rash act. In his pocket were found a pint bottle of liquor and a small vial from which he had drank laudanum.

THE MEXICAN EXCURSIONISTS. GALVESTON, Feb. 13.—The American mer chants' deputation to Mexico have arrived here

on their way home. They say the Mexican peo-ple are unanimous for closer commercial rela-tions with the United States. NEW QUARTERS. NEW YORK, Feb. 13 .- The Union League

Care of the Feet.

Soringfield (Mass.) Republican.

Many of the colds so prevalent at this season commence at the feet, therefore to keep these extremities warm is to effect an insurance extremities warm is to effect an insurance against the aimost interminable list of disorders which spring out of "a slight cold." First, never be tightly shod. Boots or shoes when they fit too closely press against the foot so as to prevent the free circulation of the blood. When, on the contrary, they fit comparatively loosely, the blood has free course, and the spaces left between the leather and the stocking become filled with a comparatible appropriable. spaces left between the leather and the stocking become filled with a comfortable supply of warm air. The second rule is never sit in damp shoes. It is often imagined that unless they are positively wet it is not necessary to change them. This is a fallacy, for when the least dampness is absorbed into the sole it is at-tracted to the foot by its warmth, and thus the prescription is deargroundly checked. Any new prespiration is dangerously checked. Any person can prove this by trying the experiment of neglecting this rule. The feet will become cold and damp very shortly, although on taking off the shoes and warming them they will appear

A Pleasing Souvenir of the Empire. The Corsican spy who murdered Count Came The Corsican spv who murdered Count Cameratu for having ventured to slip a note in the hand of the Empress Eugenie at a state ball, has not been living in London ever since. He did not live here for more than two days, as he was almost immediately overtaken by another Corsican, a friend and protege of poor Camerata, and murdered in bis turn, under London Bridge. His face was distigured with vitriol so that the city police of the period never succeeded in unraveling the mystery. Count Camerata. by the way, was not "a certain Count Camerata." He was the grandson through his mother of the Princess Elisa Bonaparte, acknowledged as a cousin at the court of the Tulleries, and had just been appointed a French Councillor of State when he met with his tragical fate. The name of his assassin was Zambo.

BEN. BUTLER.

A New View of the Much-Disliked Politician.

The Doughty Warrior at His Home in Lowell.

How He Lives, Conducts Business, and Extends Hospitality.

His Good Qualities ... Why His Friends Worship Him-Anecdotes of His College-Career.

Boston Herald. To the European spectator of American contics Benjanrin Franklin Butler is a phenomenon. How a man who is combatted by a brilliancy of wit equal to his own, by the vital force of thousands of the best newspapers, by the ablest speakers and politicians of the high-est rank, by men of all parties, by pen and by encil,-how such an one can calmly walk to the heated polis on election day, with a following of more than one hundred thousand voters, is not Gen. Butler, as he knows him in the newspapers, has but one character, a figure all in shadow. It is a satanic statute, thrown in bold relief by a darkness he has chosen to draw around him. that rises to the brain-mirror of a European at the mention of Gen. Butler. A gloomy revointionist a form of iron will and never-sleeping hate, a man of intrigues and overthrows, an encyclopedia of all that's bad, is to a large extent the only vision of Gen. Butler known in this country. There is, however, to this nost prominent picture a brighter side polities have bestowed upon the character in which there lingers a large share of the sunshine of life, a second and better nature far beyond the pale of public deeds, a genial, whole-hearted man, a man tender of others, kind, generous, loving of his kith and kin, s man to admire: GEN. BUTLER AT HOME.

You would, perhaps, ask. Where is his home? A tremendous mansion, furnished with all of modern luxury, -a great, gray, granite castle, as t were,-is where he lives in Washington. Here, ugh master, he is not at home. The office at 12 Pemberton square has seen him, on many oc-casions, throw off his boots and coat, stretch apon the sofa, and fit, so to speak, into the surroundings as appropriately as do the marbles in nim a genuine delight. Upon its deck, or resting on the cabin cushions, he looks as if he had never known a place of which man he had never known a place of which man could be fonder. Time alone prevents its larger enjowment. Landing from her deck as the western shadows course across the lawn at Bay View, he strolls to his summer home, a granite, substantial house of one story and a mansard roof. Of this place, purchased in 1866 and completed the year following, Gen. Butler is most genuinely fond. The house is furnished only for a summering. The floor ars covered with matting; the chairs are rattan; everything speaks of light. The laws are dotted with flowers, and here the evening is made cool by the idling breeze that blow year Ipswich Bay. The owner is sincerely attached to his every surrounding, for the site is his selection. He gave it its name, and much of its present prosperity is due to his fostering care. Yet when winter throws a snowy blanket on the ground, and all the landscape lines are wavy white, the General is not at Bay View. He is home, at Lowell, at Belyidere. And, as you drive up to the western door, over the frozen drive up to the western door, over the frozen snow, the sun has set beyond the city; the fail-ing darkness is broken by the long row of dia-mond lights from the factory windows and by the glow within. You pause a moment to note

A grand hill crowded with oaks and pines, a oadway that winds past arbor vita hedges, hard-y high enough to hide the uaried shrubbery and he empty flower beds, leads up to the house. the empty nower ceds, leads up to the house. The residence is a stately structure of wood, two stories high, with a broad veranda supported by heavy columns on the northern side. The house fronts west, and a bow window guarded by columns breaks the monotony of a straight front. It runs back a long distance, and opposite the L stand the stables and a round glass winery commenced, in patterned him. The vinery, ornamented. in 'patterned blue. The driveway passes round the house and winds out of sight below the brow of the hill. It reminds you of an English country homestead, and the builder, Mr. Lawrence, must have built with received and to velocity his driver. ries of mother England to recordes of mother England to color in design. Gen. Butler has improved it much since its purchase five and twenty years ago.

You open the hall door, a rotund figure steps from the study on the right, and you are greeted with a bluff, frank fashion that speaks

greeted with a bluff, frank fashion that speaks a positive mind of some sort or other. The man whose greets you are for the night offers his hand. Yet before he greets you, even an uncommon individuality is manifest everywhere. Skins of animals are strewn upon the floor; you have not stepped into one of so many New-England houses with its cheerless, uninhabited entry and closed parior. Gen. Butler's house was built and is used for comfort. It is not even well furnished, according to Beacon street ideas of what a house should be; but there is apparent in every nook and corner a sense of content that tells a plain story. The owner loves ease and rest, and a woman's hand and a woman's taste have interpreted him his wish. The long parlor into which you step for a moment while waiting the evening meal is a band-The long parlor into which you step for a moment while waiting the evening meal is a bandsome room with two large open fires, glowing so as to defy Jack Frost, and throwing their crimson yellow gleams into the clustered orisms of the glass chandeliers. The windows, which the the glass chandeliers. The windows, which the curtains frame, open to the long verandah, the leisure resting-place any summer evening. Opposite are the wooded slopes of Dracut Hights. To the left the smoking chimneys and the sharp-cut gables of Centraiville. Below winds the silent Merrimac, lost in the blue of a distance that faintly reveals the faces of Monadnock, Wachusett, and Watatic; and to the right the river is as beautiful, for it bends in

FRONT OF BELVIDERE.

carrying its message from this busy city to the sea. Nearer to you, and still below, are two houses, slightly striking in their architecture, that local wit with all of local irreverence has christened "Cologne Cathedral." But turn away from this winter cold—even the scarlet painted chairs on the verandah hardly save the painted chairs on the verandah hardly save the picture from its chill—there is beauty inside to see. The walls of the parlor are painted a warm pale pearl, the carpet is laid to match in the unobtrusiveness of quiet colors. Over one of the mantelpieces bangs a portrait—a three-quarter length—of a woman, a woman whose influence has made the grace of this Lowell home, Blanche Butler,—now Mrs. Gov. Ames. The face is a striking one,—the face of a woman of energy, talent, and taste; you cannot look into those eyes and go away and forget them. If the portrait is true to the reality, this woman must be very beautiful.

trait is true to the reality, this woman must be very beautiful. A word from your host breaks the reverie. Dinner is ready. The dining-room, to the right of the hall, joins the library. It is a room suited, as are the others, to its purpose. The floor is laid in diagonal strips of polished oak and ash. A magnificent old sideboard, rich in rare carving, commands one end, and the walls are adorned with samples of the talent of Mrs. Ames; water-color sketches, cleverly done,—this pair, trout and partridges, being particularly good. All the sketches treat of THE LUXURIES OF DINING.

The meal is served unobtrusively, and passe with the stately gratification of an English din The meal is served unobtrusively, and passes with the stately gratification of an English dinner. The son carves. Everything is good, well-cooked, and of the best, though the fare is not over-rich. Your host eats but little, though a well-ordered digestion allows him to est anything. He drinks a glass of claret, his only wine, but offers you champagne. And all the odd moments are given over to conversation. An hour or so reveals to you why this man has a following that swears by him. Everything he says matures in a mold that is new to you. The commonest subjects are shaped freshly, concisely, and oftentimes with a nimble wit that carries its conviction like a well-aimed bullet. He shows a fairness, the real equity of fairness, in all this little chat that commands you with surprise. And through it all there runs a tenderness, a chivalry of feeling about his home that proves a kindly nature somewhere. An incident will flustrate: When George S. Boutwell was at the head of the Treasury Department, with Banfield as Solicitor, a friend of Butler happened in one morning and found the General storming most furiously, using language more forcible than polished—for the General storming most furiously, using language what was the matter, Butler answered in strong terms that an old man, who had served under Jackson, was about to be discharged, a man who what was the matter, Butler answered in strong terms that an old man, who had served under Jackson, was about to be discharged, a man who had once befriended him, and he would "turn the — Treasury upside down, if he had to introduce a resolution into Congress." The man was a mere bothing to him. But this is Gen. Butler's way with his friends. A friend he never forgets; an enemy he never forgres. A certain General who succeeded him in command on one occasion wrote to Gen. Butler explaining the reversal of one or Butler's orders. The only reply received was,

"EVEN WITH YOU SOME DAY."

He counted the man as an enemy; he meant him to know it, and, unquestionably, he paid the promise. He cherishes his friends with a deep earnestness; it is always a forlorn hope to persuade Gen. Butler that any person he has ever befriended could, by any possibility, "go back" on him. He nimself is so steel-true to his opinion, he cannot admit of another's defection.

his opinion, he cannot admit of another's defection

His friends worship him. None among them are the least lukewarm. The magnetism of his own positive nature seems to be imparted by him to all with whom he comes in social contact. A faithful memory that retains in a most marvelous way details and events; a clear-sightedness in getting at the drift of what you say, that forms at opee an opinion; a blunt directness in speech, offensive only to thin-skinned mortals who intreach themselves in etiquette; a friendship as superb as it is powerful, are qualities that tie men to men. And when to this those that know him see an ideal tenderness to his children, an ideal devotion to a wife, can you wonder that they oraise him, admire, and then love him? Many a delegation desiring a Sunday audience has been told: "No. I seemd Sunday with my family; come to me Monday morning." Geo. Butler has impressed himself upon the nation, upon his times, upon history, but upon nothing more deeply than the hearts of his friends. He may not listen to them, he may roughly reject their advice, for you waste your breath on iron when once his mind is made; but a vast capability for the highest affections is still there beneath that hard shell. And away from affairs, as he is to-night, at his own table, you can find no more genial companion. He loves a good story, to hear or to tell. The same fund of humor, so noticeable now, has been his since boyhood. He tells you a story of '36. One of story, to hear or to tell. The same fund of humor, so noticeable now, has been his since boyhood. He tells you a story of '36. One of those noble-hearted women that made New England what it is, and gave to a country a rare pattern of motherly grace and Puritan virtue, brought Benjamin F. Butler into this world. Mrs. Butler was a woman who united to deep caroestness of purpose a dignity of demeanor and a womanly grace that made her loved by those who possessed her acquaintance. Her conversation was much sought by her friends, and many a story is told of lively word battles when the old lady stoutly upheld Slavery, before the great issue stoutly upheld Slavery, before the great issue settled it forever; and from the conversation "her Benny" was rarely absent. She loved to talk of him, to tell of his boyhood trials and triumphs, to dwell on her ambitions for him, and, no doubt, what he has to-day of tenderness was first a gift from this devoted woman. When the cuestion of college cause up, his father was the question of college came up, his father was for West Point, the blaze of war. She, with a mother's love, desired ardently that her son should enter

THE PRACE OF THE CHURCH. But, whether this or not, under religious influence she determined he should be till old enough to choose. So he went to Waterville, Me. Here he worked at chair making to pay the college dues, earning, perhaps, 30 cents a day. Absence from prayers one morning brought him a fine of 10 cents, and a misconduct mark in the class. This was a serious matter, and several occasions This was a serious matter, and several occasions brought young Butler up to the pitch of remonstrance, by a protest that was permeated through and through with his personality. One of the professors had, a few days previously, preached a sermon in the college church, in which he enunciated three dogmas worthy of Calvin binacity. I The elect and the elect a better chance of salvation than the inhabitants of Christian countries who neglect their opportunities. Upon this Butler spoke. He drew up a petition to the Faculty, couched in language of profound respect, asking to be excused from further attendance at prayers and sermons on the grounds so ably sustained in the discourse of the preced-ing Sunday. If, he said, the doctrine of that sermon was sound, of which he would not pre-sume to entertain a doubt, he was only preparsume to entertain a doubt, he was only preparing for himself a future of more exquisite anguish by attending church. He begged to be
allowed to remind the Faculty that the church
in which the sermon was preached contained
usually a congregation of 600 persons, nine of
whom were his revered professors and tutors,
and, as only one in a hundred ordinary Christians could be saved, three of the Faculty, good
men as all of them were, were ineveably
damed. Could be a more student and no tians could be saved, three of the Faculty, good men as all of them were, were inevitably damned. Could he, a mere student, and not one of the most exemplary, expect to be saved before his superiors? Nothing remained for him but perditton. In this melancholly position of affairs it became him to beware of heightening ois future torment by listening to the moving eloquence of the pulpit, for availing himself of the privileges of religion. College laws, however, compelled attendance, imposed a pecuniary fine and disgrace, and thus, threatened with damnation in the next world, bankruptey with damnation in the next world, bankruptcy and disgrace in this, he implored the considera-tion of the Faculty and asked to be excused from all attendance at prayers. But, alas! for

he joke, and the petitioner was VERY NEARLY EXPELLED. College days! What a flood of memories pour over every man's presence when such a key-note is struck! Other stories of Butler's cariv days crowd upon you as the laugh for the last dies away. Butler was full of pranks; in all college hazing he had his share, yet was ever as willing to take as give. One of the tutors, a Mr. Samuel, a man particularly neat of dress, in fact, fussy over it, came down the college steps one to take as give. One of the tutors, a Mr. Samuel, a man particularly neat of dress, in fact, fussy over it, came down the college steps one morning, his plumage as smooth as a peacock's. A bucket of water from an upper room changed him sadly. The Faculty met hastily, summoned Butler, examined him, and then retired for discussion. On reaching a decision, one of them went to call the boy, and found him fast asleep. Asleep! A man who could sleep in the presence of such terrible impending disgrace must be innocent; and he was allowed to depart. He seems, indeed, to have had a facility to sleep on such occasions. One morning the Waterville Professors woke to find a sacrilege, in the eves of these strict disciplinarians, had been committed. The college chapel seats had been removed, part burnt by the river bank, the rest thrown into the flowing Kennebec. Recitations were suspended, a star chamber inquest begun, and Butler summoned, for he always had the honor of being first suspected. He went to the President's room, but was entirely oblivious of the matter, and was surprised that he should be summoned. The President locked him in the room to prevent his conferring with other students, and made every effort to detect the guilty. In vain. He determined to resort to a ruse. Returning to his room, he found Butler sieeping soundly, his head upon his hand. The sleeping student was too well aware who was bresent to wake. When aroused, he inquired with kind solicitude what progress had been made in detecting the rogues, and when the puzzled President, assuming a severe air, said enough had been dropped by some of his associates to justify his expulsion, but, if he would own up, he would be dealt with more leniently. Butler answered: "I have always understood it to be nine boints in the law, when accused, to deny everything, and to insist upon proof. If you already have proof against me, there is no need of owning up. But I am sure of one thing, you have learned nothing from my associates, for whe I undertake mischief I take AN ABSORBING INTEREST,

In politics be manifested always

AN ABSORBING INTEREST,
the students generally being interested in the issues of the day. In the exciting canvass for Gov. Kent the College boys took sides vehemently. Butler was opposed. Kent elected, the citizens of Waterville determined to celebrate the event, and, in furtherance of this, they requested the students to lend a flag which was their property. A students' caucus was held and voted to lend the flag, Butler voting in the minority. A committee was appointed to accompany the flag, but, when ready, the flag could not be found, nor could Butler. Both passed the evening in the woods a mile distant, whither Butler removed the flag while the committee was at supper. But one more story of these lively boyish days. Being a boy of ambition, Butler desired to reach the Presidency of the College Literary Society. to which he belonged. He could not, however, command sufficient support. As the last election to that office during his college course drew near, a revival of religion animated Waterville life; Butler was a zealous convert, took an active part in the meetings, in prayers and exhortations, and was alwas punctual in attendance. At the same time, as occasion occurred, he would privately suggest to his new made friends that it was the ardent desire of his heart to become President of the Literary Society before he left college; that it would be a soothing satisfaction of his after life to remember that he had once held that troud office. The new converts were won to his cause, and at the election he carried his triumph by a single vote. His religious zeal, sad to say, was then laid aside, he lapsed into his former skeptleism, and frequently reminded his old opponents that he had succeeded by shrewd management, he had captured the Presidency, and that, when he undertook anything, he rarely failed in its accomplishment. His playmates were made to feel that there was indeed a leader among them.

You have dined slowly and well. Our host has tilled the intersecting minutes wit

on the right as you enter, the bow wind which is filled with a bloom of calla

He seats himself at his desk in a cane-seated easy-chair. You draw an arm-chair before the fire, or perhaps the easy-chair, that unfolds into a short step-ladder is drawn our for your benefit, and cigars are lit. In writing, the General lays his on two light wire hooks that hang on the drop-light pipe: if entertain the General lays his on two light wire hooks that hang on the drop-light pipe; if entertaining, he holds it in his hand. The room is farnished in neutral tints, grays and browns. A large collection of books bejewels the high shelves, mostly ponderous reference books that hold the mage of law. You are hardly familiarized with your surroundings, however, before the General invites you to a game of billiands. You are a fair player? The General allows you 20. At the close the score reads, Butler, 50: guest, 40; and you are invited to try another. Two tables are open for your preference, but, in all probability, you do not eare for a second game, and would sooner hear a chatty lecture on the relics the room possesses than engage in a friendly whird of the ivories. The room is a long apartment, is over the woodshed in the L. a friendly whirl of the tvories. The room is a long apartment, is over the woodshed in the L and is a veritable cabinet of comfort. The floor is strewn with skins of bear, buffalo, and wolf; the walls are piled with books—books here, books there, in every direction; books on every topic, law, however, predominating. Over the mantel hangs a large, old-fashioned powder-horn, covered by quaint carving, done by AN OLD SOLDIER'S HAND.

horn, covered by quaint carving, done by AN OLD SOLDIER'S HAND.

The artist was Capt. Zephaniah Butler, and probably the carving was done during the weary days with Wolfe at Quebec. The man who wielded this oid horn was the grandfather of your host. Beside the horn rests a jackknife which was along at the Captain's side when he clambered up the slippery rocks before America's Gibraltar, and below a sword that flashed in many a revolutionary fight. From this sturdy old veteran, and from his father, who served faithfully under Hickory Jackson, no dount your host derived that side of his character which is best known. Not far off is hung the engraved certificate Massachusetts presented those who took part in the War. The military mementoes of father and son hang side by side, and on the story of all these your host dwells with cardonable delight. The billiard tables, he tells you, are often run together at the end of the room, floored over, and on the mimic stage private theatricals flourish exceedingly. "And do you play sometimes, General?" "Certainly." And you have no doubt but that he plays effectively. The desk just there is where be wrote his noted letter to Judge Hoar. But your time has passed so pleasantly, "the night is far spent;" you yourself suggest retiring. A capacious, confortable chamber receives you, and soon the silence of the room is broken only by the wind among the trees.

You will not find your host down very early

lence of the room is broken only by the wind among the trees.

You will not find your host down very early next morning. He is bardly an early riser, for he will sit up to any hour conversing; and yet nis powers of work, when down, are tremedous. His ability to do the work he accomplishes seems to come with the power of divesting himself of the matter in hand and the methods he employs. Oftentimes he will work from 8:30 or 9 1112, lunch till 3:30, doze for twenty minutes—he has the power to sleep any time, anywhere, and if any position—then work till 13 at night. Leaving his cares with his cost, and in five minutes there is no sounder sleeper on this side of the grave. In his office his system is a science. His letters are opened and briefed on the back of whatever is important. This brief is read to him. The answer is distated to his short-hand secretary, Major; or, If the letter is particularly important, he reads the whole of it. His methods of thinking he can This brief is read to man, tated to his short-hand secretary, Major; or, if the letter is particularly important, he read the whole of it. His methods of thinking he can easily communicate to a subordinate, and he whole of it. His methods of thinking be can easily communicate to a subordinate, and he two most trusted clerks, Gens. Whitney and Cassell, relieve his hands materially. Whitney takes the law affairs, Cassell the political multers. So carefully have they worked into his methods and thought that their usual morning communications to him about correspondence are somewhat like this: "Gen. Biank writes in the communication of the communications to him about correspondence are somewhat like this: "Gen, Blank writes to say this and that. I suppose I had better tell him so and sof?" "Yes." "Mr. Smith, of Escx, writes for documents relating to the Washout claim. I have sent him from the library No. —, etc." "Right." In this way the tremendous business is accomplished, and each claimant receives his response. During the War Gen. Butler outworked his staff, and Secretary Stanton told one of his aides that Butler's work was sent Washington better prepared than that of any other ataff in the War. For he never spares himself. He exacts the most rigid adherence to orders. A first failure is met with a kindly remark about care for the future. The repetition of a mistake is not forgiven. To those who call upon him he gives audience readily, hears them patiently, asks, "Is that those who call upon him he gives audience readily, hears them patiently, asks, "Is that all?" and then shows them out unbestating?. Time is precious, and the callers many. To his friends there is, perhaps, a little more courtesy, but they know business drives, and do not star. He may hurry them off, but-they are aware that the readily and the callers many in the readily and the continues of manner is many! any intile roughness of manner is merely in outgrowth of haste. If he is their friend, he has nothing but friendship for them. They are photograph him differently, know him differently, see another Gen. Butler than is pictured to the world, and a man who, if he is a great failure to his enemies, remains ever in their single. failure to his enemies, remains ever in the a triumphant success.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL O Washington, D. C., Feb. 14-1 a. m.-Indica tions: For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, colder and clear or partly cloudy weather, wind mostly from north to west, and, in the easiers portions, rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, colder northwest

For the Lower Lake region, colder northwest to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly areas of light snow, with rising barometer during a portion of the day.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, very cold and clear or fair weather will continue, with winds mostly from the southwest to northwest, probably followed during Friday night by slowly rising temperature and slowly falling barometer.

The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers will fall slowly. The Upper Ohio will rise.

St. Louis, Feb. 13.—More snow fell last night, and the mercury sunk to about 10 plus. To

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rauning ire	ely in	the	river all d	av.	
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9:00 p. m. 8:	302 314	7 7	6 W	10	
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winnenucca.	30, 10	40	w light	C	ear.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS. Some time during Wednesday night the store of F. G. Robinson, at Palatine, was entered by burglars, who cut a panel out of the rear The safe was blown open in the same skill manner in which the recent work
that kind has been done in
city, and evidently the same gang did
work. They helped themselves to about a
in postage-stamps and cash, two gold watch
and a mumber of valuable papers, a portion
which were afterwards found scattered ale
the tracks of the Northwestern Railroad.
The proprieties of an aristocratic Ch The proprietress of an aristocratic Clark street house last night called the bolke in to take charge of a fine, some young fellow halling from Toronto, and giving the name of John Smith. During his stay in this city he was guest at the Massasoit House, but was out upon a spree nearly all the time. He had either lost or had stolen from him a ticket to San Francisco and \$50 in cash.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Arrived, No. LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Wisconsin and Ethio Third Day's Proceeding western Dairy A

BUTTER AND

A Better Production to Keep Up

Uniformity in Butter ages Useful to

What Chemistry Ha Dairy Int

MORNING The third and last day's western Dairymen's Asso o'clock yesterday morning slimmer, yet a fair, atten members having gone home Col. Littler reported t \$124, the dues of sixty-two etary McGlincy read J. H. Reall, of New York, ing occurred:
There was danger to the not avoided, will shatter the and that very soon. It was interior article. The large absolutely this year, in bot was now a poor qualities.

and that inferior article. The large absolutely this year, in bot would make poor qualities down the price of fine therefore, the direct pot therefore, the direct pot the fact could not be too. He foresaw the most disastro ference to the danger. The be followed were: (1) The finest quality; (2) the manucream cheese; (3) the extension of making butter; both cheese and butter as so tion; (5) the manufacture of ter for account of the milisales or shipments only tresponsibility and capacity; tion to building up a home de the extension of foreign mand cheese. Certain person dairy science were responsibility and capacity; tion to building up a home de the extension of foreign mand cheese. Certain person dairy science were responsibility and capacity; tion to building up a home de the extension of foreign mand cheese. Certain person dairy science were responsible moralization that had overtathe time had arrived for capacity to the manufacture of skim far as to state that it was cream, one of them even pits manufacture. It had the whole industry, both in its rof those who had practiced the who had made full cream market with an inferior articlic confidence. The so-call blame, and not the dairy matake advantage of that which results, nor the factory magnet of the milk-producer, given enceuragement to the mangarine until it had see to the self-constituted doc selves and their associations fe another. The West had ay The kind of information dair urers needed was the practica of fine butter and cheeks (who made the fancy goods we from, and they were always methods. He urged that the be postponed until the latest was a large stock of last y sold. It was impolifie to con the milk was in prime cond favorable for curing. Home be encouraged. Seil battera made as much as possible.

Referring to the Internal Referring to the Internation held, he said he regarded it tant step yet taken for the a

work that would be a part of country.

Col. Littler, from the C Storage, asked further the desired to give it a fair test, done in a hasty manner. If wanted to find them out; claimed, they wished to see DAIRY LITER.

Mr. McGliney, of Elgin, r. Literature of the Dairy. To gave employment to 650,0 was comparatively without was an abundance of readinheen mable to find exceller a large field to work, and i not do it, for what they mig beneficial to one seruinous to another of uniference in climate, so one publication in the counclusively to matters pertain that devoted a small a them,—well enough in its of what was needed. The dozen papers or monthly i the dairy interest. Much the Conventions, but much priate literature. The bette man, the more able he wou and the better goods would need fear that the butter a would be too good for the had come when the profit of thoroughness in preparation as to turn out a superior a at the highest market pri-established a reputation f goods, he found no difficul prices. The necessity for erature was apparent, and hoped that it would not be dairymen would be able to not have the fear that they matters of great important

industry, and hoped to see

not have the fear that they matters of great imports? "Uniform Packages fo was the subject of M. Sw Ill. It was not infrequent made in a fourteen-luch ho in a fifteen or sixteen inc inches high and the boxe deep. Butter was pack poorly made, of material tain the brine or exclude to reheave was scarce, imp or cheese was scarce, imp might in some degree be of the bayer had his choice equal merit, the one in regular in size, and com other in packages, frailly, it did not take him would take. Before a c should not only be substantial box, but fit the box perfo should be cut down so the on it. When butter was on it. When butter was consumption a frail packs but when designed for disoughly substantial packs. It was a matter of no am package should be of un if tubs, well fitted an Nothing should be done I the bighest prices for the they must adopt such markets of the world det a white-ash tub for butter er would make a brine at the butter, he would has warm weather. The tub more or less, according t more or less, according wood, and the sides rub would partially fill the leakage, and prevent the to the sides. Mr. Gouch, of Chicago unquestionably helped tried all sorts of tubs, a State tub the best,—the

Mr. Riddle remarked make better cheese-box should be used. Paper as the present boxes.
Mr. Ingals remarked the box-makers was so so low, that they could good box.
Mr. George P. Lord, paper on the "Value of among other things, tha Mr. George P. Lord, Paper on the "Value of among other things, that ary 13,000,000 cows, which oold gallons of milk, pounds, and equal to beet. In Illimois there produced 356,000,000 ga 3,062,100,000,000 pounds, and to 1,700,000,000 pounds bones, to iurnish which, pounds each would be referring to dairying, asked, in visual to the second of the secon

HE USED TEN

at his desk in a cane-seated draw an arm-chair before the easy-chair, that unstep-ladder is drawn out and cigars are lit. In writing, is on two light wire hooks irop-light pipe; if entertainths hand. The room is furilots, grays and browns. A f books bejewels the high aderous reference books that aw. You are hardly familiar roundings, however, before you to a game of billiards, ar? The General allows you the score reads, Butler, 50; are invited to try another. In for your preference, but, in a do not care for a second boner hear a chatty lecture om possesses than engage in the ivories. The room is a over the woodshed in the L, abinet of comfort. The floor s of bear, buffalo, and wolf, d with books—books here, y direction: books on every p, predominating. Over the argue, old-fashioued powder-quaint carving, done by SOLDIER'S HAND.

apt. Zephaniah Butler, and was done during the weary Quebec. The man who m was the grandfather of to Quebec. The man who form was the grandfather of the horn rests a jackknife the Captain's side when he slippery rocks before Ameribelow a sword that flashed in ry fight. From this sturdy from his father, who served ekory Jackson no doubt your de of his character which is far off is bung the engraved usetts presented those who ar. The military mementoes at that he plays effectively. is where be wrote his noted. But your time has passed night is far spent;" you thing. A capacious, competives you, and soon the sibroken only by the wiseless.

your host down very early is hardly an early riser, for y hour conversing; and yet k, when down, are tremenmatter in hand and the Continues he will work all 2, lunch till 3:30, doze for the has the power to sleep any diff any position—then work awing his study, he will passow off his cares with his coat, there is no sounder sleeper the grave. In his office his His letters are opened and ek of whatever is important, him. The answer is diesand secretary, Major; or, if larly important, he reads the methods of thinking he can e to a subordinate, and his e to a subordinate, and his clerks, Gens. Whitney and hands materially. Whitney irs, Cassell the political maithat their usual morning him about correspondence his: "Gen. Blank writes to I suppose I had better tell 'Yes." "Mr. Smith, of Esments relating to the Washments relating to the Washment him from the library light." In this way the tree accomplished and creat a second sheet and a second sheet him from the library light." is accomplished, and each is response. During the War ked his staff, and Secretary his aides that Butler's work his later prepared, then that his aides that Butler's work on better prepared than that in the War. For he never exacts the most rigid ad-A first failure is met with a t care for the future. The stake is not forgiven. To on him he gives addience pariently, asks, "Is that we them out unhesitatingly," and the callers many. To his

WEATHER.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, , Feb. 14-1 a. m.-Indicassee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, wind to west, and, in the eastern

to west, and, in the eastern cometer. ke region, colder northwest s, partly cloudy weather, and ght snow, with rising baromon of the day. Re region, Upper Mississippi I Valleys, very cold and clear continue, with winds mostly to northwest, probably folynight by slowly rising temfalling barometer. In Cumberland Rivers will pper Ohio will rise.

3.—More snow fell last night, ink to about 10 plus. Toler than that. Ice has been he river all day.

OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.

Hu. Wind. Fel. Rn. Weather.

Hu. Wind. Vel. Itn. Weather r., Wind. Kain Weather.

LOCAL ITEMS. wednesday night the store at Palatine, was entered by panel out of the rear door. panel out of the rear door.

n open in the same skillful
ch the recent work of
been done in this
the same gang did that
d themselves to about \$400
and cash, two gold watches,
duable papers, a portion of
tris found scattered along
orthwestern Railroad.

of an aristocratic
night called the police
ree of a fine, handsilow hailing from Tonig the name of John
s stav in this city he was a
out House, but was out upI the time. He had either
from him a ticket to San
1 cash.

TEAMSHIP NEWS. eb. 13.-Arrived, Nederland, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Third Day's Proceedings of the Northwestern Dairy Association.

A Better Production Absolutely Needed

to Keep Up Prices. Uniformity in Butter and Cheese Packages Useful to the Trade.

What Chemistry Has Done for the Dairy Interest.

MORNING SESSION.

BETTER PRODUCTION NECESSARY. The third and last day's session of the Northwestern Dairvmen's Association began at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with a somewhat slimmer, yet a fair, attendance, many of the members having gone home.

Col. Littler reported that he had received \$124, the dues of sixty-two persons. Secretary McGlincy read a paper prepared by J. H. Reall, of New York, in which the follow-

J. H. Reall, of New York, in which the following occurred:

There was danger to the enterprise which, if not avoided, will snatter the entire dairy structure, and that very soon. It was the production of an inferior article. The large increase, which was shoolutely this year, in both cheese and butter, would make poor qualities valueless and scale down the price of fine goods, It was, therefore, the direct personal interest of every dairyman and of every manufacturer to discourage the production of any but the best. This fact could not be too strongly emphasized. He foresaw the most disastrous results from indiference to the danger. The cardinal principles to be followed were: (1) The production of the finest quality; (2) the manufacture only of full cream cheese; (3) the extension of the creamery system of making butter; (4) the marketing of bota cheese and butter as soon as fit for consumption; (5) the manufacture of both cheese and butter for account of the milk producer; (6) cash sales or shipments only to persons of known responsibility and capacity; (7) particular attention to building up a home demand for cheese and the extension of foreign markets for both butter and cheese. Certain persons called professors of dairy science were responsible for the loss and demoralization that had overtaken the industry, and the time had arrived for calling attention to the mecessity for breaking loose from thell influence. They had given encouragement to the latroduction of the manufacture of skinmen educese, going so necessity for breaking loose from their introduction. They had given encouragement to the latroduction of the manufacture of skimmed cheese, going so far as to state that it was as nutritious as full their content of the state of the manufacture of skinnmed cheese, going so far as to state that it was as nutritious as full cream, one of them even patenting a process for its manufacture. It had proven a curse to the whole industry, both in its results to the majority of those who had practiced the system and to those who had made full cream goods, by flooding the market with an inferior article and destroying public confidence. The so-called scientists were to blame, and not the dairyman, who was forced to take advantage of that which promised the largest results, nor the factoryman, who was but the agent of the milk-producer. These scientists had given encouragement to the manufacture of oleomargarine until it had secured a good foothold. All scientific men were not humbugs. He referred to the self-constituted doctors, who sold themselves and their associations for one consideration or another. The West had avoided their influence. The kind of information dairymen and manufacturers needed was the practical kind, which makers of fine butter and cheese could give. The men who made the fancy goods were the ones to learn from, and they were always willing to impart their methods. He urged that the opening of factories be postponed until the latest possible day. There was a large stock of last year's cheese to be yet sold. It was impolitic to commence making until the milk was in prime condition and the weather favorable for curing. Home consumption should be encouraged. Seil butter and cheese where it is made as much as possible.

Referring to the International Fair recently held, he said he regarded it as the most important step yet taken for the advancement of the industry, and hoped to see the Association do work that would be a part of the history of the country.

Col. Littler, from the Committee on Cold

Col. Littler, from the Committee on Cold Storage, asked further time, saving that they desired to give it a fair test, which could not be done in a hasty manner. If it had merits, they wanted to find them out; if it was a fraud, as claimed, they wished to see for themselves.

Mr. McGliney, of Elgin, read a paper on "The Literature of the Dairy. The industry, he said, gave employment to 650,000 men, and yet it was comparatively without a literature. There was an abundance of reading matter, but he had been unable to find excellent books. There was a large field to work, and the local papers could not do it, for what they might advocate as being beneficial to one section might prove ruinous to another on account of the difference in climate, soil, and water. But one publication in the country was devoted exclusively to matters pertaining to the dairy. There were agricultural papers and stock jour-DAIRY LITERATURE. Incre were agricultural papers and stock jourof what was needed. There should be half a dozen papers or monthly journals devoted to the dairy interest. Much could be learned in the Conventions, but much more from an appropriate literature. The better educated the dairythe Conventions, but much more from an appropriate literature. The better educated the dairyman, the more able he would be in his business, and the better goods would he make. No one need fear that the butter and cheese he made would be too good for the market. The time had come when the profit depended largely upon thoroughness in preparation and intelligence so as to turn out a superior article that would seli at the highest market price. If a manufacturer established a reputation for making first-class goods, he found no difficulty in securing good prices. The necessity for a sound, reliable literature was apparent, and it was greatly to be hoped that it would not be much longer before dairymen would be able to consult it freely and not have the fear that they were misinformed on matters of great importance to them.

"Uniform Packages for Butter and Cheese" was the subject of M. Switzer, of St. Charles, Ill. It was not infrequently the case that cheese made in a fourteen-inch hoop was sent to market in a fifteen or sixteen inch box,—the cheese six inches high and the boxes seven to nine inches deep. Butter was packed in tubs and firkins poorly made, of material too poor to either contain the brine or exclude the air. When butter or cheese was scarce, imperfections in packages might in some degree be overlooked; but, when the buyer had his choice between two lots of equal merit, the one in substantial packages, recular in size, and comely in appearance, the

might in some degree be overlooked; but, when the bayer had his choice between two lots of equal merit, the one in substantial packages, regular in size, and comely in appearance, the other in packages, frail, irregular, and uncomely, it did not take him long to decide which he would take. Before a cheese was shipped it should not only be sincased in a good, substantial box, but the cheese should fit the box perfectly. The cheese should be cut down so that the cover will rest on it. When butter was going into immediate consumption a frail package might be tolerated, but when designed for distant market a thoroughly substantial package became a necessity. It was a matter of no small importance that the package should be of uniform size, with covers, if tubs, well fitted and securely fastened. Nothing should be done in a hurry. To obtain the highest prices for the best butter and cheese they must adont such packages as the best markets of the world demanded. He preferred a white-ash tub for butter. If the manufacturer would make a brine and put it on the top of the butter, he would have a better butter in warm weather. The tubs should be steamed more or less, according to the condition of the wood, and the sides rubbed with saif, which would partially fill the pores and help stop leakage, and prevent the sticking of the butter to the sides.

Mr. Gouch, of Chicago, said a good package unquestionably helped to sell butter. He had tried all sorts of tubs, and liked the New York State tub the best,—the same that

HE USED TEN YEARS AGO.

HE USED TEN YEARS AGO.

Mr. Riddle remarked that if Illinois didn't make better cheese-boxes, those of Wisconsin should be used. Paper might as well be used as the present boxes.

Mr. lingals remarked that competition among the box-makers was so great, and the price was so low, that they could not afford to make a good box.

good box.

Mr. George P. Lord, of Elgin, read a short paper on the "Value of Milk as a Food," saying, among other things, that there were in the country 13,000,000 cows, which furnished 5,788,000,000 galions of milk, weighing 50,007,750,000 pounds, and equal to 16,690,250,000 pounds of beet. In Illinois there were 800,000 cows, which produced 356,000,000 galions of milk, weighing 3,002,100,000 pounds, and equal in nutritive value to 1,700,000,000 pounds of beet, without the bones, to furnish which, 1,300,000 steers of 1,200 pounds each would be required.

bones, to lurnish which, 1,300,000 steers of 1,200 pounds each would be required.

Mr. Fish, reterring to the profit and loss of dairying, asked, in view of the overstocked markets, whether some of the dairymen hadn't better turn their attention to something else.

The following officers were elected:

President—W. D. Hoard, Fort Atkinson, Wis. Secretary—R. P. Mct-liney, Elgin, Ill.

Treasurer—W. H. Stewart, Woodstock, Ill.

Vice Presidents—Juage S. Wilcox, Elgin: Dr. Joseph Left, Elgin; S. Faville, Lake Mills, Wis.; the Hon. Hiram Smith, Sheovyan Falls, Wis.; ill. D. Sherman, Monticello, la.; John Wallsce, Algona, 1a.; Col. R. M. Littler, Davenport, Ia.; B. Hershey, Muscatine, Ia.; J. J. Smith, Tomah, Wis.; George C. Lawrence, wanesha, Wis.; F. C. Curtis, Rocky Run, Wis.; Chester Hazen, Ladoga, Wis.; David A. Brown. Bates, Ill.; C. G. Beil, Rock Falls: C. S. Kilbourn, Elgin; W. W. Dexter, Chicago; M. J. Meyers, Wells, Minn.; C. F. Whitter, Southfield, Minn.

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock. some

of the members visiting in the meantime several cold-storage warehouses.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CHEMISTRY IN THE DAIRY. The atternoon session was opened with a paper on "Chemistry in Dairying," by Prof. Rodney Welch. He said chemistry had done little for dairying further than to give a nomenclature to the substance of which milk is composed, and to designate the various changes that took place in it naturally under the influence of reagents. Chemical art as applied to dairying was much older than chemical science. We were carried back to the legendary ages of antiquity when we attempted to find the origin of butter and cheese. Cheese was never invented; it was simply discovered in the stomach of some young animal. As a ration for soldiers, it was no new thing, having been used by the Northmen who invaded ancient Britain, and in the memorable war of the Israelites against the Philistine cheese was an army ration. In Samuel we read: "Jesse commanded his son David to carry ten cheeses unto the captives." This to carry ten cheeses unto the captives." This was a thousand years before the birth of Christ. If one had a contract to furnish the army then, the Professor boped he furnished a better article than could be found in Chicago groceries in this year of grace. So far as he had observed, the aid of chemistry in dairying had been invoked almost entirely in the interest of fraud and deception. In Loudon it purified the fat found in the mud of the Thames, and put it on the market under the name of butter. In Paris it brought out the oleomargarine abomination. In the United States it had taught how to relieve milk of the last particle of cream so that In the United States it had taught how to relieve milk of the last particle of cream so that none of it would be wasted by passing into the cheese vat. From reports made to the Chemical Society of Chicago, it was obvious that some chemist had been consulted in relation to adulterations of milk that would be difficult of detection. He hoped chemists would desist from meddling in dairy matters. It had done too much already, and he had fears relative to its operations in the future. He had heard a manufacturing chemist remark that, if he could induce Congress to put a prohibitory tariff on foreign albumen, used as a mordant in calicoprinting, he could use all the skim milk in the West in the manufacture of that article. It was possible that he would succeed in his enterprise. There would then be no material for making "basswood" cheese. But chemistry would substitute vegetable albumen, extracted from peas, beans, and leutels, for the caseine found in milk. Butter was made from suet, and there was no very good reason why cheese found in milk. Butter was made from suet, and there was no very good reason why cheese might not be made from other materials than milk. China had had a vegetable cheese since the days of Confucius. It would be a triumph of chemical skill to displace the lowing herd altogether But he thought some difficulties would attend the introduction of those changes. Some people had already learned that skim-milk cheese, however highly colored or well supplied with a lubricant, was not absolutely essential to good living. Now that they had honest money, consumers thought they were entitled to nonest food.

GILT-EDGED BUTTER and full-cream cheese could not be made from the same batch of milk. Skim-milk cheese had run down the water. Now that steers, as well as cows, were furnishing material for butter, it should be plenty and cheap. Paradoxical as it might seem, "bull" butter had "beared" the

Resolutions thanking ex-President Smith, the press, railroads, etc., were adopted.

Col. Littler made a few remarks about the International Fair, saying that the experience of all could be summed up in the words, "It was a great success." He referred to the difficulties and trials that the enterprise had to encounter, and the predictions of its faiure, but it turned out to be the inaugural of a series of exhibitions that would redound to the credit of the agricultout to be the inaugural of a series of exhibitions that would redound to the credit of the agricultural interests of the country. Grand as it was, he hoped the Illinois State Association, if it undertook to get up an exposition, would surpass the New York one.

Mr. Baker had had the honor, for he considered it such, to attend the fair, which was the greatest of the kind ever held in the country. It was not yet known what good had been done.

It was not yet known what good had been done.

It was there demonstrated that there was no overproduction of good goods; a ready market was found for them. Second-class goods were injuring the country. The lesson taught was that goods must be made for the market.

Mr. Smith said the fair had taught the dairy-market thing—their constitities. Mr. Smith said the fair had taught the dairy-men one important thing—their possibilities. It was gotten up with a great deal of hesitation, and many predicted its failure, but the energy of the men who stood at the head pushed it to a complete success, and thus convinced dairymen of what they rould do if they understood what lay within their reach. Nothing had occurred during the past century that had given such an investigation of the programment to the dairy men

impetus and such prominence to the dairy in-terests as the International Fair. It was con-ducted with the utmost impartiality; no one complained in the least of the regulations. If nais that devoted a small amount of space to them.—well enough in its way.—but it fell short in the same as shown Chicago provides for the scheduling and appraisement in mind that it was muci that to raise \$3,000 for premiums without loss than \$500,—the latter sum having no attraction.

Mr. Ingraham said that fair would have more to do towards advancing the prosperity of the dairy interests than all the others. He saw brighter and better days for the industry, but the great should be made and they be given to

brighter and better days for the industry, but fine goods should be made and they be given to the consumer when ripe.

Mr. W. W. Dexter, of the Conference Com-mittee, reported that the Agricultural Commit-tee had raised \$500 or \$600 toward a Dairy Fair in connection with the cattle show, and wanted the Association, as an organization, to raise \$1,500, more or less. The Committee didn't see how they could take hold of the matter and let the glory go to the Agricultural Society. Some section should be taken.

action should be taken.

The Committee was continued, and instructed to report their conclusion to the Secretary.

Col. Littler, of the Cold-Storage Committee, asked further time. They had visited some warehouses, and seen what some had never seen before, but they had not investigated the mat-

before, but they had not investigated the matter so as to make a satisfactory report.

Time was granted.

Col. Littler then talked, the announced subject being "The Best Mode of Feeding Cows for Profit." He said he had investigated the matter not to come to a convention and tell what he thought was the plan, but to find out how to feed his cows so that he could buy food for his wife and eight children. Every cow took up so much room. The point to lind out was whether she paid her board. Some farmers kept a class of cattle that would not do so. The cow often or cattle that would not do so. The cow often was not to blame. There were cows that were never intended to represent the dairy; they represented the butcher's block. Before commencing feeding they ought to have cows that were worth feeding. He had no particular bill of fare. He took the ground that one COULDN'T GET PURE BUTTER

of fare. He took the ground that one COULDN'T GET FURE BUTTER unless he had pure cream, pure cream unless he had pure mitk, pure milk unless he gave his cows pure feed and water. The slipshod way of leaving cows to the straw-stack and juices of the barn-yard would not make a successful dairyman. The hay was left to stand too long. It was cut after all the juices were dried out. Many, in feeding a cow, scraped a place in the snow, and threw ear-corn into it, or put it into a muddy place, and yet they expected the animal to be a good dairy cow. To feed cows with profit their feed should be crushed. They should have crushed corn mixed with half oats. And besides dure, sweet, solid food, they should have pure water. Creek water might not always be so. He had to sink wells to get it. But he took the ground that, in our severe climate, warmth also was necessary. A cow should not be let out until the thermometer marked 30 degrees. If she were, the juices which went to make the milk rich were absorbed in keeping her from freezing. The Colonel then touched incidentally on the labor problem, and asserted that farmers did not employ help enough. Coming back to his subject, he said a cow should be given a chance to get at salt every day. Nature demanded it. She should be well taken care of. If not profitable when all this was done, she should be sold to the butcher.

In reply to questions, Col. Littler said he fed his cows three times a day when in stable and twice when out, giving corn-meal—about four quarts, with oate—morning and night; and he fed oil-cake, a little at a time. He boiled the food. Skim-milk and buttermilk, with a little crushed corn, made the little pigs grow. He got four and a half pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk. He then made an appeal to farmers to treat their boys kindly and teach them to love home and to get them interested in the dairy.

Mr. Ingram introduced a resolution, which

them to love home and to get them interested in the dairy.

Mr. Ingram introduced a resolution, which was adopted, indorsing the International Dairy organization and pledging the Association to work in harmony with it and for its success.

The Committee on Salt, appointed a year ago, was given more time to consider the subject.

The Association then adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

Col. Percy Wyndham.

Of Col. Percy Wyndham, who fought in our Civil War, and wno was killed recently by a fall from a balloon in India, the Albany Argus gives some entertaining stories. At the close of his military service, it says, some one questioned his title in the New York Hera'd. In a reply he showed that Victor Emmanuel gave it to him for gallantry at Solferino, and he left a challenge for the writer of the Hera'd letter. On being told that that would lead the Grand Jury to indict him, he expressed his willingness to challenge the Grand Jury in detail, and could not get it through his nead that law had any

right to interfere with "the private pursuits and differences of gentlemen." His favorite method of dealing with refractory servants was throwing them out of the window, and in a Justice's court he made an able defense of the Justice's court he made an able defense of the practice by showing that he always roomed on the ground floor, and that his course of discipline did not injure those who were subject to it. No officer below him could complain of the respect and formality he exacted because he was just as careful to conduct himself with punctillio to his official suberiors. A Brigadier-General, who sent an aid to him in action, with a request for a "pinch of tobacco," was a person whom he regarded with suspicion and astonishment. He was a splendid specimen of manhood ment. He was a splendid sperimen of manhood in appearance, was six feet high, of a command-ing mien, and could the his mustaches in a double-bow-knot behind his ears.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Answered To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Please answer this question: What is the age of the oldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany? SUBSCRIBER.

The oldest son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, son of the German Emperor, is Frederick William, born at Berlin Jan. 27, 1859. He has

just completed his 20th year. "Spitzbube." To the Editor of The Tribune. CEICAGO, Feb. 13.—In the term "spitzbube the first syllable is not a noun, but an adjective. Properly the word would read "spitzer bube," which is equivalent with "a sharp boy." sharp boy" is no opprobrious term, but if you contract it into a "sbarper" it is. Apart, how ever, from the original derivation of the term, the term "spitzbube," as now used, is always and under all circumstances a synonym of "dieb" (thief). Whether the application is an insuit or not depends altogether upon the cir-cumstances in which, and upon the tone in which, it is used. If a girl of sweet 16 should whisper into her young man's ear, "Oh, you thief, you have stolen my poor little heart," be wouldn't fee, offened, would he! Again, if a fond mother, caressing her boy, would call him "You little thief" (der lieber kleiner spitzbube), that would not be offensive even in Endish lithough it hat leaves the "converse." bube), that would not be offensive even in English, although in that language the "comong little rascal" takes the place of the "spitzbube." But in any quarrel among men the German word "spitzbube" will aways mean as much as "thief," and, if shouted out in a loud, angry tone, even as much as "you thief," No German who claims to know his own language can conscientiously contend that under such circumstances there is the slightest doubt about the proper rendering of the offensive term in English.

Homestead Rights.

To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, Feb. 12.-I ask the permission of THE TRIBUNE to allow me, through its columns to ask how much property the law allows a poor man to hold in his own name in the City of Chicago and State of Illinois as his homestead.

A Poor Man.

The homestead, as defined in the Revised Statutes of 1874, Chap. 52, Sec. 1, of the amended act approved April 30, 1873, is as follower.

"That every householder having a family shall be

lows:

"That every householder having a family shall be entitled to an estate of homestead, to the extent in value of \$1,000, in the farm or lot of land and buildings thereon, owned or rightly possessed, by lease or otherwise, and occupied by him or her as a residence, and such homestead, and all right and title therein, shall be exempt from attachment, judgment, lery, or execution, sale for the payment of his debts, or other purposes, and from the isws of conveyance, descent, and devise, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2 says: "Such exemption shall continue after the death of such householder, for the benefit of the husband or wife surviving, so long as he of she continues to occupy such homestead, and of the children until the youngest child becomes 21 years of age; and in case the husband or wife shall desert his or her tamlly, the exemption shall continue in favor of the one occupying the premises as a resident."

Sec. 2 says: that no property shall, by virtue of the act, be exempt from sale for non-payment of taxes or assessments, or for a debt or liability incarred for the purchase or improvement thereof.

The Revised Statutes of 1877, under the head of "Exemptions," gives the law showing what personal property is exempt from attachment and sale on execution, and from distress for rent, as provided in the act approved May 24, 1877. Sec. 1 of that law says: "The following personal property, owned by the debtor, shall be exempt from execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent, viz.: First, the necessary wearing apparel, Bioles, school books, and famility pictures of every person; and, second, \$100 worth of property to be selected by the debtor, and, in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, \$300 worth of other property, to be selected by the debtor, and, in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, \$300 worth of other property, to be selected by the debtor, and, in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and re the property that may be levied upon. Sec. 4 says that no personal property shall be exempted from levy of attachment or execution when the debt or

The Zulu War.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 .- "There is no wind so ill," etc., etc., -and even this awful defeat of the English will be followed by wholesome consequences. First of all, it will infuse the English nation with a sense of humiliation, a sense greatly needed to confine their self-glorification within its proper boundaries. Secondly, their overbearing behavior towards the Boers must make room for a more just acknowledgment of the latter's good qualities; for it would ill befit them, having shown such a degree of stupidity, to look down upon a people who, in spite of the most discouraging circumstances, and with a quite insignificant force, had totally broken the power of the Zulua at a time when they were much more powerful than even now; they (the Boers) would have even annihilated them totally had not the English, under the pretext of philanthropy, then taken the cause of the Zulus. If, now, the English would treat pretext of philanthropy, then taken the cause of the Zulus. It, now, the English would treat the Boers as their equals, and not as a kind of inferior people, freely accepting their counsel and their assistance, you would be surprised to see how soon the whole Zululand is at the mercy of the white conquerors. Would the Boers offer their assistance to the English, who only two years ago deprived them of their ndependence? No doubt, little as they love the English, their intense hatred against the Zulus is still as fresh as forty years ago, when sixty-seven of their best citizens had been massacred by Dingan, the funcle of the present King Cetywayo. This was a genuine massacre, for the Boers, having just concluded a treaty of friendship, were all without arms, nothing but their pocket-knives with them. To have their vengeance every other able-bodied farmer would gladly march at a moment's notice towards the enemy; but they want their own kind of warfare, no leading, or rather misleading, by the English. It seems Lord Chelmsford was too proud to accept their services under such conditions. This reminds me of a story, as Lincoln used to say. When the celebrated Lænnec first introduced physical examination for the diagnosis of diseases of the chest, some of the teachers of medicine had become, or at least had considered themselves to be, such experts in that kind of diagnosis that, whenever a patient and considered themselves to be, such experts had considered themselves to be, such experts in that kind of diagnosis that, whenever a patient wanted to explain some of his ailings to the examining Professor, the latter rudely broke in with, "Keep your tongue: I know it better than you."

HERMANN KAIIN,
Late District Surgeon, Alivei North. Cape of Good Hope.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 13 .- Your editorial in to-day's paper entitled "A Charity Circus" is too general and sweeping, and I beg that you will discriminate between what is legitimately censurable and what is not.

The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary is as nearly like a purely private charity as anything can be under State help. It was organized, nursed into life, and set on its legs by private contributions from Chicago citizens, and the same spirit which conducted it as a private charity, on the strictest basis of economy, has continued to control it. Its Trustees (one of whom I have been for thirteen years) have contributed much of their yearly time and labor without any compensation whatever. We have nine skillful surgeons, some of them of national reputation, devoting a large part of every day attending an average of 150 patients, without one

reputation an average of 150 patients, without one dollar of pay. Our entire pay-roll for Superintendent, Matron, Treasurer, Clerk, and Assistant Secretary is only \$200 per month. Now, we ask for an appropriation of only \$20,000 a year (and a small sum for repairs and furniture) to run an institution for 100 poor boarders and 100 dispensary patients, that is for food, fuel, water, light, and medicines.

The visitation of the Legislative Committee cost us nothing. Our doors are always open to the whole public, and we are anxious to be visited that the good being done there may be seen. It is an institution filled with curable poor persons, who by timely treatment by skilled surgeons are saved from incurable and hopeless blindness and disease, and thus from be-

coming, with all those dependent on them, ex-pensive paupers in the counties where they live. Six days in the week, the year round, a crowd of 150 poor patients saved from the jaws of help-less pauperism crowd the rooms of that build-ing, and are waited on by nine surgeons who give their whole time and services to the State's poor.

when our private institution passed into the hands of the State, we had \$30,000 of capital, which we gave the State with the arreement that when the State failed to pass an appropriation to run it the property should revert. I submit that the State cannot afford to let its hundreds of carpably blind and deaf become paupers in the country districts for want of such skilled treatment as they can get in the city-centres, where surgeons can afford to be specialists. Yours respectfully,

D. GOODWIN, JR.

Venable and Mathews. To the Editor of The Tribuna CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Without doubt every reader will agree with your remark this morning, that "whoever knows Prof. Mathews will believe absolutely his statement that the plagiarism, if such it can be called, was unconscious, and, of course, unintentional." reading of his books gives me great respect for

their writer. At the same time, from a lifeong and intimate acquaintance with Prof. Venable, I am pained to read any remarks which seem to derogate from his standing and qualities as an author, and am especially grieved when such a remark comes from so esteemed source 28 Prof. Mathews. In truth, I would fain believe that the reporters have had more to do in ventilating this matter than the authors themselves. It is not like Prof. Venable to go into print with any complaint of plagiar ism, and I shall not believe the public charge originated with him until I have better evidence than anything that has yet appeared At the same time, I do not like to believe the Prof. Mathews is so inogical, and so embarrassed

by his position, as to attempt to screen himself by the statement attributed to him, that "he never heard of Venable, and does not know who he is."

In the case of theft, or of "unconscious assimilation," to use a more euphonious phrase, it will hardly be maintained that the crime is any less because the injured person happens to be in poverty or obscurity. If Prof. Mathewa realiy less occause the injured person happens to be in poverty or obscurity. If Prof. Mathews reality stole a part of his essay, the "amusing thing," as you see it, is but adding insult to injury. If he did not steal it, his remark, though it may be true, is thoroughly discourteous and unworthy, because it is so entirely uncalled for, and betrays such a purpose to disparage a person whose worth he does not know, but which he proclaims by his "unconscious appropriation".

worth he does not know, but which he proclaims by his "unconscious appropriation."

In fact, I would be quite willing to have Prof. Venable weighed by the side of Prof. Mathews in the scale of real literary power and merit. It grieves me to have my respect for either of them lessened. But I have no doubt that Prof. Mathews would be free to assert, after acquaintance, that it is his misfortune not to be among those who know the scholarly worth and fnestimable character of Prof. Venable. It is true that he lacks the push and energy-making element which have given the Chicago Professor much of his reputation. But as to literary finish and originality, the author whose mainstay is a common-place book cannot afford to be contemptuous, nor to allow his friends to speak of him as a "large writer" in comparison with the "very small one" who is his equal if not superior in every power except that of making the "very small one" who is his equal if not superior in every power except that of making a noise. If Prof. Mathews desires to know more of the author to whom he is under very evident obligation in some form or other, let him progure "June on the Miamis, and Other Poems," not to speak of other works, and he will find evidence of merit which he cannot but recognize. I venture he will find no trace of a commonplace book. The volume I refer to is published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. All of Prof. Venable's other works are published, I believe, by Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of the same city.

E. O. V.

of the same city. The lusane

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Your Mendota correspondent, "D. F. B.", has certainly directed the thoughts of your readers to a subject which should be constantly agitated, until our law makers are induced to make radical changes in the manner of dealing with insane persons.

The observations of a year, in and about our

County Court, during which time I have seen and heard tried more than 250 cases of alleged insanity, have convinced me that neither the law what we need. I agree with "D. F. B." that the exposure of

ened to and gloated over by the leering crowd that fills the court-room on the day of this that fills the court-room on the day of this weekly public exhibition, is enough to deter any person of ordinary sensitiveness from attempting to place a slightly-deranged relative or friend under the treatment and restraint of a State Hospital until the fear of violence or utter inability to properly care for them at last forces a resort to the court and jury.

In our own county a large majority of the patients are women and paupers, and the causes diseases and destitution; and in almost all of the cases that have come under my observation insanity was self-evident; no need of court or insanity was self-evident; no need of court of jury or medical expert existed, and no error could possibly have been committed could they have been seut to an asylum on the bare certifi-cate of a reputable physician without the farce

cate of a reputable physician without the farce of a jury trial.

The law says: "At the time fixed for trial, a jury of six persons, one of whom shall be a physician, shall be impaneled to try the case"; but the law also says that practicing physicians shall be exempt from jury duty. Hence, when the officers of the court endeavor to avail themselves of the learning and experience of the post skillful physicians they are more with serves of the fearning and experience of the most skillful physicians, they are met with a reminder that physicians are not compelled to do jury duty, and a refusal to answer a summons for that purpose. The necessary result, therefore, is, that such physicians only as choose to attend are impaneled to try cases of alleged insentity.

to attend are impaneled to try cases of alleged insanity.

My observation in these cases convinces me that the whole system of trial by jury should be done away with, and that a commission, consisting of (say six) reputable physicians, should be appointed in each county by the Judges of the several courts, who should hear and determine, in the presence of the person supposed to be insane and his or her immediate friends and the proper and necessary witnesses, every case of alleged insanity; and that the certificate of insanity returned by the Commission to the County Court should be sufficient authority for the Court to order a commitment to a State or the Court to order a commitment to a State of

the Court to order a commitment to a State or County Hospital.

Another absurd feature of the law, as applied to Cook County, is, that, if a person is found insane before the County Court and is not a panper, an application must then be made to the Probate Court for the appointment of a conservator, and his property affairs there adjudicated, so that his case must appear upon the records of two different courts, and the expense of caring for his estate be thereby greatly increased.

Is there not sufficient wisdom in our Legisla-

Is there not sufficient wisdom in our Legislature to frame a law which will correct these giaring evils?

H. E. H.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.-The fishing tug George R. Green was attached by the United States Marshal last evening to satisfy a libel for \$53.75, issued upon a claim of W. W. Kynaston for wages. The craft was released to-day upon payment of the claim. The schooner Betle Laurie has completed an

other round trip between Ahnapee and this port, bringing a full cargo of wheat and returning with supplies. The schooner Anna Thorine arrived to-day from Manitowoc with wood and The following additional vessel transfers have been received for record at the Milwaukee

Custom-House:
Schooner S. A. Wood—B. L. Pennington and S. A. Brady, of Cleveland, to the Hamilton & Merryman Company, of Marinette, the whole, \$6,500.

Schooner Butcher Boy—Edward B. Smith, of Buffalo, to the Hamilton & Merryman Company, of Marinette, the whole, \$6,000.

Owing to a decrease in the volume of Eastbound freight the propeller Oconto has been in ordinary here for several days.

The schooner Pride was sold by the United States Marshal at Sheboygan on Tuesday.

Noyes W. Kiein bid her in for \$196.

And Thy Sister.

Paris Letter to Patiodelahia Telegram.

It is well known that Gerome is an extremely grave and digmifed personage, with whom even his most intimate friends would never dare to take a liberty. He took quite a fancy to a young Euglish student, and used to devote a great deal of time and pains to him. Now this young man heard his French countades exchanging perpetually that very silly and senseless but of Paris-

ian slang, "Et ta sœur?" (And thy sister?) which means just nothing at all. But in an evil hour the young Englishman asked one of the Frenchmen to explain to him the meaning of the phrase, and was informed with wicked intent that it was a civil way of asking after a friend's family—a sort of accentuation, in fact, of a polite greeting. So the English artist happened one evening to be present at a parity where Gerome was also one of the guests. The great painter spoke kindly to his pupil, and asked how he did. "Very well, I thank you sir," made answer the Englishman; adding, "Et ta sœur?" Gerome looked him ful! in the face for a moment turned his back upon him, and has never spoken to him since. I can hardly find a parallel for the incident in American society or among American usages, unless we can imagine a West Point cadet addressing Gen. Sherman with the title of "Bully boy with the glass eye."

EDUCATIONAL.

Regular Semi-Monthly Meeting of the Board
—New Schools to Be Erected—An Unexpected Adjournment.
The Board of Education held its regular semi-

monthly meeting last evening, President Wells in the chair. There were present Inspectors Hotz, Brenan, Armstrong, Hoyne, Jacobs, Prussig, Frankenthal, English, Stone, Vocke, Keith, Arnold, and Frake, the new member.

The appointment of Inspector Frake, in place of Inspector Dennis, resigned, was read, and the The Inspector was also duly appointed by the President to the several committees of which his predecessor was a member. The report of School-Agent Chase for the month ending Jan. 31, 1879, showed the balance

\$5,258; receipts for the month, \$2,823; total, \$8,081; expenditures, \$1,041; balance Feb. 1, Finance.

A communication was received from Richard Michaelis, of the Free Presse, protesting against the exclusion of German from the publi schools. It was sent to the Committee on Ger

on hand, at date of last report, to have been

man. through Inspector Hotz, its Chairman, reported that it had received bids from several architects for the contract for Superintending the construction of the new school-houses which it was pro posed to build during the year. The report rec-

commended that the contract be awarded to A. Bauer, the lowest bidder, at \$500 for each building. Concurred in.

The same Committee also asked authority to advertise for proposals for the erection of a fifteen-room school building at the corner of Wood and Congress streets, size of lot 241 by 125 feet, to be paid for out of the appropriation of 1874, of which there was now in the hands of the City Treasurer \$16,712.92. The report stated that the collections on account of 1875 and previous years, which would be made during the year, would be more than sufficient to cover the value. The report was concurred in, and the authority granted.

The same Committee asked for authority to advertise for proposals for the erection of a fifteen-room school building on the school site owned by the city, 170 by 150 feet, at the corner of Armour street and Bickerdike square, to be

teen-room school building on the school site owned by the city, 170 by 150 feet, at the corner of Armour street and Bickerdike souare, to be paid for out of the appropriation of 1878. The authority was granted.

The same committee asked, and was given, authority to advertise for proposals for the erection of a fifteen-room school-building for the West Division High-School at the corner of Monroe and Morgan streets as soon as the transfer of the lot was sanctoned by the Council. An appropriation of \$35,000 for the erection, furnishing, and completion of this building was made in 1877; of which amount \$29,031.15 has been collected, and is now in the hands of the City Treasurer. The size of the lot is 150 by 125.

The same committee was granted authority to advertise for proposals for a school site in the vicinity of Onlo and Pine streets.

Inspector Stone, of the Committee on Examination of Teachers, recommended the granting of a partial certificate to Mr. E. O. Vail. The report was concurred in.

The Committee on German, through Inspector Prussing, reported that the total number of pupils who had studied German in the grammar schools for the month of January last was 1,969,—an increase for the month of 205. The number of pupils studying the language in the High-Schools was 250,—an increase of 33. The total number of pupils studying German, in both classes of schools, for January was 2,229,—an increase of 238. The report was received and placed on file.

Inspector English moved that the Attorney of

placed on file.
Inspector English moved that the Attorney of I agree with "D. F. B." that the exposure of family secrets and bickerings, the story of hereditary taint, of insanity, disease, or intemperance, the recital of suspicions of inconstancy, and the dragging from the closet the "family skeleton." all detailed with the utmost minuteness under the skillful examination of the public prosecutor, and list-public prosecutor.

Fund.

After considerable talk, the motion prevailed.

A petition was read from a large number of the citizens of Lawndale praying the Board of Education to ask the City Council for an appropriation necessary for the building of a school-house in a new location in that village, and praying also for temocrary quarters in place of the priatou necessary in the tast village, and praying, also, for temporary quarters in place of the present unfit and unhealthy apartments set apart for the accommodation of their children.

Inspector Stone moved, in order to get the question before the house, that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. He wasn't prepared to thoroughly indorse this matter, but he did think it deserved being looked into. The petition was sigued by many of the best citizens of Lawndale, and he had heard from a number of people out there that the building was so utterly unfit for human habitation that they had to take their children out of school. He also called attention to the change of location asked for, and moved that the matter be recommitted to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, with instructions to change the location of the school. Inspector Stone also had something to say about alleged negligence on the part of that Committee in this matter.

committee in this matter.

Inspector Holtz denied that the Committee

Inspector Holtz denied that the Committee had been negligent, and claimed that the building now used was no worse than a good many other rented buildings.

Inspector Stone triumphantly called for the reading of the report made by Dr. Sawyer, an expert who recently examined it. Enough of the report was read to show that the blace was anything but a comfortable, or even healthy, place to go to school in. After an infinite deal of talk and very little cider, the Board referred the whole matter to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, with instructions to inquire the whole matier to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, with instructions to inquire as to the expediency of making a change in the location, and to report thereon at an early day. Under the head of unfinished business, the President stated that the pending motion, when the previous meeting adjourned, was one by Inspector Frankenthal to continue the services of the special teachers of music, German, and drawing. That motion was, therefore, now in order.

In order.

Inspector English thought the Board had already done enough for one evening, and sprung a motion to adjourn.

Inspector Frankenthal protested that this was hardly the fair thing, but the majority was against him on the motion to adjourn, which privailed by a vote of 8 to 5, Inspectors Hotz, Prussing, Vocke, and the President keeping him company. The German suffered once more. The Board then adjourned.

VICAR-GENERAL KUNDIG. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEB, Wis., Feb. 13.—Vicar-General

Kundig, whose serious illness was announced to THE TRIBUNE last night, had so far recovered at noon to-day as to be able to sit up and even walk. In fact, the priest who answered the call of the correspondent intimated that, so far as they were able to judge, the venerable divine was as well as ever. This would indicate that the attack from which he suffered was not paralysis, nor yet apoplexy, but more likely

LEGISLATORS AT CHAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Committee of the Illinois Legislature who are on a tour of in-spection among the State institutions arrived here at noon to-day. After taking dinner at the Doane flouse, the party went to the Industrial University, and inspected its workings as thoroughly as possible in so orief a time. A committee from the Ohio Legislature and the Trustees of the Ohio Agricultural College were here yesterday, and visited the institution. They were well pleased with what they saw.

Interesting Event in the Tennyson Family.

Lindon World.

There was a considerable gathering of Tennysons, Bruces, Thurlows, and Lockers, at Westminister Abbey, on Saturday, for the christening, in Henry VII.'s Chapel, of Alfred Stanley Browning Tennyson. The Dean (gooffather) preside and Robert, Browning (godfather), Mrs. Richmond, Thackeray Ritchie, etc., assisted. The Rev. William H. Chapman, pastor of M. E.

Church. Georgetown, D. C., writes: 'Having had an opportunity to test the excellent quantics of Dr. Buil's Cough Sirup, I hesitate not to say, it is the best remedy I have ever used in my family."

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. I NORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices is the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements of the below of the same price as charged at the Mais office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and onli 9 p. m. caturiday.

on Saturdays:
J. & R. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN. Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-sv.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue laland-sv., corner of Habted-st.
H. C. HERRICK. Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Pancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per ertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

POR SALE—AT \$80,000, THE ARCADE BUILDING
Nos. 158 and 160 Clark-st.. the greatest bargai
ever offered in the Chicago market; the improvement
cost \$81,000, and it refused \$80,000 for the lots be
fore the improvements were addered that an
halden worth more than the Quintan party, and the
cost is the cost in more than the Quintan party, and the
cost is the cost in more than the Quintan party, and the
cost Letter \$155,000. Call immediately, for it may
the old this week. & H. CUMMINGS, office store 15.
Clark-st., where I can be found daily to show the pro-

FOR SALE-THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone swell-front house and lot, No. 403 Forest I stone swell-front house and lot, No. 405 Forest-av. near Thirty-seventh-st., east front, at a bargain PIERCE & OUTHET, Real Estate Brokers, 162 LaSaite FOR SALE-THREE LOTS ON WARREN-AV., Corner California-av., at a great bargain. II. FOTWIN, successor to Fotwin & Corby, 52 Washing ton-at.

FOR SALE-A SIXTY-FOOT CORNER ON WASH-Ington-st., with good frame residence, at panic price and very easy terms. H. POT WIN, successor to Fowin & covery, v2 Washington-v5, TOUVIN & COPDY, 82 Washington-st,
YOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS, MALTSTERS
And brewers—I have a fine lot, 109 feet river from
to a depth of about 330 feet, the corner of a street,
near Clybourn-av. bridge, for sale at a great bargain.
K. PRUSSING, 143 Kandolph-st.

R. PRUSSING, 143 Kandolph-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS BUILDING ON Madison-st., in heart of city, at a panic price. fl. POT WIN, successor to Potwin & Corby, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—LOT ON ILLINOIS-ST., between Dearborn-st. and State-st., that was worth, in 5-98, 8300 a foot. Will now be sold for \$65 a foot. Apply 50 H. M. THOMPSON, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SOUTH SIDE CORNER building lot of 100 feet or more, at half price and no money down, to party who will improve. FIERCE & WAIKE, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TRACT OF GROUND ON The South Side—\$73,000: will take \$40,000 in good farming property, balance long time. \$50,000 can be made in this property. PIERCE & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

Salic-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON EASY TERMS—
\$2,500—Two-story frame house with brick base ment, 155 Centre-av.; \$2,000—Two-story brick, 338 West Congress-st. Inquire of JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 23, 122 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-YOU CAN BUY HOUSES AT HINS-date, all ready to go into, for just what you are throwing away in rent-and the very best tots, without a dollar, to improve. O. J. STOUTH, 123 Dearborn-st. REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-WILL BUY FOR CASH AT A GOOD bargain a good dwelling east of State and south of Twenty second t. D. W. POTTER, 110 Dearborn. WANTED-WANT BEST HOUSE FOR \$1,500
North Side, and will sell stone-front on Ashland
av. very low. WEBB, 109 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT-MARCH 1-THE CONVENIENT NINE-room house 110 South Green-st., all modera im-provements. For particulars apply on premises. TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH UNTIL MAY 1, AND \$15 thereafter-Fine two-story brick house 434 Irving-place and 13 Fillmore-at.; also two-story frame 30 Harvard 4t, 88 per month, second floor 10 Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

South Side TO RENT-9-STORY AND BASEMENT BRIC house, No. 871 Wabssh-av. Furnace, bath, hwater, gas-fatures, gruined woodwork; in good condition. Rent \$50, or less until May 1. House open follows: Rent \$50, or less until May 1. House open follows: Room 1.

TO BENT_ROOMS. TO RENT-PLEASANT ROOMS, NICELY FUR-nished, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st,

TO BENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO BENT-STORE 19 LAKE-ST., 170334 FEET, 5story and basement, steam elevator, steam heat.
cheap rent. Apply at Boom 4 Reaper Block.

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-YOU ARE LOSING MONEY every day that your rooms are vacant; bring us descriptions and have them filled with reliable tenants; we cannot begin to supply the demand, especially rooms and cottages for housekeeping. ROOM RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

PINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Kandolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. 151 Randolph, Room 3.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE VIANOS, etc., without removal; and on all good securities. Room 11, 36 Dearborn-st.

ANY SUMS \$2^*, \$50, \$100, &c., ADVANCED ON furniture without removal; planos or any good security. 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSAID's Loan and Bullion Office (icensed), so Zast Madison st. Established 1865. OANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.,

amounts to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

MONEY TO LOAN-SS, GOO TO \$10,000 AT 7 PER cent; smaller sums at 8 per cent, on improved city inside property E. PRUSSING, 1-3 Randoloh.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums to suit. Apply at UNION TRUST.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON IMproved property in Cook County, or on Illinois arms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, 142 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 6 PER yellow this 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, 142 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 6 PER yellow to the control of the control of

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREHOUSE machinery and other good collaterals. JAMES B. STORKY, 84 Lasalle-st., Room 24. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, and other good collaterals at nearly hall interest rates. J. J. OWEN, 84 Lasalle-st., Room 24. MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY planos, furniture, warehouse receipts, and good collaterals. 127 East Adams-st., first floor.

NICKELS AND PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EX Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting room of Tribune Company.

To LOAN—MONEY ON COLLATERALS AND Chattels; security at low interest. Address, stating amount wanted and what security, if 38, Tribune.

WANTED—23,000 ON CITY REAL ESTATE; WILL not pay over 416 per cent. Address H 39, Tribune office.

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9 West Madison-st.

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SEWING MACHINES. NEW AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OTHER first-class machines at one-third value. Loan of-fice, 125 Clark st., up-stairs, Room 2.

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WANTED—TWO GOOD CARVERS AT ONCK;
good wages and steady work the whole year.
Illinois Looking-Glass Factory, 222 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MAUHINISTS AT CHIcago Die & Machine Works. 69 and 91 West

Employment Agencies.

Employment Agencies.

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WANTED-A SWEDE OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL to general housework in a small private fain-WANTED-A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY TO DO general housework; must be able to cook, wash, and iron; references wanted. 1039 Prairie-av. WANTED-A YOUNG TIDY GIRL TO DO SEC-ond work and sew. 104 Calumet-av. WANTED—GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL IN a tamily of three; no washing; a good cook, and good references. 22 North Throop-st. WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID THAT CAN assist at waiting on table. Harrison-court Hotel, Harrison and Haisted-sta. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework for a family of two. Apply during this morning at 10ss Michiganav.

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Employment Agencies.

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Traces

Miscellaneous. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN TO

SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE. Domestics

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT ENglas girl who understands all kinds of second
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SITUATION WANTED-BY A NEAT GERMAN
Siri to do general housework; South Side preferred; can give references. Call or address Ku, 285
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Address M. Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING.

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Fourteen years' experience.

eago, Feb. 12, 1849.

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WANTED—A CHEAD SECOND-HAND STOCK OF
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half cash baince in desirable Texas lands. Address
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Domestics.

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Miscellaneous.

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by an experienced young waiter; best references
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Seamstress; a good home where she would be willing to work we hours a day for her board. Address if
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SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN SERD OF
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THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING Detween Jens Peterson, charles South, and O. Olson Kleyrod, is this day dissolved, 665 Carroll-av. Chicago, Feb. 12, 1859.

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OBJENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, 122 Lavalle-st. Special communication this (Friday) evening at 7:20 o'clock, Visitors and members cortially invited. By order of the Master. E. N. TÜCKER, Secretary.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 180, A. F. & A. M. WAUBANSIA Communication this (Friday) even and work flexular Communication this (Friday) even and work sonic list, No. 78 Monroe-st., for ousiness and work sonic list, No. 78 Monroe-st., for ousiness and work sonic list, No. 78 Monroe st., Or. HOWELL, Secretary.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1879.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER is to be the successor of Judge Christiancy as United States Senator from Michigan, his term expiring March 3, 1881. He was last evening nominated by the Republican caucus of the Michigan Legislature, and of course will be elected.

Several disastrous fires are reported in the dispatches this morning,-among them the destruction of sixty horses at the New York Tattersalis', a brewery at London, Ont., one of the largest in the world, and \$125,000 worth of property at Paterson, N. J.

The announcement now comes from Washington that Judge Bangs is shortly to vacate the office of United States District-Attorney. It is said his retirement has been for son time past determined upon, but it was probably not until the Judge cut such a sorry figure as a witness in the BLODGETT investigation that the necessity for a man with a memory became apparent.

The President was so pleased at his victory over Senator Conkling that he w Gen. MERRITT a letter warmly congratulating him upon his confirmation by the Senate as Collector of the Port of New York. But the thing of chief interest in the matter is the excellent civil-service doctrine laid down in the letter. He wants the New York Custom-House conducted purely on business principles, and no man dismissed because he is a friend of Gen. ARTHUR, and no man employed because he is a friend of the

The Democrats of the House have just concluded to undertake another partisan outrage in the unseating of Mr. BISBEE, the Rcpublican member from the Second Florida District, who was as fairly elected as any man of the majority, and whose case has so many strong merits that the minority report is in great danger of being the one adopted. There have been so many seats stolen by force of numbers and without regard to fairness and justice that it is time a few respectable Democrats with consciences, if there are any such, put a stop to the disreputable business.

A report is given in the cable news this morning that is calculated to startle the world more violently than did the news of the massacre of the Euglish column South Africa by the fierce Zulus. It is to the effect that the native levies serving with the British regulars have risen en masse and murdered their officers, and that even the surviving natives in the fight of Jan. 21 have massacred their officers. The news lacks confirmation, but its probability in consequence of the effect produced by the recent disaster is distressingly apparent.

To counteract the dignified and conserv stive position taken by Senator BAYARD and a few moderate Democrats respecting the repeal of the Federal Election laws, the Vashington Post, organ of the ultra Bourbon element in Congress, makes a strong appeal for support of this measure on the ground of its vital importance to the interests of the Democratic party in Congress. The Post elamors for a repeal of the law lest its continued force should result in the conviction of several Democratic members-elect of the Forty-sixth Hous for the crime of tampering with the ballotbox or fraudulently doctoring election re turns. It is on such a plea as this that the Democrats are urged to unite in removing the only guarantee of a free and a pure ballot that exists in several States.

The House bill prohibiting the arrival in the United States of more than fifteen Chinese in any one shipload came up for action in the Senate yesterday, and after vigorous speeches in its support by Senators BOOTH, SARGENT, and GLOVER, of the Pacitic coast, and Senator Mongan, of Alabania, it was expected that the bill would pass by a decisive majority; but Senator Matthews took the floor against it in a speech so full of strong argument against the accomplishment of Chinese exclusion in this manner that a motion to adjurn was carried. It was stated by Mr. SARGENT, who is evidently informed on the

through the Chinese Embassy at Washing but that the latter refuse to recede from the treaty. Such a state of facts, if ascertained to be true, will naturally operate in favor of the pending bill, which might be defeated if the result sought were in a fair way to be reached by way of international

An interesting and it would seem trustworthy and reliable presentment regarding the cost of maintaining sleeping-car lines is reprinted from the Railway Age in our columns this morning. Several strong points are made against the passage by the Illinois Legislature of the bill making it unlawful to charge more than from one-fourth to onehalf the existing rates for sleeping-ca accommodations, among them the proposition that if rates are reduced by law accommodations furnished will be reduced in proportion, an effect of the law which would soon create a demand for its repeal.

DEMOCRATIC PERPLEXITIES. gress? The Democrats in Congress are in a quandary, and they are demoralized in their councils. The South, which is as arrogant and dictatorial as it was before the War, is vehement in its demands. There has been a Democratic majority in the House during four years, but beyond the patronage of that body the advantage has been limited and restrained by the Republican Senate. Durthe last two years the Senatorial elections have so resulted that after the 4th of March the Senate will have a Democratic majority. The large majority of the Democrats in the House has, however, undergone a severe eduction, and after the 4th of March it will be comparatively small. If an extra session of Congress can be called to meet in March, then the Democrats will have control of both the Senate and the House, and will have at their disposal the entire patronage of the Senate, which is equal to three employed officers to each of the seventy-six Senators. The hungry mob of Southern tramps and Northern beggars are demanding an extrasession, that there be an organization of the Democratic Senate and the distribution of these 350 fat and idle Senate places. These people are hounding on their representatives to compel an extra ession. To compel an extra session it is necessary to defeat the appropriation bills. To defeat these the Democratic House is urged to load down the appropriation bills with objectionable legislation, including, among other things, the repeal of the law governing the elections of members of Congress and the law applying test-oaths to jurors. The Senate is expected to refuse concurrence in these propositions, and especially as riders on appropriation bills. There is no particuection to the repeal of the law conerning the test-oath of jurors, and Repubicans will pass that when presented in a proper shape. But the Election law must tand if there be any hope of maintaining an onest election hereafter. This law the Sen-

refuse to pass an appropriation bill unless it contains a repeal of the Election law, then let the appropriation fail. The Democrats are fearful that unless they an organize their House of Representatives before December next they will have their small majority frittered away by dissensions and revolts. The position taken by Gen. Brage may lead to an irreparable breach in the party, and defeat the election of a Southern Speaker. They wish an extra session at the earliest possible moment in order to secure a Southern Speaker before the party loses its cohesion. Thus the loss of plunder and the necessities of party urge them to compel an extra session.

ate will not consent to repeal. If the House

Senate will not repeal the Election law nor would the President approve it. If the extra session was held and both Houses were to pass a bill repealing the Election law, the President would veto it and defeat it. If the Democrats North and South want

that law repealed, they must make it a test

before the people at the Presidential election, and on that test no Democrat could carry Northern State, unless possibly Indiana. But the defeat of the appropriation bills will not force the President to convene Congress. All the appropriations up to June 30 were made last year, and there will be no necessity for additional appropriations before October or November next. So, whatever

omes of the struggle, there will be no extra ession of Congress until next fall, and the lungry office-seekers wanting places in the Senate will have to wait until then; and the Election law will stand until its repeal is demanded by the people at a Presidential SOUTHERN POLITICAL METHODS. Whatever light the evidence before the POTTER Committee may throw upon the out-

ages and frauds practiced in several of the louthern States during the campaign and at the election last fall, the testimony taken thus far makes it certain that the irreconciliable sectionalism of the native Southern whites will be brought out with startling disinctness. Two of the witnesses examined on Wednesday were native Southerners and esidents of Mississippi. One, Gen. REUBEN E. Davis, was a Greenback candidate for Congress last fall against Col. MULDROW, in the First District. Gen. Davis had been a ife-long Democrat, fought in the Confederate army, and had evinced all the attributes of a Fire-Eater as early as 1859, when, as member of Congress, he had publicly warned such Republicans as WILLIAM H. SEWARD hat they would be hanged if they dared show themselves in the South. Yet the very fact that he ran against the regular Demo cratic nominee at the last election, and as Greenback candidate secured such negro votes as were not intimidated or prevented by fraud or violence, was nough to bring obloquy upon him. He was suspected of organizing the blacks in opposition to the Democrats, and that susnicion alone secured his being hanged in effigy, burned in effigy, and threatened with ssassination. He swore that no white man in the South could vote against the Democracy without being ostracised, and that he himself dreaded the assassin's knife more than ostracism. His life had been threatened if he dared to testify before the TELLER Committee, and it is not much wonder that he taunted the Government with imbecility while it was in a position to compel him to

testify, but could not protect him in telling The testimony of WILLIAM VASSAR, a na tive of Virginia, but now residing in Missis sippi, was of much the same purport. He had been suspected of making a "Radical" speech, and that subjected him to bulldozing verything, he said, is called "Radical" Mississippi that is not Democratic every man who gives utterand and every such person is visited with busiess and social punishment. He testified

that the politics of Mississippi were controlled largely by boisterous and reckless young men, that immigration of Northern people is looked upon as an intrusion, and that there are no convictions for political murders and outrages. What was said about Mississippi politics by native Southerners night be said with equal truth of the Democratic methods in nearly every Southern

Such testimony as this can scarcely fail to place in strong contrast the prevailing freedom of personal opinion and action in the North and the sectional intolerance of the Southern whites. A Southern man may come to Chicago to enter business or practice his profession, or settle down on a farm in Illinois; he may have been an original Seces sionist and active in the War of the Rebellion; he may still be a fierce Democrat, and vote and act with that party. With all this, he will be able to express his opinion freely; he may make political speeches and vote any ticket he likes withou a suspicion of interference; he may run for office as a Democrat, be elected, and enjoy the possession thereof in peace; he will always have equal social, business, or professional chances according to his personal ability and conduct. In the South it s the very reverse. Northern birth or Republican antecedents subject a man to social ostracism, business discrimination, political bulldozing, and even personal violence. This is the universal rule. It has become so notorious that Northerners who went into Southern States to live, taking their capital and energy with them, are emi grating from there as fast as they can, even at great personal sacrifice. Northern men no longer contemplate emigrating to the oulldozing Southern States, no matter how much the attractions of climate or investment might otherwise influence them. A recent article in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat demonstrated that the border State of Missouri, even which ought to belong to the West rather than the South in character and sentiment as it does in geographical location is repelling immigration from the Eastern and the Middle States by its utter Bourbon ism, including an opposition to common schools, a preponderance of Confederate ele ment, and a disposition to repudiate honest debts. If this is true of Missouri, it is ten fold more palpable of the Cotton States.

It is this intense spirit of sectionalism lominating the Southern people, handed down from one generation to another, and kept alive by hatred of the blacks and prejudice against all that is Northern, which is the chief hindrance to the restoration of the political peace and material prosperity of the South. Time alone can unfold the remedy, so long as the Southern people refuse to apply it. Meanwhile the constant and turbulent manifestation of this vicious sectional ism is a bar to perfect commercial and political harmony between the two sections.

WELLINGTON AND GRANT.

It is common to say that Gen. GRANT has been amply rewarded for his great military services by the American people, that the ecount is fully squared, and they don't owe him anything more. It is very true they intrusted him for eight years with the highest office in their gift under the Constitution So far as honor is concerned, they have done as handsomely by him as by any other hero or statesman. But what have they done for him pecuniarily compared with the incalculable value of his services for them? They paid him while Chief Executive about the same salary that an Eastern railroad pays its President. The first four years he had to spend every dollar of his salary in supporting the hospitalities of the position; the pay of the second term enabled him to save a solution into rejoicing and salvation! Gen. for the remainder of his life? As a nation, we have no care for or pride in our Presidents after their term of office has expired, and it matters little to us whether they die in poverty or obscurity, though we give them a large salary and compel them to spend it all, and are aware that they cannot resume private business. As a nation we are willfully forgetful. Our heroes are heroes for a moment. Our rulers are lionized just so long as they rule and have offices to confer on office-seekers, and then we forget them so completely that they sink into obscurity and die in an almshouse for aught the public care.

The most that this country has ever done for its great military Generals is to give them the empty, glittering reward of the Presidency, and compel them to keep up a state that exhauts their salary and leaves them impecunious when they step down and out of their official life. Our demagogue legislators can squander millions upon any speculative scheme of rascality, or subsidy. bounty, or public building, or work of little or no use. But a howl is raised that pierces the clouds if the President of the Republic is paid more than the President of a railroad or cotton-factory, or the fees of a Register in

Bankruptcy or a favorite Assignee. We gave Washington the Presidence wice for his successful Generalship, and at the end of the eight years he hadn't a cent. We gave the Presidency to Jackson for the battle of New Orleans, to Taylor for Buena Vista, and to Harrison for Tippecanoe. We gave an obscure man, FRANK PIERCE, the Presidency for his Mexican campaigns, and abused Scorr, his competitor, because he was beaten, though he had an infinitely more glorious record than PIERCE. We gave Gen. Grant, who has done more for his country than any American since Washingron, two terms of the Presidency, and then dropped him to pass the rest of his days in poverty and with no opportunity to make a living unless he retires to his St. Louis farm or reopens his tannery at Galena.

It was proposed recently that Congres should create the office of Field-Marshal for Gen. GRANT, and then retire him on half pay at say \$12,000 a year for his support, bu the idea was scouted at. It was denounced as an extravagant, profligate proposition which the fiscal condition of the country would not justify and an expenditure which the American people could not afford. It was hooted down on the score of economy

and since then has not been heard of. The gratitude and generosity of the English people are in striking contrast to our parsimony and niggardliness. Their success ful military heroes have been munificently rewarded, and after their death their families have been abundantly cared for. Take the case of Wellington, who was most assuredly not a greater or more successful General than GRANT. He handled small armies as compared with those which Grant led. He fought only, except once, against subordinate French ommanders, while GRANT met all the grea leaders of the Southern Rebellion, including LEE himself, and overcame them. The results which Wellington achieved were small, indeed, as compared with those which hung upon GRANT'S success, for it was not a whether Wellington was or was not victorious, while the existence of the United States as a nation depended utterly upon GRANT'S triumphing, and yet Wellington was overwhelmed with the munificence of the English nation, while GRANT got nothing.

Wellingron first distinguished himself in the Mahratta campaign in India, for which he received the thanks of the King and Parliament, and two years later was again publicly thanked for his negotiation of the capitulation of Copenhagen. For his first victory at Vimiera, in Spain, he was again thanked by Parliament. For the next victory at Talavera he was made a Peer, with a pension of \$10,000, and in 1811 was again thanked by Parliament for the liberation of Portugal from the French. For his capture of Ciudad Rodrigo he was created a "Grandee of Spain," was advanced to an Earldom in the Peerage, and received an additional pension of \$10,000 a year. His decisive victory at Salamanca over the French was his next exploit, and for this he received the Order of the Golden Fleece, was made Generalissimo of the English and Spanish armies, was advanced in the Peerage by the title of the Marquis of Wellington, and Parliament voted him the sum of \$500,000, to be laid out in the purchase of an estate! The sharp battle of Vittoria gave him the baton of Field-Marshal and more "thanks." On the 10th of April, 1814, he closed his series of victories over the French in Spain by his defeat of Soult, and on the 3d of May was made Marquis of Douro and Duke of Wellington in the Peerage; he received an additional pension of \$50,000 a year, and an additional gift in cash of \$2,000,000, besides receiving, for the twelfth time, the thanks of Parliament. Up to this time he had not handled a great enemy or met Napoleon at all. The first and last meeting with the great French General was on June 18, 1815, at Waterloo. For that afternoon's work the Prussian and Austrian Emperors made him Field-Marshal of their armies. The King of the Netherlands created him "Prince of Waterloo." Parliament gave him another estate, valued at \$1.815.000. His share of prize-money from the captured French spoils was \$300,000. Statues were raised to his glory, and offices, honors, and titles were onstantly thrust upon him. As the reward of his military services he received, besides his salary, \$4,115,000 in money, \$70,000 in pensions per annum, and was raised to the summit of the Peerage. During his military career he received honors and offices without stint, and was almost uninterruptedly in high office from the time of the battle of Waterloo until his death,-a period which embraces his political career of thirty or

more years. This is what Great Britain did for her great soldier. And what have we done for our greater one? We have made him President twice, abused him without stint, given him the salary of the office and made him spend almost the whole of it, and then turned him out on the common to shift for himself. and now he will shortly return home from his tour abroad and sell what little was given him from private sources, so that he may have something to live upon. He has done more for his country than any other man, and his country has done nothing for him in return except to make him the Chief Magistrate for dispensing offices to a ravenous horde of ofce-seekers and place-men, with the prond privilege of retiring from the office emptyhanded and of trying to discover some way to make a living and keeping out of the almshouse during the remainder of his days. Truly we are a large-hearted, free-handed, munificent people to our heroes who perform for us incalculable services in perilous times; who change gloom, defeat, and dis-GRANT turned out to grass as his reward.

Gen. CHALMERS, a member of Congress from Mississippi, was one of those who sought to crush Gen. Bragg for the latter's courageous protest against the prostitution of the Democratic party to the position of a mere claim-agent for ex-Rebels. In the course of his reply to Bragg, Chalmers took occasion to say that "the War-debt was not yet paid, and the cotton and tobacco States were paying far more of the debt than Wisconsin (Gen. Bragg's State) was paying.' Many newspapers, following the lead of Indianapolis Journal, have undertaken to show by the records of the internal revenue that this statement is incorrect, and have succeeded from that point of view. Cotton pays no Federal tax at all, and tobacco pays only in the manufactured form. The resul is that the Southern States-the cotton and tobacco States-pay but a small part of the internal revenue directly. There are 14.266 eigar and tobacco factories in the Northern States and only 2.672 such factories in the Southern States. Wiscopsin paid \$2,431,301 of internal revenue in 1872, which is stated to be more than was paid by all the cotton States put together.

But Gen. CHALMERS might reply to thes statements with truthfulness that it is the consumers of taxed goods who pay Federal taxes, and that consequently any comparison by manufacturing districts can give no indication of the relative amount of taxes paid by the North and South. While this is true, Gen. CHALMERS would find it still more difficult to verify his assertion on the true method of ascertaining where the taxes are paid than by accepting the inaccurate method of comparing the taxes collected in the manufacturing districts. State and local Governments are sustained by direct taxation on lands and personal property, but the taxes collected by the General Government are all indirect. They consist of the duties paid on imported articles and of excises on spirits and tobacco, and stamps on bankchecks, matches, and patent medicines. The manufacturers, who pay these taxes in the first instance, simply advance the money; they are merely the agents for collecting the taxes from those to whom they sell their goods. For instance, two-thirds, or there abouts, of all the customs duties are advanced by the importers in New York City; but it would be absurd to claim that th people of the City of New York pay wo-thirds of all the taxes levied or goods imported into this country. The tax is collected ultimately from those who buy these goods for use and consumption. They pay a price which includes the original cost, the duties, the commissions, and the profits of all the middlemen; hence the Government tax is distributed throughout the States and country in proportion to the rela-

nue taxes on liquors, tobaccos, banks, matches, and medicines. On this basis Gen. CHALMERS will scarcely ontend that the State of Mississippi, for nstance, pays as large a proportion of taxes per capita to the General Government as the people of Wisconsin. It is probable that Mississippi doss not pay one-quarter as much a special hospital for the criminal insane,

matter of vital consequence to England | Federal taxes as the State of Wisconsin, for, while the people of the latter State are prosperous and produce largely, three-fifths of the population of the former State are impe cunious black laborers, recently in slavery. and the other two-fifths are lazy whites, who labor and produce as little as possible, and have comparatively small means left from their rebellion cotillon to indulge in imported goods and luxuries. The same will old true in a general comparison between the South and the North. In the matter of tobacco, the South may consume more in a cheap form by chewing, but the gross value of the cigars smoked falls vastly short of the Northern consumption. In drinks, the South consumes its full share of whisky (much of which is the product of "moonshining" and escapes taxation by fraud), but the North consumes the high-priced liquors and wines in much larger proportion, and probably seven-eighths of all the beer manufactured or imported in the United States. The consumption of matches, and druggists' goods stamped, of fine broadcloths, jewelry, silks, velvets, and fancy goods imported, and of stamps or bank-checks, is manifestly for larger per capita in the North than in the South, ecause of the greater relative wealth and production and consequent excess of business and ability to indulge in luxuries and taxed

goods. If the population of the Southern States be one-third and that of the Northern States two-thirds of the entire population of the Union at this time, then it is safe to say that the South does not consume more than one fifth of all the goods subject to Federal taxation, and consequently does not pay more than one-fifth of the Federal taxes in the

aggregate. In applying this proportion to the paymen of the War-debt, which was the malapropos application made by Gen. CHALMERS, it is proper to remember that the South not merely pays but one-fifth of this debt, so far as it has been and is being canceled by taxation, but that the South is responsible for the en tire debt of which the North is compelled to pay four-fifths; for, if the slaveholders had not wickedly precipitated the country into a disunion war by secession, there would have been no such debt. No reply could have possibly been made to Gen. Bragg's protes against the use of the public revenues for the sectional benefit of the South which would have been more unfortunate than this comparison of Federal taxation which Gen CHALMERS invited. The Confederates should, n all decency, wait till the War-debt ha been paid off, for which they are entirely responsible, and only one-fifth of which they are actually paying, before they begin their

STATE CHARITY.

ional benefit.

raids on the Public Treasury for their sec

The annual reports of the Trustees and of he officers of the several charitable institutions of the State of Illinois form, when printed, a small library of themselves. The printed volumes containing the reports of the four Hospitals for the Insane and the report of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children ought to be and would be more interesting in an economical sense if they were made more specific in some particulars. Thus the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, though replete in information as to the number of pounds of beef and of sausage, and the number of pigs' feet, and rabbits, and sardines, oysters, and chickens, and the bottles of horse-radish and bunches of pie-plant consumed, might have been more important to the general reader if it furnished some particulars as to the age, sex, and general condition of the "defective" children whose support has been assumed by the State.

The State has provided spacious and wellfurnished buildings, an engraving of which is were 168 children in the Asylum; for 1878-'9 the estimate is for 300 children. Certainly the people who pay for the support of these little unfortunates should be furnished with some particulars as to their age and sex, and the condition of their parents, and also of the nature of their affliction. The report is eloquent as to the repairs needed for the boilers and on the subject of buying more land, but beyond giving the number of children it has nothing to say of them. The report, however, is compelled to say that for 1878 the "ordinary" expense of the institution equaled \$342.12 per child, or an average of \$6.50 per week for each child! In round numbers, \$1 per day. The estimate for the coming year asks for "ordinary expenses" of 300 children \$2.40 per week each child; but, on looking over the list of appropriations asked, we find that the total is equal to \$3.23 per week for each child. How many other persons who are not feeble-minded are supported in this institution the report utterly fails to state; but under the head of "salaries and wages of employes" is an item of \$15,486 for the

vear 1878. The report of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin, states that the average inmates (insane) during the last year was 480. The cost for maintenance of patients alone is \$4 per week, and the same rate is asked for 1879 and 1880. But the total appropriation for the Hospital asked is equal to \$238 a year for 500 patients, or at the rate of about \$4.50 per week for each. The number of employed persons is put down at 299, and \$34,000 for salaries and wages paid out; but whether the 299 persons include the "salaried" as well as the "wages" class is not stated.

The Central Insane Hospital is a long-established institution. It pays out \$32,212 for salaries and wages per year, but to whom and how much to each is not stated. The number of patients is 490, and the amount asked for next year is equal to \$266 a year or \$5 per week for each insane inmate. The Southern Insane Hospital is one of

the comparatively new charities. Last year the salaries, not including labor, were \$27,-206. Insaue inmates will average 500. One hundred thousand dollars a year is asked for it, which is about an average of \$4 per week for each patient. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home contains 291

children. Buildings and grounds complete. Forty-seven thousand dollars a year is asked for its support, or at the rate of \$165 a year for each child per week. Many of these children are very young, and all under 14 years of age. We submit these facts, which speak for themselves; they indicate that public charity

is costly, and that the State, in its contracts with the generous and humanitarian class of persons who take care of the wards of the tive consumption of the imported goods by State, pays a pretty round price per capita the people. So it is with the internal-revefor board, not including in that expenditure the sums paid for grounds, buildings, furniture, live-stock, implements, and other fur nishings for first-class hotels. Next year the Insane Hospital at Kankakee will be added to the roster of the State charities, and the recommendation is already made that the State purchase a site and erect buildings for

Verily, charity covereth a multitude of ex- BAYARD. Of these the first two, so far as their

The Cincinnati Commercial is this time caugh in its own trap, or rather, setting a second trap for Prof. MATHEWS, it has caught an Ohio man squarely in its jaws. Our readers are already sufficiently familiar with the much-ado-aboutnothing made by the Commercial over th VENABLE affair, in which it was shown quite clearly that our Professor, either by assimilation or appropriation, had helped himself to small slice of an address by one Prof. VENABLE. Our Professor was frank enough to acknowledge that, seeing the thing floating around without parent or guardian, he quietly captured it, and has thereby made VENABLE known outside the limits of wherever he lives in Ohio. Having succeeded so nobly in this case, the Commercia tries again, and trots out some parallel columns. intimating that our Professor has cabbaged long illustration of a somewhat incomprehen sible musical sort from an address delivered last December by W. S. CAPPELLAR, the Auditor of Hamilton County. We are sorry for Cap-PELLAR, but this won't go down. As our Pro fessor's book was printed several years ago, and CAPPELLAR's (whoever he is) address was printed only two months ago, it is clear enough that the Commercial unwillingly and unwittingly has caught Cappellar helping himself to Mathews. This makes honors easy. While we are inclined to credit CAPPELLAR with better taste in borrowing from Mathews than Mathews in borrowing from Venable, we are nevertheless somewhat surprised that MATHEWS who can write matter good enough to steal, should be caught on VENABLE's premises, unless the writing of books is conducted on the system of the juvenile game of "Rob My Neighbor." Meanwhile, if VENABLE wants to make himself well known, let him hook something

The New York Tribune of Feb. 11 prints a ong letter from JOSEPH SARIN, the well-known bibliographile, about the library of the GEORGE BRINLEY, of Hartford, which is be offered for sale at Clinton Hall, New York, or Monday, March 10, and will be disposed of at the rate of about 400 lots per day. Mr. SABIN enumerates only books worth at least \$100 each, and of these the library contains a great many The collection is particularly rich in Americans embracing a Bay Psalm-Book, five copies of ELIOT's Indian Bible, 400 volumes of MATHERS' writings, very many specimens of American typographical antiquities, and other American books in proportion. Mr. SABIN says: "It is no exaggeration to assert that this catalogue describes more rare and important netions made in New York during the last fifteen years, and when it is remembered that this that of WILLIAM MENZIES, R. W. ROCHE and others, of New York; Joun A. Rice, of chicago; J. B. FISHER and ANDREW of Philadelphia, and other collectors, it may ound very like an exaggeration; but it is not sists, over one-half are books which rarely ap pear for sale, and it is scarcely possible that any thing less than another half century can place its parallel on the market."

PHAIR, the Vermont murderer who has been again condemned to death, is the man who was reprieved two years ago after he had been fully prepared for the sca Told. He has been re entenced, after another hearing, and will be hanged April 4. The circumstances of his reprieve are quite sensational, but have probably been forgotten by most readers by this time. It was caused by the publication of his full stateent in the Boston Globe the morning of the day set for the execution. MARSHALL D. DOWN-ING, a respectable citizen of Boston, read the statement, and identified himself with a conversation said to have been held by PHAIR with an unknown man on the train between Provience and Boston. Jumping to the conclusion that, if this conversation could be proved. PHAIR's alibi would be established, Mr. Down-NG exerted bimself to the utmost and obtained reprieve by telegraph at the last moment The Supreme Court, on a rehearing, has decided hat, supposing the conversation to have take place at the time stated. PHAIR might still have committed the murder, and undoubtedly did so. So the philanthropic exertions of Mr. Downing have only resulted in prolonging the wretched him with a hope that is now never to be re

Harper's Weekly publishes a cut of the new Capitol building of Michigan, which was turned over for public use a few weeks ago. It is a large, solid, handsome, well-constructed building, 345 feet in length and 270 in width, with a fine, showy dome, from the top of which exten sive and attractive views may be obtained. The erection of the new Capitol was authorized in 1871; the corner-stone was laid in 1873, and the uilding was ready for occupation before the close of last year. The people of Michigan take a just pride in the fact that not a dollar is due apon their splendid State-House. The money used in its construction was raised by a direct State tax, and the work was paid for as it went on. The total cost, including furnishing, ornamentation of grounds, etc., was \$1,386,000 Compare this showing with the record made by the Illinois State-House Commissioners, who, after squandering three and a half millions of tollars on a building very little better than the Michigan Capitol, require three-quarters of a million more to complete it.

Gov. STONE, of Mississippi, whose perverse refusal to assist in bringing the murderers of the Chisolms to justice was widely commented on at the time, has "acted with commendable promptness in offering a reward of \$300 for the rrest of the two GLOVERS, who murdered LAWSON WOOLDRIDGE, in Coahoma County, a few days ago." It makes all the difference in he world to this Governor who is the murderer he has to deal with. It is scarcely murder at all n bis opinion to shoot down Republicans for ex reising their rights as freemen. The widow of poor Chisolm, robbed of her busband and his property, is a clerk on a small salary at Wash ton, while her little son has been compelled to leave her and take a place as messenger a Harrisburg. This act of barbarism on the part of the Government of Mississippi will cost hat State dear before it is fully paid for.

JOHN ROACH has failed to make clear one oint which is essential to a correct understanding of his subsidy claim. His attorneys at Vashington have stated that the Brazilian eamship line, which has already been in operation nearly a year, is financially a remarkable uccess. If this is so, there is no good reason why it should be subsidized. The arguments for subsidizing steamship lines that cannot be ept running without Government aid, film they are, do not apply to Mr. ROACH's Brazilian line. The subsidy, if it be granted, will be a steal, and the members of Congress who vote for it will do so knowing that it is a steal.

No sooner is one subsidy fraud disposed of han another rises to take its place. The line stretches on like that of Banquo, and " in the glass" it is possible to see many more. Ineed, most of them have their origin in the glass, and the good-fellowship which it generates at some lobbyist-picnic. Now that the Texas Pacific steal has been finally laid, the razilian subsidy steal has taken its place. It rill require a harder fight to beat this than it did to beat the other. The country will watch the roll calls, meanwhile, with breathless in-

"To junket," according to WEBSTER, is "t have a private entertainment." The noun is defined also as "a stolen enterainment." Our Legislative junketers have therefore been having "a private and a stolen ntertainment " at the public expense.

The Atlantic Monthly for March, just receive ere, has a shrewd political article entitled Presidential Electioneering in the Senate." The Presidential electioneerers mentioned are personal fortunes are concerned, may be considered practically out of the race. The writer of the At ant c article underrates THURMAN, saying that "The Democrats cannot now be said to have more than two candidates—TILDEN and BAYARD." The article was written, of course, be BAYARD took place, and it therefore is deprived of one of the finest illustrations of our whole history affords.

"We have no hesitation in declaring," says the New York Tribune, "that, in view of the admitted facts, Capt. Eads is entitled to the relief of Congress." The admitted facts have nothing to do with it. The simple question is whether Capt. Eads has fulfilled his contract. if he has, he is entitled to payment according to the letter of it. He neither claims nor expects "relief," and we should think it a very bad precedent for Congress to grant any more than the stipulations call for, or any less.

The bill for the protection of the lake fisheries, referred to in THE TRIBUNE some days ago, Board of Commissioners among all the States bordering upon the lakes except Illinois. Even Pennsylvania has one. Illinois has about ten times the interests involved that Pennsylvania has. The Illinois delegation should by no means support the bill until the interests of this State in the matter are properly regarded.

The subsidy for Mr. JOHN ROACH'S Brazilian line is advocated on the ground that it would encourage American commerce. But why should Mr. Roach's line, which is making money already, be "encouraged" any more than other successful commercial enterprises? The woods are full of commercial men who would like to be "encouraged" on the same

It's just richness for a cross-roads politician who never went away from home before further than ne could walk to get elected to the Legislature, and travel about the State at the public expense. That's the average cross-roads idea of Legislative

Our fifty junketers should cap the climax by voting themselves into the charitable institutions which in their judgment is the most uxurlous and best suited to their tastes.

There is some confusion in the public mind a to who are the greatest pensioners on the publi bounty,-the junketing legislators or the inmater of the institutions they are visiting

Prof. MATHEWS at any rate has enriched on auguage with one new phase: "The difference etween legitimate assimilation and illegiting

This Legislature is keeping up its character vell. If it had turned out honest, industrious, and respectable, we should have been surprised The morale of the Legislature has evidently

he early part of the session. The fifty junketers cost the State \$10 per day each. Not five of them ever carned that regu

suffered from the strain that was put upon it in

PERSONALS.

larly in a legitimate way.

M. Belot's new play is called "La Venu

The French are great lovers of horse-flesh The corner-stone of the plot to steal the

residency was Marble. There must be no British gold used to de-

eat Mr. Chandler for the Senate Bragg is a good dog, but the Solid South fully convinced that he has the hydrophobia. Arthur Sullivan has abandoned his Amer can trip on account of new Paris engageme

The English, having carried the war into

Africa, are denced anxious to carry it out again. If mankind is to be born again, what a rush there will be to be born in the State of Ohlo. The Zulus are making life so unhappy for s a Senator, and son of the composer of "Zampa." Florida is boasting of early green corn. he is silent, however, on the questi

It is clear that Maj. Reno is not a coward, but he didn't like to be massacred on accoun

Mr. Tilden can never be President. Oh! ves he can. He can be President of the Sazers Judge Taft would stand very little show if

Sarfield got Tafter him, but Garfield emph leclines the nomination. A Boston physician announces that kissing s unhealthy. Nonsense! He was probably can

y his wife while kissing the servant-girl. It appears that Senator Christiancy is unin his mind as to whether he goes to Pers or Zach Chandier's or John Bagley's nealth.

Paul Boyton is an aquatic tramp, and he will soon be classed with such public nuisances. Weston, and Sergt. Bates, and Mme. Anderson. Mr. Kearney has begun the publication of paper called the Daily Sand-Lot. As might be expected from its editor and its name, it is a dirty

Denny Kearney, whose declaration that the Chinese must go has had no effect, wants to organize a kind of queue-K'ux to drive them out Prof. Mathews' assertion that he did not

steal from Prof. Venable is rather rough on the latter. It raises the suspicion that both stole from Mr. Pelton failed to make Mr. Tilden

President, but he may console himself with the thought that his uncle would have been a very poor resident any way. Mr. Manton Marble does not remember sending the cipher dispatches attributed to him; and it is plain that he must have sent them when

valking in his steep. The editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat is absolutely certain that Grant will be the next President, and he is bound to fight it out on that

Pain, Herbert Spencer tells us, travels at the rate of ninety feet per second; and when I scream "On!" until a week afterward. Arrangements should be made to have St

Valentine's Day come in warm weather. The cupids, wearing only their natural skin, look peculiarly uncomfortable in the dead of winter. Kissing is said to be unhealthy; a girl in Paris, awhile ago, died from the effects of being hagged by her lover, and it is evident that court-

Cincinnati knows more about base-ball than she does about music, and the people dow there want Theodore Thomas to play in their nine because he has such an excellent baton record.

An expectant Ohio bridegroom was too pashful to go to his girl's house and be married h the presence of the invited guests. They ought to have ailured him to the house by secreting an office newhere in the parlor, -a thing irres The Christian Union believes that the

origin of man will never be conclusively known. It appears, unfortunately, that the persons who might have been used as witnesses are dead, with the exception, perhaps, of old Bill Alien, and he von't commit himseif. Gen. Grant, while in Paris, was photo-

graphed by the light of the Jablochkoff canale. is said that this light produces better portraits than sunlight, and, as sittings can be given in the evening as well as during the day, it promises to become popular among photographers.

A barrel of beer in Philadelphia exploded with terrific force, the other day, blowing a man entirely across the street, and indicting such in-juries that he died soon afterward. The incident

FIR

Sixty Horses Bu in the No Tatters

Destruction of Or Breweries Wor

The Establishme Carling, and London

Burning of \$210,000 and Valuable IN CHI

The alarm from Box morning was caused b Western News Company. fire on the third floor building Nos. 23 and 22 was turned in by Edward A second or 2-11 alarm. utes later. The Fire promptly, but owing of the building to get directly at the fire aggravated at the seeing spreading right before t and fifth floors were soon the space of a balf-hour tog buildings might also fire. By thoroughly d of the firemen to stayin fire in the burning build prevented, and a strong did the rest. The building had a fro

built in 1872, and was o

\$20,000 to \$25,000, and u

was the following insu Commercial of London, and Connecticut of Har ing a total of \$15,000. The basement, first were occupied by and vault-doors, whose \$20,000. Most of this, lower floors, and was only by water. The loss over \$5,000, upon which The second floor was t floor was taken up Co., manufacturers al ings and other article spontaneous combustion used in experimenting for plating iron. The los \$5,000, upon which there 85,000, upon which there fifth and a portion of the by Sargent, Greenleaf & or a patent stove-pipe cother goods. Their stos \$13,000, and was insured lowing companies: Comm \$1,500; Insurance Compa \$1,000; Hoyal, of Liverpcial Union, \$2,000; Kings \$1,000; Williamsburg. Traders', of Chicago, \$1,000 tonal, of Milwaukee, \$1,000 the party wall of the The party wall of the the west and the building water and heat to the cowned by the Key estai sured. The occupants, C lose about \$300 upon close about \$30 covered by insurance. T insured in lavor of the Company was damaged to \$200. The occupants L. sale grocers, lose about \$ Clayburgh & Einstein water damage to goods it of the wrecked buildin states that it will be rebuilded to be a superior of the way here to be a superior of the way way here to be a superior of the way way here to be a superior of the way way way way way way way way w The alarm of fire from day morning was cause story frame building No house by J. Loewenth Cause, rags on the flor ftore.

AT LOND Special Dispatch LONDON, Feb. 18. brewery building, owned gether with about three was reduced to ruins by fire commenced in the mait in the drying-kil the iron-doors and frau to the woodwork adju speedily on the spot, while with five stren thinking they had conq all at once an explos onlookers saw the center of the building wave with a crashin though the building was doubted and then co quake, and then co he explosion, which turmised, by the ignition enew the fire on a n before. A few minutes different directions, building in a general nte up the content with astonishing respectively the which the firemen were in stock 30,000 or mes. The stock of Il destroyed. The e ort of \$250,000, on w ver 100 men employ freman named Reeve nd will die. Followin 50,000 on building; Lat. Commercial Union, \$5,0

> AT PATE.
>
> PATERSON, N. J., Feb
> he Rogers Locomotive
> right shop and for the dels of locomotive nd filled with machin burned to-night.
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> Surance, \$25,000. The
> mill of Barbour Brothe
> contents burned. Loss
> insured. The residence
> were damaged consider

Marine, \$10,000 on s

AT ST. CH Special Dispate shingle mill at St. Ch by W. H. Inglish & Co by fire last night. 1 \$2,500.

salis burned to-night the eighty in the stab AT CARLE Special Disnat CARLINVILLE, 111.,

John Browle, in the city, was destroyed by partially insured. AT FOND FOND DU LAC, Wie this morning the dw on Main street, burn

TALMAGE'S TABE

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JOHN ROACH'S Brazilian the ground that it would encouraged" any more commercial enterprises of commercial men who ouraged" on the same h right to be as Mr. Jour

cross-roads politician who home before further than dected to the Legislature, tate at the public expense s-roads idea of Legislativ

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ONALS. y is called "La Venus

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British gold used to de-, but the Solid South e has the hydrophobia.

s abandoned his American Paris engagements. g carried the war into to carry it out again. be born again, what a ing life so unhappy for Prefect of the Seine g of early green corn. in the question of stomach-

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and very little show if announces that kissing

e! He was probably caught

nator Christiancy is un-whether he goes to Peru ohn Bagley's nealth. aquatic tramp, and he a such public nuffances as as, and Mme. Anderson.

egun the publication of Sand-Lot. As might be

whose declaration that has had no effect, wants to le-Klux to drive them out

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to make Mr. Tilder console himself with the rould have been a very poor le does not remembe

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St. Louis Globe Democras
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ald be made to have St.

in warm weather. The heir natural skin, look per in the dead of winter. e unhealthy; a girl in

from the effects of being d it is evident that courtbe done by telephone. more about bas2-ball nusic, and the people down homas to play in their nine excellent buton record.

o bridegroom was too 's house and be married in ited guests. They ought to house by secreting an office or,—a thing irresistible to

tion believes that the ver be conclusively known-tely, that the persons who as witnesses are dead, with , of old Bill Alien, and he

in Paris, was photo the J.blochkoff canale. It t produces better portraits sittings can be given in the ng the day, it promises to

photographers. n Philadelphia exploded other day, blowing a man bet, and inflicting such in-n afterward. The incident t we must either have more book or stronger beer-barres Sixty Horses Burned to Death in the New York

Tattersalls. Destruction of One of the Largest Breweries in the

World.

FIRES.

The Establishment Owned by Carling, and Situated at London, Ont.

Burning of \$210,000 Worth of Property and Valuable Patterns at Paterson, N. J.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 25 at 4:55 yesterday morning was caused by a Mr. Mallory, of the Western News Company, discovering smoke and fire on the third floor of the five-story brick building Nos. 23 and 25 Randolph street, and was turned in by Edward Keating, a watchman. A second or 2-11 alarm was turned in four minutes later. The Fire Department responded promptly, but owing to the structure of the building it was impossible to get directly at the fire, and the firemen were aggravated at the seeing the flames constantly spreading right before them. The third, fourth, and fifth floors were soon all in a blaze, and for the space of a half-hour it looked as if adjoining buildings might also go up in a chariot of fire. By thoroughly drenching the roofs of these buildings, and by limiting the attention of the firemen to staving the progress of the fire in the burning building, this was partially preyented, and a strong party wall on both sides did the rest.

The building had a frontage of forty feel, was built in 1872, and was owned by D. R. Greene, of New Bedford, Mass. It was valued at from \$20,000 to \$25,000, and upon this valuation there was the following insurance: Phenix, \$5,000; Commercial of London, Standard of Niagara, and Connecticut of Hartford, \$2,500 each, mak ing a total of \$15,000. The loss will be about from 65 to 75 per cent of the above amount. The basement, first and fourth floors were occupied by S. H. Harris & manufacturers of safes, bank and vault-doors, whose stock is worth at least \$20,000. Most of this, however, was on the lower floors, and was consequently damaged only by water. The loss will probably not be over \$5,000, upon which there is no insurance. The second floor was unoccupied. The third floor was taken up by E. T. Harris & Co., manufacturers af plated silver railings and other articles. The fire originated on this floor, supposedly from the spontaneous combustion of chemicals being used in experimenting upon a new process for plating iron. The loss is estimated at about \$6,000, upon which there is no insurance. The fifth and a portion of the first floor was occupied by Sargent, Greenleaf. & Brooks, manufactures of a patent stove-pipe elbow, safe locks, and other goods. Their stock was valued at about \$13,000, and was insured for \$10,500 in the following companies: Commercial, of New York, \$1,500; Insurance Company of North America, \$1,000; Royal, of Liverpool, \$1,000; Commercial Union, \$2,000; Kings Country, of Brooklyn, \$2,000; Traders', of Chicago, \$1,000; Northwestern National, of Milwaukee, \$1,000.

The party wall of the building adjoining on the west and the building itself was damaged by water and heat to the extent of \$500. It is owned by the Key estate, and is hearly insured. The occupants, Cahn, Wampold & Co, lose about \$300 upon cloathing, which is fully covered by insurance. The building on the east insured in favor of the Charter Oak Insurance Company was damaged to the extent of perhaps ings and other articles. The fire origi-

company was damaged to the extent of perhaps \$200. The occupants L. C. Cook & Co., wholesale grocers, lose about \$100, fully insured, and Clayburgh & Einstein lose about \$1,000 by water damage to goods in-basement. The agent of the wrecked building, E. A. Cummings, states that it will be rebuilt as soon as the insurance losses here been adjusted.

states that it will be rebuilt as soon as the insurance losses have been adjusted.

The alarm of fire from Box 291 at 9:50 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the one-story frame building No. 61 Jefferson street, owned and occupied as a rag and metal warehouse by J. Loewenthal. Damage nominal. Cause, rags on the floor catching fire from a ftore.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON. Feb. 13.—The magnificent new

brewery building, owned by Carling & Co., to-

gether with about three-fourths of its contents,

was reduced to ruins by a fire this morning. The

fire commenced in the malting department, the

malt in the drying-kiln igniting and heating

the iron-doors and framework so as to set fire

to the woodwork adjacent. The firemen were

speedily on the spot, and, after playing for a

while with five streams, relaxed their work, thinking they had conquered the flames, when

onlookers saw the slate-roof in the center of the building rise like a huge

wave with a crashing, crunching roar, as

though the building was being rent by an earth-

quake, and then collapsed. The effect of

the explosion, which was caused, it is

surmised, by the ignition of malt-dust, was to

renew the fire on a more extensive scale than

before. A few minutes after the roof had sub-

sided, the flames were noticed bursting out in

different directions, at once enveloping the

building in a general conflagration, which

ate up the contents of the building with astonishing rapidity, and against

which the firemen were powerless. There were in stock 30,000 or 40,000 bushels of barley

and malt, all of which became food for th

flames. The stock of barrels and ale is nearly

all destroyed. The entire loss will not fall

short of \$250,000, on which there is insurance in

varying sums, aggregating \$75,000. There were

over 100 men employed in the establishment.

A fireman named Reeves had his skull fractured,

and will die. Following is the insurance: Royal,

\$50,000 on building; Lancashire, \$10,000 on stock;

Commercial Union, \$5,000 on stock; Cadada Fire

& Marine, \$10,000 on stock, one-half of which is

AT PATERSON, N. J.

the Rogers Locomotive-Works used as a mill-

wright shop and for the storage of patterns and

models of locomotives in all parts of the world,

and filled with machinery costing about \$125,

000, burned to-night. Total loss, \$210,000; in-

surance, \$25,000. The flames spread to the flax-

will of Barbour Brothers, and the building and

contents burned. Loss estimated at \$35,000; insured. The residences in the neighborhood were damaged considerably.

AT ST. CHARLES, MICH. EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 13.—A flour and

shingle mill at St. Charles, in this county, owned by W. H. Inglish & Co., was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,500.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The New York Tatter-

salls burned to-night with over sixty horses of the eighty in the stables. Some of the animals

were valuable roadsters. Two firemen were severely injured by the roof falling.

AT CARLINVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Feb. 13.—The residence of

John Browle, in the northern portion of the

city, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$1,000; partially insured.

AT FOND DU LAC, WIS. FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 13.—At 7 o'clock

this morning the dwelling of James McNulty, on Main street, burned. Loss, \$500; no insur-

TALMAGE'S TABERNACLE IN COURT. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—In the suit of William J. Getston to recover \$1,342 loaned the Brook-

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 13.-The building of

all at once an explosion was heard.

to the payment of the drill-money of the Prince of Wales Regiment of Montreal, about which there was difficulty; and an order for its payment has been passed.

C. J. Brydges is here. It is said he will shortly said Paylingenters become C. J. Brydges is here. It is said ne will shortly seek Parliamentary honors.

The Dominion Government has recently refused to grant any money in aid of a canadian show at the Sydney (Australia) Exhibition.

A local firm of strong Profectionist proclivities is boastingly announcing that, within the last two weeks, it has sent twenty car-located oil-can boxes to one house in Boston, Mass.

This firm during the rest general elections. This firm, during the past general election

then be opened, and Senators who have assembled in the corridor in front of the wardrobe will then

The Commons and those assembled in the corridor in front of the post-office will then pass.

The galleries in the Senate-Chamber will be reserved exclusively for those ladies and gentiemen who, having been presented, are destrous to remain until the Drawing-Room is concluded.

The Minister of Militia has reported favorably to the payment of the drill, money of the Prince.

oil-can boxes to one house in Boston, Mass. This firm, during the past general elections, raised a piteous cry about American competition in Capada.

After the State dinner, to-night, the guests invited to her Royal Highness' "At Home" arrived and spent two very pleasant hours. Music was furnished by the Gnards' Band. The guests invited were the wives, daughters, and friends of those who attended the State dinner. Her Royal Highness wore a rich, black-satin dress, handsomely trimmed with jet, and a fringed head-dress; ornaments, diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert; Indian, and Coburg. Lady Sophina McNamara wore a black poult de soie dress, handsomely trimmed with gauze, and jet headdress, with diamonds. The Hon. Mrs. Moreton wore a black poult de soie dress, trimmed with moire silk and jet.

Capt. Charter, the Governor-General's Aidde-Camp, has been ordered home to join the regiment, which leaves at once to take part in the Zuiu War.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Montreal, Feb. 13.—It is reported that a bill will be introduced at the next session of the Couches Legislature, abolishing the Recorders'

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—It is reported that a bill will be introduced at the next session of the Queliec Legislature, abolishing the Recorders' Couris at Montreal and Queliec.

At the dinner given by the Irish-Catholics of this city to Mr. Costigan, M. P. for Westmoreland, N. B., the following telegram from P. Boyle, editor of the Irish-Canadan, was received with lond cheers: "I am proud of the spirit of our people in Montreal. My heart is with them in their protest, through Mr. Costigan, against ourrage on our nationality. I offer the toast: 'Resentment of insuit put on the Irish-Catholics in framing the Government, by a united exercise of their power at the by a united exercise of their power at the polls."

At a meeting of the City Council, Ald. Taib-

ault gave notice of the following motions: "That the City-Attorney be instructed to take "That the City-Attornev be instructed to take action against the Magistrates who signed the requisition calling out the troops on the 12th of July last, to recover the sum which the city has been condemned to pay those troops. That a Committee be named to revise the salaries of the corporation-employes for the coming civic year, in view of the prevailing business-depression and the difficulty of rate-payers to pay the exorbitant taxes which burden the citizens of Montreal. That Auditors be appointed to revise the books of the corporation for the past seven years, and to make a complete report on the

the books of the corporation for the past seven years, and to make a complete report on the condition of our financial affairs."

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—By a collision of 'trains on the Oceidental Railway near St. Vincent a number of passengers were injured more or less severely, and the locomotives, two passenger coaches, and several box-cars wrecked.

The liabilities of Lewis S. Block & Co., traders, are \$200,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—What is known as the Orange bill came up for discussion at the meeting of the Private-Bills Committee of the Ontario Legislature, and, after a rather lively discus-

ing of the Private Bills Committee of the Ontario Legislature, and, after a rather lively discussion, the preamble was declared not proven by a vote of 25 to 16. The room was filled with spectators interested in the discussion. Some members contended that the bill was introduced for political purposes; others, that there was no politics in it, and that to refuse longer to grant an act of incorporation to the Orange body would only keep the Province in a state of turnoil. It is expected that an effort will be made in the House to get the bill sent back to the Committee with instructions to consider the presimble as proven.

Committee with instanceous to consider the presimble as proven.

Condon, the liberated Fenlan, who has been restiting in this city for some time, has left for the States.

It is stated that Stephen Richards, Q. C., will be appointed to the Judgship rendered vacant by the elevation to the Supreme Court of Judge

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. KINGSTON, Out., Feb. 13.—Fourteen new cadets have arrived at the Kingston Military College. They are a fine lot of young men. One of them is a grandson of the late Zachary Taylor, President of the United States.

Gwynne.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

lyn Tabernacle, while Trustee, Judge Reynolds

to-day gave a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1,443.

CANADA.

Bill in the Ontario Legislature. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.-About 3,000 people have

arrived here within the past few days to witness

the opening of Parliament to-morrow. The at-

tendance is likely to be the most brilliant for

many years, the presence of the Princess having

acted as a charm to draw out a large number of

ladies. A Royal salute will be fired from Napear

Point Battery on the arrival of the Princess at

the Parliament House. The proceedings to-day in the Senate Chamber were purely formal. The

Deputy Governor, Chief-Justice Ritchie, took

his seat on the thrope, and directed the Black Rod to summon the Commons. On their

arrival the Speaker of the Senate stated

that the cause of summoning their Parliament would not be stated until a Speaker

of the House of Commons shall have been

chosen. The Commons then returned to their chamber, and proceeded to elect a Speaker. Sir

John A. Macdonald proposed 1. Bianchet, and dwelt upon his various qualifications for the office. The Hon. Mr. McKenzie said the nomi-

nation was acceptable to the Opposition, and

Mr. Blanchet was conducted to the chair. He

said he would do his best to preside over the

deliberations of the House with the utmost im-

partiality. The House then adjourned till to-

norrow, when the Governor General will for-

mally make a speech from the throne. A State

dinner was given to Ministers and Lieutepant

Governors to-night. Lieut.-Gov. Leteilier, of

Quebec, was amongst the latter. The reception

for to-morrow and Saturday nights promise to

e grand affairs, and will be largely attended.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—The alterations in the Senate Chamber suggested by the Governor-General and the Princess Louise have been completed. The conopy of the Throne has been set back quite a distance, which enables the occupants of the galleries to see their Excellencies to better advantage. The walls have been richly frescoed. The panels are painted in crimson with segarations of the panels are painted in crimson with segarations.

been laid down in connection with the Vice-regal Drawing-Room on Friday and Saturday

In order to avoid inconvenience and fatigue to

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Notice of a new trial was given by the Taber-Execution, at Cleveland, O., Yesterday, of Charles McGill.

The Kanucks All Rushing to Ottawa to See The Woman-Killer Learns How a Queen's Daughter-Opening of Parila-ment-Alterations in the Senate Chamber -Regulations for the Viceregal Drawing-Hard It Is to Be Put to Death. Room-Irish-Catholic Resentment-Mo-tions in the Montreal Council-The Orange

Beginning, at Springfield, Ill., of the Latest Batch of Pekin Whisky Cases.

THE CITY OF PEKING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The first of the Pekin whisky cases came up in the United States District Court to-day. The case taken up for trial was that in which William T. Edds, present City Marshal, J. D. McIntyre and George T. Reisinger, distillers, Maj. Mindret Wempel, ex-Gauger, and Frank Cassell, Government Store-keeper, are jointly indicted for running off to the hot Springs last June while the Grand Jury was in session here, Charles Johnson, who had been a teamster at McIntyre's distillery, and was summoned to testify before the Grand Jury which was investigating crooked operations at Pekin. The details of this story have already been given in these dispatches. The defendants are represented by Gov. Palmer, Gov. Robinson, Bluford Wilson, and Benjamin Prettyman, of Pekin. The first witness was William H. McIntyre, son of J. D., who gave up the whole story. Several hours were consumed in his cross-examination, and it is evident that the defense will attempt to impeach his testimony. Hiram Vandervoort, who was for several years prominently connected with several rectifying establishments in Pekin, and intimate with the whisky men, also told the whole story, relating how the money was raised for Johnson, and how he accompanied him to St. Louis and saw him started for the Springs, and cave him his letters and the money. Emil Garthoffner, for several years an employe in the rectifying establishments, helped to run Johnson off, and gave some interesting particulars. The most important feature of this testimony was an admission by each that they knew of crooked operations. portant feature of this testimony was an admis-sion by each that they knew of crooked opera-tions having been carried on at McIntyre's dis-tillery. McIntyre has been surrounded by a clan of close-mouthed adherents who came up to the rack and lost all their property frescoed. The panels are painted in crimson with sage-green ornaments, and make the marble columns stand out more prominently than ever. A border runs around on a green ground with crimson ornaments. Under the heading-registers there is a dado on marcon ground with a black band and dog-tooth ornaments. The whole gives a beautiful effect when the Chamber is illuminated. It is proposed to tint the gallery-walls and the space between the arches in harmony with the recent embellishment.

The following rules and regulations have been laid down in connection with the Viceto the rack and lost all their property but never gave him away. In fact he went through all the prosecutions without even being indicated or assailed. He and Reisinger are the only ones of the Pekin crowd who have any property left, and the Government is evidently opening the way to give them a thorough overhauling. Another interesting feature was the sworn statement made by Young, McIntyre, Vandervoort, and Gart-hoffner, that they had never been promised any immunity or consideration for their testimony, each stating that Dist.-Atty. Connelly had ineach stating that Distractly. Condenly had in-formed them that he had no promises to make and no inducements to hold out. Vandervoort, being asked by Gov. Palmer if he had anv ex-pectation of receiving immunity, said he had an inward feeling that he would not go out

In order to avoid inconvenience and fatigue to ladies who propose to attend, it is suggested that, all persons whose names commence with the initial letters A to L. inclusive, should be presented on the first day; and those from M to Z. inclusive, on the 15th of February.

Ladies and gentlemen are to be in full dress, and are to provide themselves with two cards, on which their names are to be legibly written,—one to be left at the door of the Senate-Chamber, and the other to be given to the A.-D.-C. in waiting.

Lieutenant-Governors, Bishops, Cabinet-Ministers, Privy Councilors, and Judges of the Sn-preme Court, having the private entree, will enter by the Speaker's door, and assemble with their wives and daughters in the corridor next the Supreme Court, at 8:15.

The Senators, and Senators' wives and daughters, will enter by the Senators' entrance, and will proceed at once to the wardrobe, arriving at 8:10. Members of the House of Commons, and their wives and daughters, will enter by the House of Commons' entrance, and will have cloak-rooms allotted to them in the House. They will then pass through the main entrance to the corridor in front of the Senate post-office.

His Excellency the Governor-General and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise will enter by the Speaker's door, and will be received by the Ministers in the Soeaker's room. They will will then proceed to the Senate-Chamber, accompanied by the Ministers who have already been presented.

The presentations of the private entree will then commence, entering by the door behind the Throne next the Supreme Court. After passing the Throne the ladies and gentlemen will take up positions on either side of the Senate-Chamber. Chamber will then be opened, and Senators who have assembled in the corridor in front of the wardrobe will then RIOT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—Sheriff Work, of Washington, Pa., was notified yesterday evening that a rlot had broken out among the coalminers at California, on the Monongahela River, about sixty miles from Pittsburg. Proceeding there this morning, he found several hundred men assembled about the mines who would neither work themselves nor permit others to do so until their demand for advanced wages was complied with. After summoning about seventy-five of a posse, the Sheriff proceeded to arrest thirty-six rioters. A hearing was had this afternoon, and all but three or four were held for trial. All but eleven gave bail, and they were sent over to Washington Jail to-night under a strong guard. When they left, their friends cheered them off, and groaned and hissed the officers. Ail is now quiet, but additional arrests will be made. A great many of the leaders escaped last pight. A citizens' meeting is now being held to take precautionary measures. Much threatening is being done by miners in sympathy with the rioters. The Governor has been telegraphed for troops, which will arrive to-morrow, unless, in by one shot. The interest was great. The play the meantime, the rioters should disperse, which they stoutly maintain they will not do. Serious trouble is feared before quiet is re-

> HANGED. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 13 .- Charles McGill was hanged in this city to-day for the murder of Mary Kelly on Dec. 2, 1877.

McGill awoke at 6 o'clock this morning and partook of a hearty breakfast. During the forenoon he took leave of his brothers, his counsel, the Sheriff, his spiritual adviser, and other friends. At 12 o'clock the signal was given to bring the condemned to the scaffold. The cap was drawn over his bead, the rope adjusted, and, during a short prayer by the Rev. Lathrop Cooley. Sheriff Wilcox sprung the drop at precisely 12:04%. After hanging 131/2 minutes McGill was pro-

nounced dead.

The following conditions of his pulse were observed before life was pronounced extinct: First minute, 63; second, 95; third, 93; fourth, 90; fifth, 92; sixth, 110; three-quarters of a This execution was undoubtedly the most humane, orderly, and systematic of any ever conducted in Ohio. The only words spoken by the condemned man on the scaffold were: "Don't make any mistake about that rope."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—John Brophy was arrested here this afternoon, charged with assaulting his wife. Mrs. Brophy is in the City Hospital, and will die. Brophy beat her in terrible manner with a heavy piece of wood two days ago, and she has remained unconscious ever since. He acknowledges the act, but declares he did not intend to cause such serious injury. Brophy is a shoemaker by trade.

The trial of Edward Clayton, for the murde of Chris Ketzel, last spring, was begun to-day for a second time. In the first trial the jury disagreed. The murder was a cold-blooded affair, but "bummer" influence is strong with the prisoner, and his conviction is exceedingly uncertain. The prosecuting part of the Louisville Circuit is far more able to find indictments

ABDUCTION. special Disputch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 13.—Yesterday a carriage containing a lady and gentleman, the former closely veiled, drove up to Germania School during recess, and, enticing two little boys of Christopher Holseheimer into the carriage, drove off. There is no trace as yet of the direction taken by the parties, but they are sup-posed to have gone to Chicago, and the ap-ductor is thought to be a former wife of Holseheimer, divorced four years ago, and the motive revenge and hope of ransom.

KILLED A BURGLAR. Sr. Louis, Feb. 13.-A Kansas City dispatch says: The jewelry store of M. B. Wright was entered about 8 o'clock this morning by a negro burglar named Parker, who was confronted by Albert Morty, clerk, sleeping in the store, and after a desperate struggle Parker was stabled twice with a dirk by Morty, and fell dead just as a policeman arrived to arrest him. INDIAN THIEVES.

oand of twenty-five Indians raided a camp of three hunters on the Cheyenne River, thirty miles east of Rapid City. The Indians captured one gun, one horse, and all their provisions and blankets. The hunters say the Indians had a band of 100 horses and were moving northward.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Feb. 13 .- Last Monday

and Director of the Mechanics' Bank, for the murder of Samuel H. Hicks, July 24, 1878, ended this afternoon in a verdict of acquistal. The case lasted ten days, and excited more attention than any other trial for many years.

PINNEY. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The second trial of George M. Pinney before the United States Cir-cuit Court resulted, in a verdict of acquittal. The evidence was the same as on the trial of the first charge. After the verdict the Court ordered the remaining indictments against Pinney, John O. Hanscom, and others dismissed.

* ABORTION. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.-The Coroner's jury in the case of Cora Sammis rendered a verdict that she came to her death from the effects of an abortion at the hands of the woman Berger. Berger was held in \$10,000 ball, and Frank Cogrove. Cora's alleged seducer, in \$5,000, as ac-

PETE M'CARTNEY'S WIFE.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 13.—Martha McCart.

ney, wife of Pete McCartney, whose arrest was reported yesterday, was taken before the United States Commissioner to-day, and, waiving examination, committed in default of \$5,000 bail. STRIKERS ARKESTED. HARRISBURG, Feb. 13.—The Sheriff of Washington County has afrested between sixty and eighty rioting strikers. The commandant of

the militia of the district has been instructed to aid the Sheriff if necessary. DISHONEST COUNTY TREASURER. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13 .- The Commissioners of Champaign County, O., have decided to re-move James I. Blaise, Treasurer, who has been etected in overcharging on taxes.

Baltimore, Feb. 13.—Five judges of election were convicted and sentenced to-day for interfering with the United States Supervisor at the

LYNCHED. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Alexander Mc-Gill (colored) was lynched near Shelbyville last night by unknown men.

SPORTING.

THE TURF. CHARLESTON, Feb. 13 .- The South Carolina ockey Club closed its meeting to-day. The first race, 11/2 miles, handleap, all ages,

was won by Pioneer; Gov. Hampton, second; Leroy, the favorite, third. Time, 2:4314. The mile heats, three-year old, was won easily by Bergamot, the favorite, in two straight heats; Jim Bell, second; Engesield, third. Time in both, 1:48, One mile dash, two-year old, was won by Ben

One mile dash, two-rear old, was won by Ben Hill; Mary Walton and Gabriel a close second and third; Alpna, fourth; Lynchpin, fifth. Time 1:33%. The consolation purse, mile dash, all ages, was won by Hattle F.; Pioneer, the favorite, second; Omega, third. Time, 1:48. Virginian, Rappahannock, and Bill Dillon withdrawn owing to the delay caused by bad weather.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Following is the record or Mme. La Chapelle's walking for the twenty-four hours ending last night at 12 o'clock. Dr. Dunne paid the little lady a visit at 2 a. m. and dressed her feet. The lady is very weary, and the doctor recommends stimulants, such as sherry and egg, every two or three hours, as she eats comparatively nothing. She made her quarter-miles as follows: The 1,712th at 3 p. m., 4:47; as follows: The 1,712th at 3 p. m., 4:47; the 1,735th at 9:30 a. m., in 4:96; the 1,760th quarter at 5 a. m., in 5 minutes; at 10 a. m., the 1,784th quarter, in 4:48; at 2 p. m., the 1,800th quarter, in 4:54; at 9p. m., the 1,828th quarter in 5:04. Madame weighed at 10:30 y. m., 96 pounds. John Ennis made his 7 miles in 1 hour 4 minutes 7 seconds, which was very fast, considering the track and the new railing.

CURLING.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TORONTO, Feb. 13.—The International Curling Match for the Gordon medal concluded to-day. First rink-Dufferins of Toronto, 27; New York Club, 13. Second rink-Milwaukees, 17: Granites of Detroit, 24. Final draw-Dufferins of Toronto, 15; Detroit, 16. Detroit won the medal rinks a side will be played between the United States and Canada. The American clubs were entertained at dinner to-night.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 .- A match game of fifteen-ball pool between Alexander Lambert and Samuel F. Knight for \$500 was won by Knight in twenty-one games to nineteen for

COINAGE.

Investigations of the Six-Thousandths-of-

Grain Fellows, Special Dispatch to The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The Assay Comnission appointed to test the coinage of the United States had before it for examination at least one coin of every denomination stamped at each of the three Mints on every working day of last year. The amount of coins pyx this year was greater than ever pefore, on account of the passage of the Silver bill. In the coltage a variation is permitted of one-thousandth grain in fineness in gold coins and three-thousandths in silver, and in weight half a grain in eagles, and one and one-half grains in silver. A rough estimate of the result of the examination puts the variation from the standard at a little more than one fourth of 1 per cent of allowance. For example, the eagles averaged .0025 light, showing that the Mint had looked out for the Government interests by not giving too much coin for the gold deposited. The coins from the Philadelphia Mint were proven the more accurate, and the San Francisco Mini showed the most variation. In the coins hurr ed up and finished to-day, the result of the assay was eminently satisfactory, the extreme varia-tion being only six-thousandths of a grain, and

THE WALKER ROMANCE. No Treasure Whatever-The Testimony of

One of the Filibuster's Men-A Man Who Did Not Care for Money-How He Dealt

Did Not Care for Money—How He Dealt with a Traitor.

Lousiana (Mo.) Biverside Frees.

A first cousin of the wife of William E. Lyons, of New Haven, has told Mr. Lyons where Walker, the filibuster, buried his treasure, five mule-loads of it in all, and Mr. Lyons will go to Nicaragna and find the treasure, and civide it with the generous person who shall furnish him money for the trip.—Buffalo Express.

All this talk about Walker's buried treasure is the idlest of nonsense. An old adventurer who was with the Gray-eyed Man of Destiny in all his filiousiering expeditions but one, declared the

was with the Gray-eyed Man of Destiny in all his filousiering expeditions but one, declared the other day to the writer that if Walker had had, at the time of his surrender in Nicaragua, one-tenth of the treasure he is said to have nidden, he would have been there yet; that if, at that time, army supplies had been selling at 15 cents per steamboat load—and none of your sternwheel steamboats, either—he couldn't have raised money enough in his whole command to buy an onnee of shattered hard-tack or the photograph of a bunch of grape-shot. Which is, no doubt, the simple truth.—Courier-Journal.

To the correctness of the statement above of many old adventurer who was with the Gray-Eved an "old adventurer who was with the Gray-Eyed Man of Destiny," that William Walker, Commander-in-Chief, and afterwards President, of the Republic of Nicaragua, had no such wealth as sensational writers claim he had, the editor of the Press, who was an officer in the First Bat talion of Light Intentry in the little army of the Republic of Nicaragua, can fully and completely

corroborate. He and his army were absolutely destitute, and the Civil Government was in an equally destitute condition. That Waiker had a dollar of buried treasure is the merest fiction, and if anybody is so foolish as to furnish "Willone gun, one horse, and all their provisions and blankets. The hunters say the Indians had a band of 100 horses and were moving northward.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 18.—An examination of the accounts of County-Treasurer Luther Conklin shows a defalcation amounting to about \$80,000. His operations began in 1830.

ACQUITTAL.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

NASHYILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13.—The trial of Nathiel Barrer, Jr., ex-Chancery Court Clerk

and supplies. When the difficulty occurred between the Accessory Transit Steamship Company and the Government of Nicaragus, cutting off new recruits of men and supplies by that line, it required large means in order to charter independent vessels for transportation, which Walker and his Government were absolutely unable to furnish, hence the results which speedily followed. Being an eye-witness and an active participant in most of the exciting scenes in that unfortunate expedition, and possessaling means of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the secret aspirations, supreme devotion, and almost filial regard of the Commander-in-Chief for his followers, we are prepared to say that hind he possessed the wealth of the Indies it would have been freely given to graffy his ambition and relieve the suffering and destitution of his men. In this view we believe we will be success of the expedition. Gen. Walker's object was not wealth. He cared nothing for it except so far as it could contribute to the success of the expedition and thereby gratify his ambition. Walker was in no sense a filibilister as defined by Webster. His object was not plander. His purposs were probably unlawful in the present light of civilization, but no stain of robbery or piracy clings to his name or momory. He was just yet terribly exact in meting out justice to all, whether friend or foe. Crimes of whatever character or by whomsover committed met with speedy and condign punishment. That justice far outwelphed the wealth of thousands in the mind of Gen. Walker, even when the army was sorely in distress from the lack of it, we will cite an instance which came under the second battle of Rivas. After which recapt and the costs Ricans in seeking out these wounded men the his object was not be outsirts of Rivas. A wealthy Nicaraquense named Don Francisco Uguarte, and Aleade under the Walker Government, and presumably our friend, turned traitor and sided the Costa Ricans in seeking out these wounded men, who were shot to death in the public plaza in t

TWO ORPHANS.

How They Became Separated, and Will Be

Boston Herald, Feb. 9. Jenny Gilbert and her brother Harry, the latter some six years younger, were left orphans, in the care of an uncle in London, England. About 1869 or 1870, the boy, who was then about 8 years old, was confided to the care of M. Dathe and Mile. Angelo, acrobats, who were known in their profession as "the Istrong people." After the child had been in the control of the sover his whereabouts. At the time the boy was given into the control of the acrobats she was too young to realize what was being done, and at the same time, were she disposed, she could not have rendered him any assistance, occause of poverty. Since reaching womanhood she has become wealthy, and some time ago determined to go to any expense to find her brother. After unsuccessful inquiries, the sister finally learned sufficient to suppose that the poy was somewhere in Philadelphis.

ov was somewhere in Philadelphia.

Under date of Jan. 8, from London, she communicated through the English Consul at Philadelphia with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of that city, to aid her in

Under date of Jan. 8, from London, she communicated through the English Consul at Philadelphia with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of that city, to aid ner in the search. The boy upon leaving England with Gathe and Angelo was known under the name of Harry Gilbert Gratton, The agents of the Philadelphia Society falled to find any trace of the missing lad in that city, and communicated with the New York Society, which in turn called the attention of the Society in this city to the matter. Dr. John Dixwell, the general agent of the Massachusetts Society, at once notified all his agents to keep a sharp lookout. This was on Monday last, and the work of a few days soon resulted in a knowledge of the whereabouts of the missing lad. Through Dr. Leonard Wheeler, the agent of the Society at Worcester, it was found that Mile. Angelo was residing in that city. From ber he obtained information which went to show that Gathe, her first husband, died soon after arriving in this country, and that she subsequently married Nat Austin, also an acrobat and tumbler. Little Harry was still in her control, and traveled extensively with Nathaniel and Madame in their protessional tours. The young lad, though not very prepossessing, was considered by them a big card, he being quite expert in what is commonly termed the pyramical act,—climbing and standing on bottles and tumblers. Dr. Wheeler found Nathaniel in New York.

According to Madame's story, Gathe, or D'Atallie as he was sometimes called, took him from his uncle in London according to a special arrangement. A short time after arriving in this country, Gathe, or D'Atellie, was arrested in Philadelphia for beating the child. The matter. she said, was settled by D'Atallie as he was sometimes called, took him from his uncle in London according to a special arrangement. A short time after arriving in this country, Gathe, or D'Atellie, was arrested in Philadelphia for beating the child. The matter, she said, was settled by D'Atallie as he was sometimes called, to from a trapeze in New Orreans, and subsequently died of his injuries. Austin and Madame are set in the control of the supercent of his injuries. Austin and Madame are set in the control of his injuries. Austin and Madame are set in the control of his injuries. Austin and Madame are set in the control of his injuries. Austin and Madame are set in the control of his horizon. The boy was found in St. Louis, acting the control of his horizon. The boy was found in St. Louis, ealing newspapers, and his mother, so the control of his horizon in the control of his horizon. The boy was found in St. Louis, ealing newspapers, and in some set, so the Philadel Carrie up to Austin. Madame said their product of his swimming feets did not require strapping, as they were to cold for that. Augelo furnished Dr. Wheeler with a photograph of young either, which is the product of his poetical flights, and would rather have gone down to posterity an experience in the set of the subsequence o

65; Mexico, 13; Brazil, 256; other States in South America, 179,—a total of about 15,000 lodges. The number of Free-Masons is about 5,000,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

trite subject, but who shall say it is not a noble effort of dramatic art. The company seconder Mme. Janauschek very well last evening. We make only one exception. Mr. Thorne was the worst Bucket we ever saw. He evidently felt tast. He walked through the part like a mas who was saying to himself every minute, "I am only a Bucket; for the love of Heaven out me under a pump and pump something, anything, into me. The rest of the cast was very creditable.

Eleven consecutive performances of opera-bouffe, and not a single work presented of Offenbach, the founder of that school of mel-ody! This was a little unjust to the lively

TENNESSEE STATE DEBT.

Baltimorr, Feb. 13.—Holders of Tennessee
State bonds to-day indorsed the action of the
bondholders in New York agreeing to scale the
debt to 80 cents on the dollar. The Peabody
Institute of this city holds \$364,000 in Tennessee bonds, incladed in the endowment of the
institution.

OBITUARY.

Wolf Playing 'Possum.

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 13 .- Ex-Congressman

THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT. The Apollo Club gave the second concert of its series last evening at McCormick Hall to a very large audience, and had the assistance of the Arion Society, of Milwaukee, the two clubs uniting on this occasion in order to produce the Cantata which formed the second part of the programme, and which calls for a very large and powerful maennerchor. It was probably owing to the unusual demands which this Cantata makes upon singers' that the first part of the programme was made up of light work. The choral numbers were all familiar, including the "Night Songs" of Lenz and Abt, for the Arion; Offenbach, the founder of that school of melody! This was a little unjust to the lively Jacques, and, to atone for such injustice, the Oates troupe devoted last evening to the presentation of "La Perichole." Since this operetts was first put upon the boards its author has written many a work of similar character, but not one that is superior to the story of the street-singer of Lima, and very few, if any, that equal it. The Letter aria is still—with the sole exception of the "Ditea lui" of "The Grand Duchess"—the best serious solo in all of Offenbach's long list of productions; and the "I adore thee" of the Prison act is also an exceedingly pretty piece of melodious sentimentality.

Mrs. Oates sang and acted well,—not only filing the conical requirements of her role, but earning credit by the manner in which she met its pathetic demands. Mr. Beverley was only so-so as the hero.—getting in his best work in the trio, "O woman, frail woman," which received quite a warm encore. Mr. Connell, though his part was of small musical importance, manifested the fact that he had at least partially recovered from his voicelessness of the night previous. Mr. Meade was ludicrous as the gentleman who, having been twelve years in brison, had been cut off for that length of time from the sight of a woman. Much laughter was produced by Mr. Graham's highly successful imitation of extreme drunkenness. Mr. Taylor might have been funnier.

To-night, "Girolle-Girofia," for the benefit of Mrs. Oates. Rubinstein's "Calm Sea," Franke's "Spring Song," and Goldbeck's "Three Fishers," which improves with each new hearing, for the Apollo; and Mohring's "Cavalry Song," Koschat's

"Forsaken," and the double chorus, "Thou Comest Here to the Land," from Mendelssohn's "Edipus at Colonna" for the mass chorus. In addition to these numbers, the orchestra had one selection, the pretty overture to Hornemann's "Aladdie," and Mr. Remmertz, who made his debut in the recent Remenyl concerts, sang the aria, "Revenge, Timotheus cries," from Handel's "Alexander's Feast." The Apollo Club sang their numbers, which of course they had "at their tongues' ends," with their enstomary precision and excellent shading, and the Arion Society, though lighter in tone than the Apollo, also displayed in the same respects the results of Mr. Tomlins' fine training. With regard to Mr. Remmertz's solo, which was excellently sung, it is somewhat remarkable that it is the first time any selection from "Alexander's Feast" has ever been sung in public in this city.

The second part of the programme was devoted to Max Bruch's Cantata "Frithjof," or, more properly speaking, scenes from "Frithjof," as detached portions only of Tegner's "Saga" are used for the text. Waiving any comment for the present as to the merits of its performance, Mr. Tomlins and the two societies are entitled to hearty thanks for producing the master-work of Bruch. As a writer of dramatic music, and especially as a master of the highest form of combined choral and orchestral music, there is scarcely any living composer, certainly none outside of Germany, who is his equal. His themes are always of a dignified and heroic character, as witness the "Odysseus" (which the Beethoven Society has performed once, and will give again this season), the "Loreloy," the "Flight of the Holy Family," the "Roman Triumph Song," the "Salamis," and recently the "Lay of the Bell," which has just been produced in Europe. His style is always large, foreible, and strong, his melodies diminifed, though sometimes long drawn out, and his choral and orchestra work striking, realistic, and impressive. Such a composer descress to be often heard, for his music is healthy.

The "Firthjo

JANAUSCHEK.

"Chesney Wold" was substituted last night for "Elizabeth" at Hooley's Theatre, and the

audience seemed more than gratified with the

change made in the original programme. Mme.
Janauschek, it is said, does not care for
this double part of Lady Dedlock
and Hortense, and rather disposes the admira-

tion which is bestowed on it by the public

Wolf Playing 'Possum.

Garnett (Kas.) Journal.

Reuben Lowey, of Walker Township, Anderson County, Kansas, was out hunting wolves one day during this snow. He got track of a wolf, and with his dogs followed to the timber, where he overtook it, and the dogs and the wolf fought in the snow. Uncle Reuben, however, who was on borseback, managed to put a load of shot into the wolf. An old greyhound laid the wolf out on the snow apparently dead. Uncle Reuben had strings attached to his saddle behind to the game to. and, lashing the carcass of the wolf to the saddle, he mounted for home. All unconscious of any difficulty, he awakened suddenly to the fact that the wolf had been playing 'possum, and was viciously snapping and making vigorous efforts to get away from the saddle-thongs. Uncle Reuben, of course, could not get off the horse to kill the wolf, and was in insminent danger of being bitten where he was. He had the presence of mind, however, to watch his opportunity, and grabbed the beast by the neck in such a manner that it could not bite, and held it there until he got home, where his grandson killed it. Or old or young, or grave or gay,
Those who now let their teeth decay,
With breath we can't endure;
The thought their after life will haunt,
That they neglected SOZODONT,
That would have kept all pure. BUSINESS NOTICES. Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children waile teething. It cares dysentery anddi-arrhos, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts

Better than fleeced-lined gloves to keep your skin smooth and hands from chapping is Cas-well's Camphor Ice Lotion. After the child had been in the control of the acrobats a few months, the latter were arrested for ill-treating him, but they managed to escape punishment and to retain possession of the child. Soon after the acrobats and the little fellow disappeared, but now the latter's sister within the past few months has been doing everything in her power to discover his whereabouts. At the time the cover his whereabouts. At the time the cover his whereabouts. At the time the cover his whereabouts are control of the acrobats and haritone solo, in which he fires the After a brief introduction with strong con-Bridai-Procession to King Riveg," whom she is forced to marry by her brother. The solo is one of great beauty, especially as an offset against the next number, "Frithjof's Revenge," for chorus and baritone solo, in which he fires the temple of Baidur and bears away Ingeborg's ring from the god. It is a superb specimen of intense dramatic music, and is in reality the dramatic climax of the work. The fourth scene, "Frithjof's Departure from Northland," for solo, quartette, and chorus, is in striking contrast to the storm and stress of the third, being an audants cantabile for the quartette and adagic for Frithjof and chorus. Two more numbers conclude the work,—Ingeborg's tender farewell to her falcon, which dramatically recalls Mary Stuart's address to the clouds, and the bold and emphatic declaration of the Viking's Oode by the followers of Frithjof, "On this Deck raise no Tent," which is tremendous in its demands upon singers, being fortissimo throughout. Without being Wagnerian, such music in its treatment comes very near to Wagner. The solos are never ariss, but powerful declamatory recitative with chorus, the melodic phrases being supplied by the orchestra, while the choruses follow the Wagnerian theory in so far that in emphasis, color, expression, and contrasts they are closely allied to the situations in the poem. Dramatically, the work is weakest in its denouement, as it does not follow Tegner's logical finale of the oridal of Frithjof and Ingeborg, but there is no sign of weakness in the music. It is sustained to the close.

The space we have devoted to the work itself leaves us but little room to speak of the performance. Fortunately, it was so good that we can afford to be brief. Though the music is hard, the chorus was in the main well up to its work and kept itself in good form for the powerful finale. The best single number perhaps was the "Farewell to the Northland," in which he may well be proud. His voice and style are admirably fitted for this broad, grand music, and we doubt whether another ba The Great Skin Cure,

Infallibly Cures.

Curicuna assisted by Curicuna Soar, is earnestly believed to be the only positive Specific Remedy for the cure of Salt Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Pushes, Chin Whelk, Psoriasis, Hemphigue, Impetigo, Leprosy, Lichen, Pruriro, Itch, Ground Itch, Barber's Itca, Jackson's Itch, Unnatural-Redness of the Nose and Face. Rough and Cracked Skins, and all Vericular, Scaly, and Pustular Eruptions and Irritations of the Skin; Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair, Premature Baldness, and all Scaly Eruptions, Itchings and Irritations of the Scaip; Scrofulous Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds; Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalde, Burus, Itching Piles, Pain and Infammation; Rheumatism, and Affections of the Muscles and Joints; Sore Throst, Dipatheria, Croup, and Hoarseness.

Salt Rheum

Covering the Body for Ten Years. Permanently Cured.

Law Office of Chas. Housitron,
17 Congress-st., Boston, Feb. 28, 1878.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter-Gentlemen: I feel it a
duty to inform you, and through you all who are
interested to know the fact, that a most disagreesble and obstinate case of Salt Rueum or Eczema
which has been under my personal observation,
from its first appearance to the present timeabout ten (10) years-covering the greater portion
of the patient's body and limbs with its peculiar
irritating and itching scab, and to which all the
known methods of treating such disease had been
applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under a
lew days of profuse application of Curtuma.

I can and do heartily advise all similarly afficed
to try the remedy which has been so effectual in
this case.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. HOUGHTON.

CAUXION—If procurable, use Curticuma Soas.

CAUTION-If procurable, use CUTICURA SOAP.

A Young Lady's Story;

Dectors and Blood-Purifiers Failures.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Dear Sirs: Inclosed find \$1 for a box of Curicura, which is doing wonders for me. I have been troubled exceedingly with Salt Rheum on my face for six years. Have had the best doctors our vicinity affords; have taken at least twenty-five bottles of "blood-sirups"; have drank of several mineral springs, all to no purpose, and when your Curicura was advertised, my father sent for a box, and using it, it brought the humor on the surface, which gradually fell off, until now my skin is as smooth as any, and with but a very little humor on it which is gradually disappearing. I thank you most kindly for the pains you took in sending a box of Curicura, and it has not only helped me, but a friend also. I agree with you that skin disease cannot be cured by "blood purifiers," for I have had a fair chance to test them. Respectfully yours.

G-, Mass., June 20, 1878. Note—We have not the young lady's permission to publish her name, which is therefore omitted. The original letter may be seen at our office. CAUTION. -If procurable, use CUTICURA So

Sore Hand, Bad Case,

Cared in Three Weeks.

Messra. Weeks & Potter—Dear Sirs: This may certify that Curicuna cared me of a very bad sore hand, which for three months baffled the skill of the Dispensary physicians. In three weeks Curicuna cared it entirely. I firmly believe that had it not been for Curicuna I would have lost my hand.

105 Oak-st., Boston, Sept. 8, 1878.

Cauving.—If procurable, me Curicuna Soar.

NOTE.—CUTICURA is admirably assisted in cases of extreme physical weakness, or when the virus of Scrotula is known to lurk in the system, by the internal use of the Cuticura Ersoutwart, without doubt the most powerful purifying agent in medicine.

cine.

The Cuticuna Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potten, Chemists and Drugsists, Bost. n, and are sold by all drugsists. Price of Cuticuna, small boxes, 50c: large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Resolvent, \$1 per bottle. Cuticuna Soar, 25 cents per cake, by mail, 30 cents; \$3 cakes, 75 cents.

Wanted-A Good Second-hand Engine.

who is charged with crookedness as Clerk of

The Legislative Apportionment bill, as here

MINNESOTA.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sr. PAUL, Feb. 13 .- In the Senate this mor

ing large numbers of bills were introduced, all

The afternoon was devoted to the discussion

of the Salary bill, resulting in further amendments indicating a disposition to increase rather

than reduce the salaries of State officers and

necessary assistants, but to reduce the number

In the House this morning a bill was passed

authorizing Hennepin County to appropriate money for the improvement of the navigation of

A resolution was passed prohibiting the intro-

Mr. Mead, of St. Paul, introduced a bill relat

ing to insolvent debts, the provisions of which

would constitute a bankrupt law for the State. Bills were introduced authorizing the City of

Winona to bridge the Mississippi River; pro

posing the transfer of internal improvement lands to the General School Fund, and creating the county office of Seeler of Weights and

Measures.

The House passed the Senate bill for adjust-

ing the debt of St. Louis County; also, the House memorial for land bounty to soldiers of the late War, and the House till punishing the

orime of body-snatching.

Mr. Wilson's Railway Discrimination bill, pending in Committee, was criticised by the railroad men at a meeting of the Committee last evening, who demonstrated it would work more barm than good, and stoutly denied the existence of rates or regulations purposely discriminating scains; any person place, or inter-

criminating against any person, place, or inter

WISCONSIN.

LEGISLATIVE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

the Joint Select Committee on Excise Laws and the Liquor Traffic, presented a vigorous and

lengthy minority report on bills providing for a

constitutional amendment torever prohibiting

traffic in intoxicating liquors in this State. The

report took exceptions to all sumptuary liquor

laws as being a blow at constitutional liberty,

that use of liquor was not in itself wrong, its

abuse being alone burtful, its moderate use be-

ing highly beneficial, as proved by competent

medical authorities throughout the world. The

Text-Book bill was madea special. Bills passed amending the charter of the Beiott Railway; to allow the descendants of Lake Superior Indians

by a resolution to equalize taxation, exempting no property except graveyards. An hour was

spent in excited parliamentary tactics, and the

INDIANA'S; STATE-HOUSE.

Continuation of the Investigation Begun at

the Solicitation of the Disappointed Ar

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13 .- At the investigation

of the State-House Commissioners to-night

Charles Eppinghausen, the Terre Haute archi-

tect, and William C. Tarkington, ex-Secretary of the Board, were examined, ex-Gov. Heu-

dricks appearing as counsel for the Commis-

sioners in the absence of the Hon. B.C. Bell. The

examination of Eppinghausen was without pith or

oint. He exhibited much feeling that his plans

were rejected, and had considerable to savahou his excellence as an architect. Ouce, in conver-

sation with Expert Wilson, the latter told him

not to put all his eggs in one basket. This con-

versation he repeated to Commissioner Collett, who replied that he was sorry his plans had not been adopted, but that he had voted

for them. No explanation was made of what

Wilson meant by his egg enigma. At the con-

clusion of his examination he admitted that, of

his own knowledge, he knew of no irregulari-

ties on the part of the Board. To-morrow he

will be examined with reference to the disagree-

ment between May's original plan and the one

William C. Tarkington succeeded in criminat-ing himself. He admitted that he opened Let-

ters Nos. 2, 3, and 4, because he wanted to as-

certain if they contained any bill or catalogue of the plans accompanying these letters. He

mmediately sealed them again, and withheld

all knowledge of the transaction from the Board.

all knowledge of the transaction from the Board. On cross-examination, Gov. Hendricks compelled him to say that these letters were not to be opened either by the Secretary or any member of the Board; that, according to the law, and to the printed instructions which he as Secretary had prepared and sent out, it was expressly stated that these letters were to be sent sealed and remain unopened until examined openly in presence of all the Board. As Secretary, it was his duty to see that their seals were no. broken, and that all the information to which he was

and that all the information to which he was entitled could be obtained on the outside of the envelopes, yet in spite of all this he opened three of them, and for the reasons given. He did not remember the names of the architects or the contents of the letters, nor could he

tects or the contents of the letters, nor could he tell how he opened the envelopes or how he resealed them. Once he suggested to Gen. Love that he would open Letter 15 for the purpose of correcting the mistake of an architect. He did so, and the architect thanked him. He had no charges of irregularities to make against the Board. In answer to a question by Chairman Willard, he stated that, at the time of opening Letters 2, 3, and 4, any inpropriety in so doing did not occur to him. Altogether, it was a bad showing for the ex-Secretary.

The Marriage of the Duke of Connaught.

London Telegraph.

At Windsor Castle arrangements are now being made for the nuutials of the Duke of Connaught and Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, which will take place with becoming magnificence on Thursday, March 13, at St. George's Chapel, in

by which the Board is now working.

the right to vote. Nothing of importa-done in the Assembly.

esolution was finally killed.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 13.—Senator Hudd, of

duction of new business after the 28th inst.

andidate for Governor.

White County.

of local interest only.

Lake Minetonka.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Record of Legislative Proceedings at Springfield, III.

Bills Introduced to Further Expand the State Charitable Expenditures.

The Senate Remembers the Crushing of Bank Legislation Two Years Ago.

A Labor Committee Appointed to Visit Chicago.

Frolics of the Truant Horde which Scampered to the Depot.

Zachariah Chandler Receives the Michigan Caucus Nomination for Sepator.

Ex-Gov. Bapley Stands Out from Under, and Makes Himself Solid.

Affectin' Scene in the Legislature at Topeka, Kan., Yesterday.

> ILLINOIS. ON THE MAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 13.—Bills have been troduced in the present General Assembly for the purpose of regulating nearly every corporation and successful business enterprise in th State. The sleeping-car companies, insurance companies, telegraph companies, stock-yards companies, gas companies, banks, railroads, canais, and many other business interests of the State are to receive a legislative overnauling. There are many measures now pending in both branches of the General Assembly ostensibly to equiate these various institutions, but really hey are mere fishing excursions of the is members for the purpose of ng out what they can catch. In nine cases ut of ten these bills are more indictments of these corporations, instituted for purposes of ial gain. So notorious has beco stem of plundering that the introduction of a prise is presumptive evidence that the member the introduced it has some dishonest or sinister motive in doing so. Not one of these measures vill pass, of course. They were never intended me laws, and, in most cases, they never ought to. The necessary business of legislation s clogged with them, and the time of the General Assembly is taken up in gravely discussin mes that, on their face, are a fraud and a swindle, and an impudent abuse of the powers ed to the Legislature by the people which aght to be severely reprehended. So open and shameless has become this evil that honest members are afraid of losing their reputations by introducing measures to correct real abuses. A member of the General Assembly was approached to-day by a gentleman who had a bill but, though the evil was apparent, he had too much regard for his reputation to

to introduce the bill. It is only

sary for the people to scrutinize the char-

and who are looking for game. SENATE. the appearance of a flock of early birds, so to speak, aroused from their slumbers at dawn and gripsacks, many of them two of these traveling companions, which none manifested a disposition to surrender. Some of the prospective excursionists even neglected to wait for rollcall, but, wrapping the draperies of their ulsters about them, descended the Capital stairs and pointed for the depot, though no train left the city for two hours. One of these luxurious law-makers observed to THE TRIBUNE correspondent, speaking through the folds of his muffler, that he hadn't missed a roll-call this session. It burt him to be obliged to sever his immediate connection with the Senate, but he had to do it, and having thus delivered himself he went his way to the sitting-room of the depot, where, amid the fumes of tobacco and stale edibles, he dreamed the happy hours away quorum would be present, and the prospects in hat behalf up to the very hour of roll-call were exceedingly impoverished. Finally all doubt in that particular was removed, for the Democracy

"TREATS." After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Reed, Senator Munn presented a petition from the citizens of Will County that is a dynamite to frequenters of tap-rooms: "In view of the prevailing epi-demic of drunkenness," says the petition, "which is is desirable to wipe out," a prayer is submitted for the passage of an act prohibiting "treating" in public places, saloons, etc., and "treat" under any and all circumstances. The wording of the petition caused some merriment, and it was referred to the Judiciary, with in-structions to report by bill or otherwise.

Senator Talliaferro introduced a bill for the prevention of the sale of liquors near cities and owns, which was, with the following, read a first time and referred to the appropriate Com

The Committee on Municipalities reported back favorably the bill of Senator De Lany providing for an amendment of the act creating a fund for the relief of disabled firemen and as to permit those who heretofore failed to pay assessments to come in now and pay up these assessments, and thus become entitled to all the benefits of the act.

Senator Hanna introduced a bill for the retirement of the present Board of Grain Inspectors, who are appointed by the Governor, and their substitution by Inspectors to be appointed by the Board of Trade. The move is directed at the Grain Inspection Commissioners, though not intended to interfere with railroad and warehouse interests.

Senator Johnson presented a bill to establish a school for the education of deaf and dumb children in or near Chicago. The school is designed for the education of deaf and dumb children between the ages of 7 and 21 years; shall be known as the "Deaf Mute School of Cmicago," and be under the control of two Trustees, to be appointed by the Governor and the Superistendents of Public Instruction and Schools in Chicago. On motion, the bill went to the State Charitable Institutions Committee.

Senator Herdman offered a series of resolutions requesting the Senators and members of
Congress from Illinois to procure such legislation as will vest the copyright of the decisions
of the United States Supreme Court in the
Secretary of State of the United States, and
their publication be let to the lowest bidder.
The object of the resolution is to correct the
abuses claimed to exist in the exorbitant price
charged for the reports. The resolution, under
a supension of the rules, was adopted.

The SPECIAL ORDER,

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

resolution regarding the transfer of cases from State to United States Courts, was called up and postponed until next Tuesday. MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Then came up in special order the consider tion of Senator Bash's bill to enable Park Con tion of Senator Bash's bill to enable Park Commissioners to establish, maintain, and regulate drives to public parks and boulevards, which, with a number of amendments, was published in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday. Senator Bash, before debate, withdrew the original bill and substituted the amendments, which were read, ordered to a second reading, and printed. The amendments include one offered by Senator Riddle, limiting the control of the Park Commissioners to one street only to each park.

Senator Cheaney offered a petition for an amendment to the County Revenue law.

THE USUAL WAY.

The Senate reconsidered the vote by which the resolution of the House for adjournment until Tuesday was rejected.

Senator Herdman moved to amend by striking out all after the word resolved, and inserting that when the Senate adjourn Friday it stand adjourned until Monday, which was lost, and, upon motion, the Senate concurred in the resolution of the House.

THE USUAL WAY.

BANKING. Senator Callon, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to provide for obtaining reports of the condition of banks doing business in the State. The insolvency and unexpected suspension of banks thought to be solid has aroused the attention of legislators, and the determination is expressed to prevent, their reports the attention of legislators, and the determination is expressed to prevent their repetition, if possible. The bill provides that
all banks, both State and National,
savings institutions, and other corporations,
receiving deposits of money, shall make quarterly reports of their solvency to the Auditor.
These reports are to specify under oath the exact condition of the banks named in the call
on a day prior to the date of the call
which will, it is behieved, prevent any "doctoring" of the banks' assets, and bankers from exhibiting a clean sheet, which may hide a sepulcher filled with financial mortification. The
bill was referred to the Committee on Municipalities. There being no further business desired to be transacted, Senators grabbed their
carpet-bags and shot for the railway depot as if
the devil was after them, felicitating themselves
on their usual weekly vacation, which in this
instance will continue until Tuesday.

HOUSE.

HOUSE. The House began its session this morning with a bare quorum, and immediately buried itself in ouslness. A large number of bills were reported back from committees with various recommendations, being mostly adversed to condition measurements.

to pending measures. THE NATIONAL CAPITAL MOVER THE NATIONAL CAPITAL MOVER has made his appearance in legislative presence, or, rather, a formal notice has been given that he will make his appearance. This morning Mr. Ficklin introduced a resolution granting the use of the Representative Chamber to Mr. L. U. Revis, on the evening of Feb. 18, for the purpose of delivering his lecture on this subject. The rules were suspended, and the resolution was adopted.

TWO BILLS. Mr. Sherman called up the Appellate Court bill changing the time of holding court in the Chicago District to the first Tuesday in March, had it read a second time, and passed to a third

reading.

Mr. Sherman's bill authorizing the appointment of official stenographers was reported back by the Committee on Judiciary, and sent to the Committee on Judicial Department. HYDE PARK.

On the second reading of bills, this morning, House Bill No. 145 came up in this order, providing for the holding of elections for Trustees and Village Clerk on the third Tuesday of April, at the same time and place of holding the annual township elections.

Mr. Barry, of Cook, moved to indefinitely postoone the bill, stating that it applied to Hyde Park only, and would be very unpopular in that district if it became a law.

ict if it became a law. Mr. Wilson, of Cook, stated that this bill was in the interest of economy. The holding of these two elections on the same day was saving unnecessary expense.

Mr. Weber spoke in favor of the bill, calling the attention of the House to the fact that it applied to his own town as well as Hyde Park.

The motion to indefinitely postpone the bill

was lost.

Mr. Murray moved to strike out the enacting clause. The motion was lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

A LABOR COMMITTEE.

In obedience to a resolution introduced by Mr. Mever, of Cook, accompanied by a memorial and resolutions from the "Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Chicago and Vicinity," a committee of five was appointed by the Speaker this morning, consisting of Messrs. Erhardt, McFie, Trusdell, Harts, and Savage, to visit Chicago for the purpose of investigating the subject of the condition of the laboring classes, with a view to suggesting legislative remedy.

EVERTHING ALL RIGHT. EVERYTHING ALL RIGHT.

A message was received from the Senate con-curring in the joint resolution to adjourn both branches of the Legislature until Tuesday, Feb. Assembly to discover who are interested in honest legislation in the interests of the people, NEEDED REFORM.

The bill to prevent people being run through threshing-machines was ordered to a third read-

BODY-SNATCHING.

Mr. Snigg's bill making grave-robbery a felony was reported back by the Committee on Judiciary, with the recommendation that it pass; also, Mr. Hopkins' bill authorizing cities and villages to contract together for a water supply. This measure is for the purpose of allowing the stock-yards to obtain its water from Chicago, instead of from Hyde Park. LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

The matter of publishing a Legislative Record of the proceedings of the General Assembly came up this morning, and created a ripple of debate. Mr. Chase moved to strike out the enacting clause of a bill providing for this measure. He believed the people ought not to pay for this Mr. Shaw thought there should be a record

Mr. Snaw thought there should be a record of the proceedings of the Assembly. He said his constituents wanted to know what was going on here, and he thought this was the best method of informing them. He believed the great mistake of the Legislature had made since 1870 was in not having published its proceedings more fully. since 1870 was in not having published its pro-ceedings more fully.

Mr. Wentworth had not had his share of Records, and if 1,000 had been printed daily he wanted more. He was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Trusdell thought the Public Printer should do all the printing required for the General Assembly. He thought the present

Mr. James, of Washington, spoke in favor of the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, so as to lighten the burdens of the peo-

Mr. Hopkins thought there was much talk add little gained by this pretended effort at economy. He hoped the motion would not pre-

Mr. Matthews spoke in favor of the bill, arguing that this was a scheme to purchase a publication, and not to employ the Public Printer.

The motion was lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. CONDEMNATION OF LAND.

The Committee on Corporations reported favorably on the bill of Mr. Sherman, providing for an amendment of Sec. 5 of Art. 9, of the act for the incorporation of cities, towns, and will again a that property owners may have notice. villages, so that property-owners may have notice of condemnation proceedings for the opening of streets before the assessment is made.

streets before the assessment is made.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS
were introduced in the Bouse this morning, none of which, however, will electrify any one beyond those immediately interested. Among the more important was that for the incorporation of an Industrial School for Girls, the same as was introduced into the Senate Tuesday. The bill was referred to the Committee on Education. tion.

A patriotic member from Egypt introduced a bill appropriating \$4,500 to provide Memorial Hall with suitable shelves to hold the flags, trophies, ensigns, etc., of the War, now in the Adjutant-General's office, which was referred to

the Military Committee.

Mr. McFie offered a bill amending the statute Mr. McFie offered a bill amending the statute relating to larceny. According to the provisions of the bill any person hereafter convicted of stealing property exceeding in value \$5 shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The amendment is sought to reach a class of offenders, including tramps, who have heretofore been punished by confinement in the brideweil or jail. The Judiciary got it for consideration.

ation.

Mr. McBride introduced a bill to establish money-loaning and real-estate agencies.

The joint resolution of Senator Riddle providing for a Conference Committee on the revenue question was transmitted to the House this morning.

morning.

Mr. Wright, of Boone, this morning presented a petition from citizens of Boone County asking for a repeal of the Road law. The petition was referred to the Committee on Roads, Highways,

and Bridges.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on
Labor and Manuactures, to-day reported back
the bill providing for the payment of wages
promptly before the lith day of the month,
with hydrogen recommending that it pass. with amendments, recommending that it pass.
On the motion of Mr. Matthews, the rules were suspended and the consideration of the Drainage law was made the special order for Thursday next.

THE DEAF AND DUNB SCHEME IN THE HOUSE.

establish a school for the education of the deaf and dumb children in Cook County. The meas-ure was referred to the Committee on Educa-tion. The bill provides that the Governor shall appoint two Trustees, who, together with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of

appoint two Trustees, who, together with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Cook County, the Superintendent of Schools, and the Superintendent of Schools of the city, ahall be ex-officio Trustees, and hold their office for two years. These Trustees are empowered to rent a suitable building near the city. Two thousand per annum is appropriated for rent; \$3,500 for the salaries of teachers; \$5,000 tofore reported, passed the House this evening by a vote of 56 to 38. One change was made by for the accommodation and support of the pu-pils; and for the fixtures and furniture, \$4,000. which a "floating" Representative was given to Henry, Madison, and Tipton, instead of to Madison and Henry. The bill gives the Democrats thirty-four Senators and sixty-six Representatives. On Tuesday next the whole question of apportionment is a special order in the Senate. The Senate Committee on Fees and Salaries were ordered to report a bill on that subject. A bill for the immediate reappraisement of real estate was ordered to engrossment in the Senate.

MORE YET. Mr. Sherman also introduced the bill provid-ing for the establishment of an Industrial School for Girls, the full text of which has been THE SCAMPER.

At half-past 11 o'clock, when adjournment took place, the House went all to pieces. Mem-bers slid out like peut-up schoolbovs, and fol-lowed in the wake of the Senatorial delegation lowed in the wake of the Senatorial delegation which had preceded them to the depot.

This afternoon the hotels were comparatively empty,—completely so after the train to St. Louis departed, bearing the Committee Chesterward. Previous to their departure, the Committee and friends who composed the excursion gathered at the station to the number of about gathered at the station to the number of about twenty, and were objects of special interest to the crowd who are wont to attend the arrival and departure of trains. Some comment was made upon the "junket," but sober, second thought approves of it, though it cuts into the arrangement of a masquerade ball fixed for tomorrow night, at which a prominent member was booked to appear as Cupid, and two others equally as well known as Babes in the Wood. The building is not yet completed, and the Egiptians are clamoring in notes the reverse of duicet because the finishing touches are wanting. In order to accomplish this an appropriaing. In order to accomplish this an appropria-tion of \$400,000 is needed, and will be asked in

A VERY STRONG OPPOSITION on the part of members to make these outlays, and, if the vote was taken to-day, the pen would not be finished on the estimates submitted. Some of the members have gone down to look the ground over, and will be very largely influenced in their vote by the appearance of things there. Some who are not members are rash cough to intimate that the building and all connected with ut is of a kaleider. ing and all connected with it is of a kaleide scopic character sometimes seen one way and sometimes another. The delegation will return to St. Louis Saturday, when it will be joined by the Committee on Charitable Institutions, also on the rampage, and reach Springfield Monday

addition to the \$100,000 salarles for the ensuin

JOHN N. JEWETT, OF CHICAGO was to have appeared before the House Committee on Gas, of which Granger is Chairman, yesterday afternoon, but, owing to some unexplained reason, the Committee did not convene. The delay, it is hinted, was the opposite of disagreeable to Mr. Jewett, who is said to be counseling deliberation in gas legislation

> MICHIGAN. CHANDLER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 13.—The excitement at

the Capital and in the city is increasing. As the hour of 7:30 p. m. draws near, when the United States Senatorial canvass closes, every train arriving brings numbers of Chandler's friends, who are anxious to see old Zach resame. The indications are that he will receive the nomination on the first ballot. Even the most ardent Bagley men admit that there is not a ghost of a chance for the Mayflower man. Sagley has many warm personal friends in all parts of the State who wolud be glad to work and vote for him under other circumstances. Chandler is undoubtedly the choice of the larger proportion of Republicans all over the State. His former splendid record in the Senate, his faithfulness to his party, his friends, his country, his able administration of the Interior De partment, his brilliant and masterly conduct of the last Presidential campaign, stamp him as the most desirable candidate at this time for the high office. The fact, also, that Chandler was defeated four years ago, not by Democrats, but by treacherous Republicans elected as Chandler men, has acted strongly in his favor. The trueblue Republicans of Michigan wish to manifest their disgust and contempt at the action of the polters by returning him to his old seat. Bagley, during his four years' term as Governor, gained a strong hold, also, upon the affections of the people. His honorable, straightforward course in this canvass, refusing all alliances with Democrats and Greenbackers, has gained him the respect of even the strongest Chandler

the Joint republican caucus
to nominate a United States Senator convened
at 7:30 p. m. in Representative Hail. Every
available space was crowded with spectators.
The caucus was called to order by Senator Tom
Palmer, of Detroit, who made a few remarks in
tavor of harmony and unanimity. Daniel L.
Crossman; Clerk of the House, was chosen
Secretary of the caucus. Eightv-eight Senators
and Representatives, constituting the entire secretary of the caucus. Eightv-eight Senators and Representatives, constituting the entire number of Republicans in both Houses, were present, with the exception of Mr. Cutcheou, absent, but including Mr. Laubach, Greenbacker in name but Republican in politics. Representative Ngah, of Wayne, first presented the name of Zacharlah Chandler. He was followed by a name of others seconding the normation. name of Zachariah Chandler. He was followed by a number of others seconding the nomination. John B. Bagley's name was presented. -Senator Chamberlain, of Berrien, and Childs, of Wash-tenaw, and others seconded Michigan's model Governor. Eloquent speeches were made in favor of both names and warmly applauded. On the first informal ballot, there being one too many votes cast, the ballot was they not On the first informal ballot, there being one too many votes cast, the ballot was thrown out. The roll was then recalled, when it was found that eighty-nine legislators were present. Cutcheon, of Oscada, having come in. Second informal ballots were then taken with the following result: Chaodler, 69; Bagley, 19; Palmer, 1. Representative George Hopkins, of Wayne, then offered a resolution withdrawing the name of Bagley

IN FAVOR OF CHANDLER,

IN PAVOR OF CHANDLER, and making his nomination unanimous. This was seconded by all of Bazley's warmest friends, and the motion was then carried. A committee was then appointed to escort the rival candidates, as Painer expressed it, into the festivities. Congressman Horr, who was present, was called upon, and, in response, made a very witty and entertaining speech. Ex-United States Attorney Howard, of Utah, and the present Attorney, Van Zile, also addressed the caucus, and the interim was given up to general rejoiding and a universal love-teast. On the appearance of the ndidates, they were greeted with enthusiastic

MR. CHANDLER
was introduced, and, in response, thanked the caucus, in one of his characteristic speeches, for the high honor they had conferred on him. Mr. Bagley was then presented, and made an excellent speech, saying that he was always willing to sacrifice every personal thought and ambition for the benefit of the Commonwealth and the Mannhiles party. The philosophical and grood. for the benefit of the Commonwealth and the Kepublican party. The philosophical and good-natured manner in which Bagiey takes his de-feat is another indication of his true Repub-licanism, and his willingness to abide by the ex-pressed wish of the caucus has added to his already great popularity, and will act most fa-vorably for him in the future.

ARKANSAS.

on Thursday, March 13, at St. George's Chapel, in the presence of the Queen and members of the Royal family. About three weeks previous to the date fixed for the marriage her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Court will take up their residence at Windsor Castle, when the final arrangements for the ceremonial will be completed, the details being something similar to those observed at the nuptials of her Royal Highness Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. The members of the Queen's family and the Royal guests will assemble, it is understood, at Windsor Castle on the wedding-day, several of the principal state apartments of the palace having INVESTIGATIONS. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 13.-The two Comnittees of the Senate and House investigating he charges of Dr. Scott against the lessee of the Penitentiary were consolidated into a Joint Committee, on motion of Representative Stubbs, and the Committee on Ways and Means was directed to examine McMahon's liquor regster with a view to its adoption for revenue

The recalcitrant Representatives, Furbish and Dawson, both colored, were made, under the rule by the House to answer the questions of the Bribery Committee on the stand, responsible for contempt. A little further on in the proceedings Furbish rose to a question of privilege and said: "This Senatorial contest is not my flight; it belongs to this House, and as it deedes I shall testify before the Committee. I feel able no longer to be a useful member (in tears and choking up), and offer my resigna-tion." He then left the hall.

INDIANA. STATE INSTITUTIONS.

sor Castle on the wedding-day, several of the principal state apartments of the palace having been got in readiness, or being in course of preparation, for the forthcoming festivities.

At the west end of St. George's Chapel, before the altar of which the marriage will take place, the grand approach to the sacred building will be protected by a handsome awning, beneath which her Majesty and the members of the Royal family will alignt from their carriages and pass up into the nave, while a covered way will likewise be erected at the southern entrance, opposite the Castle green, for the use of the officials of the Court and guests. Within St. George's itself, the Bray, and Rutland Chapels, on the north and south sides of the building, opposite each end of the organ loft, will be prepared and fitted as reception rooms. Platforms will be erected in the nave for the accommodation of privilered spectators, and the stails of the Knights of the Garter and seats in the choir will be reserved for the more distinguished guests, as upon the celebration of former Royal marriages. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 13.—The Democrats in joint caucus here agreed to support Representative Osborne's bill for the reorganization of the benevolent institutions, with an amendment providing that the Trustees shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice "In Siberia," says the New York Herald,
you can buy beef for two cents a pound, a
goose por 12 cents, a chicken for four cents, and
361 pounds of corn for six cents." What a centsible place, to be sure! is our comment on that.
"But," adds the New York Herad, "you have
to shoot the bears out of your parlor window,"
Ah, that, now, is not cents-ible: it's unbearable." and consent of the Senate, as is now done with several of the penal institutions and Normal School. This bill is satisfactory to the present management of the asylums, and has been agreed upon in their interest. The bill will be

desirous of keeping the institutions in the hands THE RAILROADS.

of the present officers.
Sevator Winterbotham is the latest talked-of The Proposed Union Depot at Madi-LEGISLATIVE. son-Street Bridge Again Senate this morning again refused to investigate the charges made against Secretary Dale, Postponed.

> Another Pool Formed by the Southwestern Railroad Association.

Vanderbilt Sincere in

East-Bound Pool? THOU ART SO NEAR, AND YET

The hopes that the disgraceful shanty now used by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Chicago & Aiton, and the Chicago, Milwauke & St. Paul Railroads, at the corner of Madison and Canal streets, would soon give way to a grand union depot, to be used by the above three roads, and the Chicago & Northwestern, have again been shattered, and there is every prospect now that the dilapidate! shed at that point will have to do duty as a depot for some vears to come. As already stated in THE TRIB-UNE, the preliminaries for the erection of a new depot at that point had all been satisfactorily arranged at a previous meeting, and the only thing that remained to be done was to decide uglon a proper plan. The managers of the four roads that were to have to decide upon a proper plan. The managers of the four roads that were to have joined in the erection of the new depot met yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of settling upon a plan. There were present Mr. J. D. Laing, General Manager, and Mr. Slataper, Chief Engineer of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; Mr. S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Mr. Albert Keep, President of the Chicago & Northwestern; and Mr. J. C. McMullin, General Manager of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. McMullin submitted a plan for a new depot which was to cover all the ground between Madison and Van Buren streets and the river and Canal street. The adoption of this plan would necessitate the removal of the freight depots of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. This plan was satisfactory to the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, but Mr. Layng, of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, would not entertain it for a moment, as his road would never consent to remove the freight depots were not removed in the Pittsburg depots were not removed in the Pittsburg depots were not removed in the Pittsburg depots were not removed. would be no room for his road if the freight depots were not removed, and, as the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne would under no circumstances consent to this, he withdrew from the meeting. This upset all previous arrangements for the erection of a grand Union Depot for the four roads underlier heared deliver heared. roads, and after a heated debate between the three other roads the meeting broke up in dis-order. It seems to be impossible, the way mat-

order. It seems to be impossible, the way mat-ters stand now, to bring about a reunion be-tween the various roads, and all negotiations may be considered off.

It is said that the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul now and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul now contemplate to make arrangements to build a depot jointly at the north end of Wells street. There is no reason why this caunot be accomplished. The two roads have been working haring harmoniously for some years past. They only compete for the Milwaukee and the St. Paul business, and this they have been pooling for some time past. They come into competition at no other points. If such an arrangement is made, the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Chicago & Alton Railroads will have to build a depot at the corner of Madison and Canal streets alone, and there will be room enough for them on the present site without removing the freight depot of the Chicago, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne.

SOUTHWESTERN LUMBER POOL. The Executive Committee of the Sou bwest rn Railway Association was in session all day vesserday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, for the purpose of making arrangements to pool the umber business to Southwestern points. This was the only article the roads in the Association have not pooled heretofore, and for this reason the lumber rates have been fearfully slaughtered tor some time past. The competition has been so great between the various roads that there so great between the various roads that there was no money in the business, and, as all efforts to maintain the rates have faited, it was finally agreed that the only way out of the dilemma would be a pool on this business also. The following members of the Committee were present: J. C. McMullin, Chicago & Alton; C. W. Smith, Chicago, Burlington & Quiney; A. A. Talmadze, Missouri Pacific; Tom McKissock, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern; and J. B. Carson, Hamilbal & St. Joe. The following railroad officials also participated in the deliberations: J. T. Sanford, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; James Smith, Chicago & Alliberations: J. T. Sanford, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; James Smith, Chicago & Alton; E. P. Ripley, Chicago, Burlington & Quiney; W. H. McDoel, Hannibal & St. Joe; J. F. Barnard and George Olds, St. Louis, Kausas City & Northern; C. W. Bradley and J. M. Osborn, Wabash Road, and H. H. Courtwright, Commercial Agent of the Association. Mr. C. W. Smith presided and Mr. J. W. Midgley acted as Secretary. The various roads in the Association submitted a statement of the lumber carried by them during the last three years. It showed that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 'ad carried 25 per cent; the Kansas City, the St. Joe & Council Bluffs, 18 per cent; the Chicago & Aiton 14 per cent; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 19 per cent; the Hannibal & St. Joe 17 per cent, and the two St. Louis roads 7 per cent. It was proposed to pool the business on the above basis, but the Chicago & Alton objected. It claimed that the percentage of the Burlington was much too high, and that in view of the new Alton extension, which will make this the direct route to Kansas City, it ought to have as much as the Burlington. Upon this question the meeting came to a dead-lock, ought to have as much as the Burlington. Upon this question the meeting came to a dead-lock, which was not broken until late in the evening, when finally a compromise was effected. During the dead-lock Mr. Thomas McKissock, of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, entertained the meeting with funny stories which served to keep up the sprifts of the managers or resent. the spirits of the managers present.

After the Committee had completed its ladors, a general meeting of the Association was held and the arrangement confirmed. The tariff rates will now be vigorously maintained.

THE EAST-BOUND POOL FROM CHI-CAGO.

It has just leaked out that some five or six weeks since a railroad man of this city was appointed Pool Agent at this point, and his appointment approved by the managers of the five roads leading East from this city. He went roads leading East from this city. He went East at the request of Commissioner Fink to receive lessons regarding the duties required of him, and to learn how the thing was worked in Commissioner Fink's office, and how to compile the daily reports. After detaining the new Pool Agent in New York for two or three weeks, Mr. Fink wrote a letter to a prominent railroad official at Chicago, asking that the daily reports of freight forwarded East should be sent directly to him, which was equivalent to a revocation of the appointment of the Pool Agent. On receipt of this letter a meeting of the roads leading East from this city was called, and Mr. Fink's letter was read. After discussing the letter for some time a vote was taken on the question whe her Mr. Fink's request should be compiled with or bot, which resulted in favor of Mr. Fink's suggestion. The vote was not unantinous, however, two of the roads voting to retain the Pool Agent and compile the daily reports at Chicago, while the other three voted to send the reports direct to Mr. Fink at New York.

It looks rather queer that Commissioner Fink should desire that the reports from Chicago alone should be sent direct to him, while the reports from all other Western points are made to the respective Pool Agents at those points, and that, too, after the question of making daily statements was agritated, and the appointment of a Pool Agent for this point was agreed upon in the bresence of Mr. Fink, who was present at the meeting in Chicago when the Pool Agent was appointed. It is the general opinion that Mr. Fink is not sincere in his efforts to have a pool formed from this city. The rumors that he is really adding Mr. Vanderbilt in his selfish schemes are gambing more credence every day. It is suspected that he wants the reports from the Chicago roads sent to New York merely to let Vanderbilt know what the rival lines are doing so as to enable him to make his arrangements accordingly. The ll-feeling between the various roads leading to the East that has manifested i East at the request of Commissioner Fink to

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 8.—James Bellows, of the firm of Walker, Bellows, & Co., contractors for the extension of the Northern Pacific west of the Missouri, arrived Tuesday night and left Friday merning. Mr. Bellows is from Rochesfriday merning. Mr. Bellows is from Roches-ter, N. Y., and is a railroad builder of consider-able experience on little roads. He is a gray-beaded gentleman with the look of a good liver. and the appearance of a liberal liver, and the appearance of a liberal patron of his merchant tailor. The head of the firm is Stephen Walker, an old gentleman of

builder of the Croton Aqueduct, and has since been resting upon his laurels. Mr. Campbell, ber of the firm, is from Bath, N. Y., and is the bookkeeper of the concern. He is the owner of a patent scraper. Jarvis Lord, is the owner of a patent scraper. Jarvis Lord, of Canal-Ring fame, is the moneyed man. He lives in Rochester, and enabled Mr. Bellows to present to the Board of Directors, sitting in New York City, a letter of credit for \$100,000. The fifth member is Mr. Clark, of East Orange, N. J. He claims a personal knowledge of Dakota and Montana, and says he traveled over the proposed route to the Yellowstone last summer.

stone last summer.

Mr. Bellows, while at the Sheridan House, received three bids for the construction of the ten pite bridges over the Heart River. The lowest bid, by Lemay & Winston Brothers, of Muneapolis, was accepted. Mr. Bellows accompanied Gen. Rosser up the Heart, and emphatically agreed with the Chief Engineer that the bridges must go in before the ice breaks up. The bridge contractors will get their machinery here next contractors will get their machinery here next week, and rush the work through as rapidly as

possible.

Mr. Bellows was interviewed by several grading contractors, but no contract for that work let. Mr. Preston, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Smith, of Minneapolis, were both here to see what could be done. Bellows will return about the 1st of April. when he will sublet the first twelve miles of grading if the figure bid suits bim. He says he will build and put in condition for the cars the first twenty-five miles in six weeks after he breaks ground in April. In other words, the cars will be running to the coal-fields by the 1st of June. He will employ as high as 2,000 men. and sill average during the season 1,500. His wares will be \$1.25 per day, and board and lodging per week \$4. He will be his own boardingmaster. An average of \$6,000 per week for board will be an item, and for twenty-five weeks, the season, the high contractors will receive from their hands \$150,000, which will buy a great deal of dried apples, poris, and beans. One hundred and fifty requests to furnish the supplies have been re-Mr. Bellows was interviewed by several to furnish the supplies have been received, but Mr. Bellows has rejected
them all. He will do his own furnishing. The
firm expect to do nearly all the work themselves and only sublet where it is an advantage selves and only subjet where it is an advantage to them. The grading is only 17 cents a yard, and the margin is not immense. The prices for the rest of the work are good. Mr. Beliows stoutly asserts that there will be no failure to fill upon his part.

R. H. Lee, of Philadelphia, a son-in-law of

Charlemagne Tower, one of the most enterpris-ing and wealthy Directors of the road, has been placed in charge of the First Division, running thirty-three miles west. Mr. Lee is a graduate of the Harvard School of Civil and Mining Enof the Harvard School of Civil and Mining Engineering, and is one of the best men that Geu. Rosser could have possibly secured for a First Lieutenant. The locomotive will cross the ice on Monday. A few days later Gen. Rosser will attach the iron horse to his palace-car, and, with as many friends as can climb op, will make the first railroad excursion across the Missouri River to

Gen. Rosser will build at once offices for the Gen. Rosser will build at once offices for the Engineer Corps, and steps will be taken by the railroad company to lav out a new town. It will probably be named Mandau. The country hereabouts is historic as the home of the Mandan Indians. A few miles from Bismarck is one of the most remarkable Indian (Mandan) villages extant. It is, more properly speaking, a graveyard. Anticipating the railroad, several parties have advertised town sites on the west side, and building has commenced. The outparties have advertised town sites on the west sude, and building has commenced. The outlook for an old-time speculative era is good.

A private telegram from Fort Keogh reports that Col. Rice and Lieut. Sibley, of the Fifth Infantry, were tackled by road-agents on their way to Fort Buford. Their valuables were all taken in. Col. Rice is the inventor of the famous trowel-bayonet. The appearance of road-agents in and vicinity is exciting more interest than the rumored approach of Sitting Bull.

Outlook.

PREVENTING SNOW BLOCKADES. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The bill introluced by Ben Willis, of New York, to prevent the letention of United States mails by snowdrifts is not so much a decree against the Almighty as some of the newspapers have attempted to make it. The bill provides that it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to-

duty of the Postmaster-General to—
Give public notice, that for the purpose of securing immunity to the business interests of the
country from the damaging and vexatious delays of
the United States mails by the periodical snow
blockage of our railroads, that with the view of
bringing to light some improved method for the
prompt removal of heavy snow-dritts from railroads, he will receive for examination, and for the
purpose of officially oringing to the notice of the
proper authority of all railroad companiés carrying
the mails, and upon which snow blockades are
likely to occur, the fact of the existence of such
improved appliance or appliances as may come to improved appliance or appliances as may come to his knowledge, and that may possess sufficient merit to justify adoption as efficient means for the purpose in view.

At the expiration of sixty days from the passage

plan, and if within a reasonable time thereafter—

The United States mails be unduly delayed behind the schedule time of delivery, and such delay being the result of heavy snow or smowdrifts on their tracks, and an absence of a proper and adequate equipment of the most approved appliances for the prompt removal of heavy snowdrifts, such railroad company shall be deemed guilty of gross negligence, and it shall be the duty of the head of the tost-Office Department to hold such railroad company for damages, and he shall cause the necessary legal steps to recover the same, or he may retain from the compensation paid to such railroad company \$3,000 for the first delay and \$4,000 for the second delay, and for a continued increase a pro rata for each and every delay in the delivery of the mails.

SEC. 2. That passengers and others being damaged in their business, either by delay in person or by delay in the delivery of their mail-matter, on any inter-State ruilroad, owing to heavy snow or snowdrifts, and an absence of a proper and efficient means or machines for the prompt removal of heavy snowdrifts, said persons shall be entitled to recover damages in any United States court of competent jurisdiction.

EXTENSION SCHEMES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13.—A party in the nterest of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company are engaged in surveying a route for the extension of the road northward from Clintonville to Shawano, and thence still farther north through Shawano and Oconto Counties to the Commonwealth Iron-Mine. According to present appearances, the owners of mines in the Menomonee range will soon have two railroad outlets for their product.

General Superintendent Egan, of the South-ern Minnesota Railway, is authority for the statement that the contract has been let for an extension of the road a distance of forty-five miles next summer. This extension will be terminus of the road. The line has yet to be surveved, but, as soon as located, the work of buildveved, but, as soon as located, the work of building will be prosecuted vigorously. The landgrant to the Southern Minnesota Company calis for the extension of the road to the Minnesota State line. The intention now is to reach the State line this year, provided the crops promise well. Eventually the road is to be extended to the Big Sioux Valley in Dakota, but it will be some time before it is built beyond the border of the State.

Rumors continue to circulate in Fond du Lac County concerning a prospective consolidation

Rumors continue to circulate in Fond du Lac County concerning a prospective consolidation of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac and Chicago & Northwestern Railways, looking to an extension of the road westward from Princeton to the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern. It can be announced semi-othciaily, however, that no action looking to the consummation referred to has yet been reached.

A GENEROUS CORPORATION. The popular assertion that "corporations have

no souls" was grandly contradicted by the generous liberality of the railway companies, especially of those in portions of the South, during the yellow-fever epidemic last year. We have already given facts and figures respecting a number of the roads in that connection. We have now obtained the record of the part borne by that greatest of Southern lines, the Louis-ville & Nashville & Great Southern during that distressful period. The following facts speak for themselves, but it may be added that hencefor themselves, but it may be added that henceforth the name of this Company and the names of its officers will be held in grateful remembrance by the people of the stricken regions.

During the yellow-tever epidemic this road, by night-and-day exertion on the part of the managment, was kept open throughout, constituting the only avenue to the South during the dire visitation. The estimated loss from the interruption of trafficis \$300.000 of repounds of freight carried free for sufferers, 1,500,000 of persons carried free and at reduced rates on account of epidemic, 20,000: money value of free transportation, \$50,000; of employes who died of yellow fever, 71, see list subjoined; attacked, 145, see subjoined dist; of Peekskill, N. Y., who made his reputation as

persons thrown out of employment by decrease of traffic, 500.

Estimated loss to employes from interruption of employees. of employment: contributions by officers employes to sufferers, \$2,000; number of offi

employes to sufferers, \$2,000; number of officers and employes, 5,000. The road ran 1,550 miles of special trains, with nurses and supplies for relief of rural points. The Company carefully nursed its own employes, employing doctors and a staff of nurses for the purpose, and interred those who succumbed at a cost of \$5,000. With barely an exception all the employe

with barely an exception and the employes stuck to their posts during the continuance of the epidemic, vying with each other in their de-votion to the Company and ministering to the sick. Employes also in the non-affected dis-tricts of the road did not hesitate to take part

we were indebted for the above natures, adds:
So general was the manifestation of devotion on
the part of the employes that it would be hard to
give prominence to any particular cases, but I do
not think any one will gradge the singling out of
George W. Ernest and his wife, who were in charge
of the Company's botel at Paris. Tenn. and who
both succumbed to the fatal destroyer in the midst
of a most heroic and devoted attention to the Company's sick employes. It is a sad spot in a sad
story. May such another visitation be far distant.

TELLOW-PEVER VICTIMS.

Class of employe.

No. s.ck. Died. aggage-masters.

Nearly all of these were on the division road from Memphis to Davis, Tenn.

ST. JOSEPH & DENVER.

Special Dispatch to The Transne. St. Joseph, Mr., Feb. 13.—A very large num ber of delegates are in this city to-day conferring with our Board of Trade and citizens respecting our extension of the St. Joseph & Denver Rail-road. The delegates are from all the border road. The delegates are from all the oorder counties of Kansas and Nebraska, and the point under discussion is whether the route shall start from Hanover or some other point far her west on the Denver Road. The competition is warm, and no doubt exists but the road will be built, whichever route may be selected.

SCIOTA VALLEY. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 13-The stockholders of the Sciota Valley Railroad to-day elected the following Directors: E. T. Mithoff, William Moneypenny, and George Chapman, of Colum-Moneypenny, and George Chapman, of Columbus; Hurford Toland, London; John Grace, of Circleville; M. Boggs, Chillicothe; George Davis and John Peebles, Portsmouth; Edward Adams, of New York. The following officers were elected: E. T. Mithoff, President; George D. Chapman, Vice-President and General Manager; Hurford Tol and, Treasurer; James Curry, Secretary; John B. Peters, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LITIGATION. In the case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company, an order was entered yesterday by stipulation before Judge Blodgett, emanding the case to the Circuit Court of Grundy County.

In the case of Bond vs. The Chicago & Illinois
River Railroad Company, the Receiver, Thomas
C. Hill, was, by stipulation, discharged, and E.
C. Aken appointed in his place.

ERIE CANAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.-The Canal Board has fixed the toll on West-bound freight at onequarter of the mill per thousand pounds to the mile, and on East-bound freight one-half of one mill on coal, iron-ore, and on petroleum onehalf of one mili per thousand pounds per mile East or West. The free list will be continued.

JANE COOMBS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Miss Ada Gad-Coombs, was discharged last night, and this morning attached Miss Coombs' baggage. The property was replevined. The case was tried to-day, and judgment rendered in favor of Miss Gaddis for \$47, \$15 being for unpaid salary, and the rest for fare to New York, Miss Coombs having promised when she engaged her to pay her way back to New York. Legal proceedings prevented the company from going to Louis-ville, where they were to appear to-night.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN. Wis., Feb. 13.—The Grand
Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Wisconsin, which has been in session here during the past two days, adjourned this morning after transacting business of importance to the Order. The Grand Chancellor appointed the following of-fleers: G. M. A., Dr. Day, Eau Claire; G. I. G., T. W. Hamitton, Berlin; G. O. G., H. J. Goodard, Chippewa Falls. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held at Fond du Lac, on the second Tuesday in February, 1880.

Model Houses for Working People.

Model Houses for Working People.

New York Times.

With the idea of improving the character of the tenement-house, the Primber and San tary Engineer offered four prizes, amounting to \$500, for the best designs, which were to furfill the following demands: Security arainst conflagration; distribution of light, ventilation, drainage, and other sanitary appointments; seclusion of each suite of rooms, and publicity of access to them, convenience of arrangement, and, last, inexpensiveness. The designs were to be made for a lot 25 by 100 feet, and the drawings to be marked with a selected word to be used to distinguish one design from another. The following gentlemen are to act as the Committee of Award: Mr. R. G. Hatfield, Prof. C. F. Canneller, the Rev. John Hall, the Rev. Henry C. Potter, and Robert Hoe, Esq. From reading these names it may readily be seen that questions other than those of the ohysical conditions of the dwellers in tenementhouses are to be considered, the moral phase being one which cannot be overlooked. Aside from the wretched ventilation, watch kills in tenement-houses from faulty construction, the souls of men. women, and children are lost. houses are to be considered, the moral phase being one which cannot be overlooked. Aside from the wretched ventilation, wach kills in tenement-houses from faulty construction, the souls of men, women, and children are lost. How is it possible for a poor man living in a badly-constructed house, where naif-a-dozen or more of other families dwell, to preserve decency? Modesty is continually shocked. The one point, seclusion, of each suite of rooms is about as important a point as any of the features which are submitted for competition. The Pumber and Santary Engineer, with D. Willis James, F. B. Thurber, Henry Pellew, and Robert Gordon, have certainly awakened public interest in this direction. No less than 188 plans have been submitted, and are in position it one of the Leavitt Art-Rooms. When it is remembered that there are not more than 1,500 architects in the whole country, the number of professional people exhibiting is quite large. Among the designs are three coming from ladies. Many of the ideas are fairly novel and ingenious. Ventilation is brought about in various ways—by a central shaft, a side passage, or a rear yard, the latter being the rarest. Some plans are defective apparently from ignorance of conditions, and others are too expensive, there being too few suites of rooms. A frequent mistake is that of having a secondary light for a room, that is light brought into a room through glass from another chamber. Chances of damp, of impurity, are increased by this method, for there is no such cleanser as sunlight. Among the most notable designs that of "Oxygen" may be cited, which gives a four-story house costing \$11,000, with room for twenty families. Unit a triangle also has some distinguishing merits, as have the two plans. "I Strive" and "Facimus." It is worthy of mention that on the 23d of this month the leading clergymen of New York will preach sermous on the "Moral Dangers of the Tenement-House."

That a bouse which combines the advantages of health, and, most especially, decency, can be built for

A thrifty facher took his boy to a doctor. "If you can cure him for less than the funeral expenses," said he, "go ahead; but if you can't, sonny'll have to take his chances."

A Board-of-Trade " Mash" at a He Enters into a spondence with the

ROMANTIC,

And Is Sent on a Wil Keep an Appor

Threatened with Exposu City Newsp

An Attache of the "I

Chief Actor in

One evening about the n one evening about the in ertain Board-of-Trade man 36, residing at one of the escorted a handsome you Theatre. The girl was ar with whose family he had with whose family he had terms for years. In the occupied by him sat a lad plexion and engaging mann panied by a man under 30, when husbaand, judging from a log to the statement of the woman leaned over it his diportion of the time, and diparticular interest either in in the performance, but he dewated her attention to his devoted her attention to his been only his conceit which think this way, but he sa against him, rubbed HER SHOULDER A

and seemed desirous of att. fle stood it as long as he w

glanced furtively in her dire half-way, and when he stare him, as he thought, in a "p grew more and more intere of the world, he after a fas game. The play lost him. It mattered in actors did their best was only thinking of the his side, who appeared to to that of her legitimate escuents of becoming acquain to that of her legitimate est means of becoming acquain he flattered himself as he cessful. Every Board-of trades "has a card abothree wide, ruled and line trades while "on the floheaded with the name of Our bero took one of pocket, and, although enough in business affairs, as the saving is, for the transaction. It was tow last act, when he tore his the card and handed it, programme, to the programme, to the v bewitched him. She programme in such a w movements from her escot down by her side, and took down by her side, and took ed her, woman fashion. I mitted herself, and she did she covertly nodded assent she would address him at the slip of pasteboard, cot the stranger, into her pocke the thearre without again lo. At the door they separate in different directions, as wended his way home, he charge, so deeply were his twith

THE BEWITCHING He surmised all sorts of pre-dered if she was really a ma-did she love her husband, she would not thus betray, sations of varied descrip breast, principal among wherenture, and a desire to would culminate.

He did not have to wait lo
he received a scaled envelor
at his hotel, containing the
name was printed, and accd
iowing address upon a balf-

Mns. T. C.

(Hooley's Tuesd This ye Board-of-Trade a over, and finally came to bis surmises were correct, mistake. Accordingly he address, asking the object meet him at the Tivois at CHICAGO, Jan 20 1879—Det the appointment Tuesday aft go to the Tivoli for the wor the appointment tuessay are
go to the Tivoli for the worl
of me for geting acquainted
explain how I am stituated
the great dreary-house with n
servants for month at a tim
one to talk to. Well when we
My hasband whom you saw
home one month in six he star

one to talk to. Well ween we have home one month in six he star saturday or monday when he any afternoon at my bom before I let you know who? I me that whatever pass between y to you to the my nusband know to you it is true I do not lev him for being good and kind wife than I am. The momen took possession of me an friends and my only prayer you may be an honorable on For the present. Mrs T. P. S. Did I not see you though it was you but on please write me a Lona lett. Photo do please send me or from you very soon I am you. To this startling epistle gushed,—slopped over, at lead her on, ife ransacked ters for appropriate terms, lead her on. He ransackes ters for appropriate terms, ed from the depths of his graph, which he thought as much as it did the Sh other man. He sent his gricture together, begged and time of meeting, and be soon, as his heart was better of him in its agony. In less than a week he letter, which demonstra spondent, whoever it might his EQUAL AS

CRICAGO, Jan. 27, 1879. your letter and rhote and I you shail have mine the first house if you only knew all week I would not part with for any thing but I was in c would be found in some was my husband in the isce for there was some i hing wrong day morning and you don't will be to me I have been times to write you that I we done and ask you to let dro bas gon so far I will at leas afternoon about 4 p. m. I Morse & Co's on Lake sr, n doer or two West of Fairba when I turn north on Clark me Hoping to have the Wednesday I am your respe

Please write me a few li

me my letters if you have

And again the scalpe ever. He impatiently aw should see his inameral that he would surely be that he would surely before the appointed hour streets near the corner of over an hour he watted doorways to escape dete questions by his acquail stantly passing. He pas banks, Morse & Co. seve lady there whom he trick and went away. For the letter making the appanother, which rather be did not know exactly hos follows, and will explain JAN 31 — Dan Sen I

follows, and will explain
Jan. 31.—Dann Siz: I
you have been chasing a
and at the same time runni
you little dreamed of, but
ment, and unless you have
ment, and unless you have
serve. Instead of corresp
you supposed you have be
but I will explain the lad
you insulted at Hooley ha
circumstances to a report
assed and received your of
opened correspondence wi
the biggest sensation tha
many a day. From your
made to show the
man that is ever r
wifes sisters or even o
in full your history as far
learned as well as your in
newspaper to which I be
cause I don't want you to
kill you in Chicago withou
fense so I will wait a
reply As this is a little o

ovment by decrease byes from interruption tions by officers and 200; number of officers he road ran 1,550 miles sees and supplies for a Company carefully es, employing doctors the purpose, and the

on all the employes continuance of her in their deitate to take part

No. s'ck. Died

e on the division of vis, Tenn. & DENVER.

....145

3.—A very large numscity to-day conferring and citizens respecting Joseph & Denver Rail-from ail the border ebraska, and the point me other point far her ALLEY.

The stockholders of d to-day elected the T. Mithoff, William Chapman, of Colum-indon; John Grace, of Chillicothe; George Chilleothe; George Portsmouth; Edward the following officers off, President; George ent and General Man-easurer; James Curry, Superintendent.

rmers' Loan & Trust, Pekin & Southwestefore Judge Blodgett the Circuit Court of

The Chicago & Illinois the Receiver, Thomas n, discharged, and E.

-The Canal Board bound freight at oneeight one-half of one d on petroleum onet will be continued

b. 13.-Miss Ada Gad any supporting Jane The case was tried dered in favor of Miss for unpaid salary, and w York, Miss Coombs sengaged her to pay t. Legal proceedings from going to Louis-appear to-night.

CIETIES. eb. 13.—The Grand Pythias of Wisconsin, here during the past norning after transed the following of-y, Eau Claire; G. I. n; G. O. G., H. J.

Grand Lodge will be he second Tuesday in Vorking People.

wing the character of against conflagraat, ventilation, drain-pointments; seclusion ad publicity of access rrangement, and, last, signs were to be made signs were to be made of the drawings to be ord to be used to disauother. The follow-as the Committee of eld, Prof.-C. F. Chandthe Rev. Henry C. Esq. From reading readily be seen than those of the dwellers in tenementared, the moral phase be overlooked. Aside thatton, which is in ally construction, the

ulty construction, the nd children are lost-poor man living in a where naif-a-dozen or

alty construction, the and children are lost, poor man living in a where half-a-dozen or iwell, to preserve denually shocked. The ach suite of rooms is int as any of the feated for competition. Lary Engineer, with B. Thurber, Henry redon, have certamly test in this direction in the control of the state of the state

rbines the advantages clarity, decency, can be and their families being the state of the state of the state of pointed a committee s, and to conter with appriant question of centrects in the country and such names as fer are mentioned as

ess View.

is boy to a doctor. "If a than the funeral ex-ead; but if you can't,

ROMANTIC. VERY.

A Board-of-Trade Man Makes a "Mash" at a Theatre. He Enters into a "Gushing Corre-

spondence with the "Blonde," and Is Sent on a Wild-Goose Chase to Keep an Appointment.

Threatened with Exposure in One of the City Newspapers.

An Attache of the "Inter-Ocean" the Chief Actor in the Job.

certain Board-of-Trade man, a bachelor of 35 or 36, residing at one of the hotels of the city, corted a handsome young lady to Hooley's Theatre. The girl was an old acquaintance, with whose family he had been upon intimate terms for years. In the seat next to the one ded by him sat as lady with blonde comion and engaging manners, who was accomanied by a man under 30, who might have been busbaand, judging from appearances. According to the statement of the victim, this lovely roman leaned over in his direction- the greater portion of the time, and did not manifest any ricular interest either in her own escort or the performance, but he thought she rather ted her attention to him. It might have seen only his conceit which prompted him to think this way, but he said she bore heavily against him, rubbed

HEE SHOULDER AGAINST HIS, and seemed desirous of attracting his attention. de stood it as long as he was able, and then he need furtively in her direction. She met him half-way, and when he stared at her she stared at him, as he thought, in a "peculiar manner." He grew more and more interested, and, like a man of the world, he after a fashion encouraged the game. The play lost its interest for him. It mattered not whether the actors did their best or otherwise. He was only thinking of the dazzling creature by his side, who appeared to prefer his company to that of her legitimate escort. He devised a means of becoming acquainted with her, which he flattered himself as he went home was successful. Every Board-of-Trade man who ew more and more interested, and, like a man cessful. Every Board-of-Trade man who "trades" has a card about six inches long by three wide, ruled and lined, for noting down trades while "on the floor," and this card is headed with the name of the firm or operator. Our pero took one of these cards from his cards and although considered above.

pocket, and, although considered shrewd enough in business affairs, gave himself away, as the saving is, for the first time in this transaction. It was toward the close of the last act, when he tore his name from the top of the card and handed it, under cover of his the card and handed it, under cover of his programme, to the woman who had bewitched him. She held her own programme in such a way as to hide her movements from her escort, reached her handdown by her side, and took the note he handed her, woman fashion. By this act she committed herself, and she did so still further when she covertly nodded assent to his petition that she would address him at — Hotel. She put the slip of pasteboard, containing the name of the stranger, into her pocket, and passed out of At the door they separated, their paths lying in different directions, and, as the scalper wended his way home, he scarcely spoke to his charge, so deeply were his thoughts engrossed

THE BEWITCHING STRANGER. He surmised all sorts of pretty things; he won-dered if she was really a married woman; it so, dered it she was really a married woman; it so, of did she love her husband.—apparently not, or she would not thus betray his confidence. Sensations of varied descriptions pervaded his breast, principal among which was love of adventure, and a desire to see how the thing would culminate.

He did not have to wait long. In a day or two

he received a scaled envelope, addressed to him at his hotel, containing the slip upon which his name was printed, and accompanying it the fol-iowing address upon a half-sheet of lady's note-

Mrs. T. C. WAY, Box 100

(Hooley's Tuesday eve.) This ye Board-of-Trade man pondered much over, and finally came to the conclusion that his surmises were correct, and he had made no mistake. Accordingly he wrote a letter to the mistake. Accordingly he wrote a letter to the address, asking the object of his solicitation to meet him at the Tivoli at a certain hour, in order to get better acquainted. In reply to this note, he received the following, written in a small and to all appearances a lady's hand: CHICAGO, Jan 20 1879—Dear Sir: I cannot keep the appointment Tuesday afternoon as I would not to to the Tivoli for the world do not think badley

of me for geting acquainted in this way. when I explain how I am situated how lonesome I get in of me-for geting acquainted in this way, when I explain how I am situated how lonescome I get in the great dreary house with no one with me but the servants for month at a time how I long for some one to talk to. Well when we meet I will explain all My husband whom you saw with me do not be at home one month in six he starts for New York either saturday or monday when he is gone you can call any asternoon at my home but before you do or before I let you know who I am you must swear to me that whatever pass between us shall be known only to our self. I would not for all that is in this world let my husband know that I had ever written to you it is true I do not love him but I do respect him for being good and kind and deserve a better wife than I am. The moment I saw you something took possession of me and said we would be friends and my only prayer hereafter will be that you may be an homorable one to yours respectfully P. S. Did I not see you at the opera Ths. eve I though it was you but could not say for certain please write me a Lone letter and if you have a Photo do please send me one and hoping to hear from you very soon I am your.

To this startling epistle the scalper actually gushed,—slopped over, as he says, in order to lead her on. He ransacked all his old love-letters for appropriate terms to use, and resurrected from the denths of his trunk and old pleated.

lead her on. He ransacked all his old love-letters for appropriate terms to use, and resurrected from the depths of his trunk an old photograph, which he thought resembled him about as much as it did the Shah of Persia, or any other man. He sent his gushing epistle and the picture together, begged her to appoint a place and time of meeting, and entreated her to let it be soop, as his heart was almost getting the better of him in its agony of suspense.

In less than a week he received the following letter, which demonstrated that his correspondent, whoever it might be, was fully

HIS EQUAL AS A GUSHER:

His EQUAL AS A GUSHER:

CRICAGO, Jan. 27, 1879.—Dear Sir; I received your letter and rinoto and I am very much obliged you shait have mine the first time you call at the house if you only knew all I suffered in the last week I would not part with your letters or Photo for any thing but I was in constant fear that they would be found in some way and I could not look my husband in the face for I knew he could tell there was some ching wrong but he starts east Tuesday morning and you dont know what a relief it will be to me I have been tempted a number of times to write you that I was sorry for what I had done and ask you to let drop where it was but as it has gon so far I will at least see you Wednesday afternoon about 4 p. m. I will be at Fairbanks Morse & Co's on Lake sr, near Clark wait for me a doer or two West of Fairbank Morse & Co's and when I turn north on Clark sr, you can speak to me Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you Wednesday I am your respectfully.

Please write me a few lines for I need all the encouragement you can give me and bring or send me my letters if you have not destroyed them Yours

And again the scalper gushed, worse than HIS EQUAL AS A GUSHER:

And again the scalper gushed, worse than ever. He impatiently awaited the hour when he should see his inamerata. He sent her word that he would surely be on time, and long bethat he would surely be on time, and long before the appointed hour he was patrolling the afrects near the corner of Lake and Clark. For over an hour he waited, dadging about in the doorways to escape detection and disagreeable questions by his acquaintances, who were constantly passing. He passed the house of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. several times, and saw a lady there whom he knew. He suspected a trick and went away. Four days after receiving the letter making the appointment, he received another, which rather bewildered him, and he did not know exactly how to act. It was as follows, and will explain itself:

Jan. 31.—Dran Sir: For the last few weeks

did not know exactly how to act. It was as follows, and will explain itself:

Jan. 31.—Dran Sir: For the last few weeks you have been chasing a very wild ghose chase and at the same time running yourself into a scrape you little dreamed of, but you merrit the punishment, and unless you have very good reasons to offer you will get the punishment you so richly deserve. Instead of corresponding with the lady as you supposed you have been cor with a Reporter but I will explain the lady and gentleman whom you insulted at Hooley happened to mention the circumstances to a reporter of a Daily paper he asked and received your card and unknown to them onened correspondence with you the result will be the biggest sensation that Chicago has had for many a day. From your Photo a cut has been made to show the public the style of a man that is ever ready to destroy our wifes sisters or even our mothers your name in full your history as far as I have been able to learned as well as your features will be Pub. The newspaper to which I belong I will not name because I don't want you to call Still I don't want to kill you in Chicago without a word in your own defense so I will wait a reasonable time for your reply As this is a little outside the usual order of

things I wish to say that personally I have nothing against you ever saw you until Wed. afternoon do not want anything from you and you will only make the matter worse by offering me money or its equivalent to have the thing suppressed.

If you have any other reasons why the article should not be published I would be glad to bear the same. Yours respectfully

Entry.

AS A LAST RESORT AS A LAST RESORT

be placed the whole matter into the bands of a
TRIBUNE reporter, who asked and obtained permission to "work up the case." The result was
the treem of the supposed blackmailer in a
very short time. However, there was a delay of
of a few days before operations were commenced, and in the meantime another and final communication was received, which was more of a
clincher. It was as follows:

according to the directions given the Board of Trade man,

THE LAST DECOY laid in the box all one day, and patiently the reporter waited without any satisfaction. The next day he was at his post, and at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon his patience was rewarded. A young man sauntered into the Post-Office and called for the letters in Box 100. He opened all the letters, the decoy among the number, which had been addressed to "Mrs. T. C. Way," and read them carefully. Then he went out and proceeded toward the lake. He stopped about half way between the rightly and Wabash avenue, on Washington street, stepped into a stairway, and cautiously pulled one of the letters from his pocket and perused it. He was then lost sight of, but the reporter knew the face and knew where he belonged. He had supposed all the time that he was on the track of a professional blackmailer, or at least that the young man was the tool of some designing woman, who was making use of him for a purpose. He was also very anxious to expose the miscreant, whoever he was, because he had represented himself as a member of the profession in a manner that could not fail to bring it into disrepute. Judge, then, of the surprise of the reporter-detective when he found that he had run to cover an attache of the Inter-Ocean, although for the benefit of the lournalistic profession it may be stated that he is not a writer, but a counting-room clerk. laid in the box all one day, and patiently the remay be stated that he is not a writer, but

may be stated that he is not a writer, but a counting-room clerk.

It was subsequently ascertained that the young man was unmarried, and that he had always borne a character believed to be above reproach. An interview was sought with him. He at first made strange of the matter of his being the owner of Box 100, and positively denied that the reporter had seen him open any letters addressed to "Mrs. T. C. Way." Afterward, however, when he found the proof was above. however, when he found the proof was absolute, he admitted everything, and for a time appeared quite nervous, but soon put a bold front upon the matter and said that he intended to write the Board of Trade man up in some paper,

TO TEACH HIM A LESSON, and prevent him from "insulting" any more women. Then he stated that he intended to let women. Then he stated that he intended to let the matter drop where it was, and it was never meant for anything but a joke anyhow. He said the lady—the blonde that he had with him that evening at Hooley's—was a hard-working girl, who "worked here on a sallary"; that she was poor but extremely virtuous, and that she never had anything to do with the matter what-

never had anything to do with the matter whatever.

The reporter asked him who the lady was, but this he declined to tell. He was reminded that he said she worked "here," but he said he did not mean that she worked in that office. He showed her one of the letters, but she did not approve of it, he said, so he had never showed her any more. He asserted that the man had insuited her; that he threw his name into her lap; that she allowed it to remain there a long time, and tried to call the attention of her escort to it, but failed; that she never took it from the hand of its owner, did not put it into her pocket, but took it when did not put it into her pocket, but took it when she went out and gave it to him (her easont) when ourside the door, teiling him of the proceeding; she did not nod her head when asked to address the man at — Hotel, and she did not have a programme in her hand that evening. If the Board of Trade man said what he was credited with saying, he was a har.

The young man further stated that there were three others in the office who wete implicated with him and had full knowledge of the transaction, so he was not afraid of being injured by an exposure, aithough he intimated that, should did not put it into her pocket, but took it whe

ar exposure, although he intimated that, should THE TERBURE say anything about the matter, the paper with which he was connected would take it up and show the Board of Trade man in an unenviable light, giving his name, residence,

He was reminded that there was a law which would exactly reach his case, and if he exasper-ated the scalper be would doubtless get into a prosecution, as the gentleman was satisfied that he had done nothing out of the way, and no more than almost any single man would do

uncer the circumstances, when encouraged in such a manner by a woman. He replied that he had expressly stated in one of his communications that no money was ex-pected, and he was only in fun, out he was told that that made no difference, and, whatever might have been his motive, the fact still re-mained that a

LETTER OF A DOUBTFUL CHARACTER was written, and that letter would be taken as evidence, as it stood, for what it was worth. The law upon this subject is very piain, as may be found in Sec. 93, page 335 of the "Revised Statutes," 1874:

EXTORTION BY THREATS.

Whoever, either verbally or by written or printed communication, miliciously threatens to accuse another of a crime or misdemeanor, or to expose or publish any of his infirmities or failings, with intent to extort money, goods, chattels, or other valuable, thing, or threatens to maim, wound, kill, or murder, or to burn or destroy his house or other property, or to accuse another of a crime or misdemeanor, or expose or publish any of his infirmities or failings, thouga no money, goods, chattels, or valuable thing be demanded, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$500, and imprisoned not exceeding six months. EXTORTION BY THREATS.

imprisoned not exceeding six months. Should the paper in question publish the name, etc., of the Board of Trade man, it is not likely that a prosecution will ensue, but it is altogether probable that the young man who set the ball in motion will be held personally to an account, and in that case he would be apt to come out second best, as the B. of T. man would be a powerful physical adversary. He admits that he has been a fool, but he does not propose to be punished for it if he can help it.

YELLOW FEVER.

False Reports About Its Reappearance in

Southern Cities, Special to Cincinna's Commercial. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12 .- Various sensational telegrams and letters have been sent from this city to Northern journals recently, conveying the startling information that cases of yellow fever were still occurring here. They are without foundation in fact. There certainly are a few cases of gastric, malarial, bilious, remittant and typhoid fever occurring from time to time, as always in Southern cities, but no genume yellow fever has appeared since the end of December, or at least a case so pronounced by ex-

vague rumors are also circulated about the presence of the disease in towns up the river, but there too are unreliable. For a hundred years there never has been a case of yellow fever

years there never has been a case of yellow lever in this eity in February.

Disputes to Leastseille Courier-Journal.

**MEMPHIS, Feb. 12.—I have just had an interview with Mr. A. D. Langstaff, President of the Howard Association, and Dr. R. W. Mitchell, who was Medical Director of the Association during the epidemic here. They both authorize me to emphatically state that the rumor apout the respongrance of the vellow-fever in thorize me to emphatically state that the rumor about the reappearance of the vellow-fever in the South is wholly untrue. Dr. Mitcheif further says the ne does not believe there will be any fever here this year, upless it is brought from, abroad. There were some bodies exhumed during the real cold weather, but that was promptly stopped, and no ill effects were noticed from it. Mr. Langstaff has just returned from a trip to Holly Springs, Grenada. Water Valley, Grand Junction, and other towns that were visited by the plague, and he positively asserts that there was no fever at any of these points. The high standing of the gentlemen of course precludes the idea that they are men of course precludes the idea that they are men of course precludes the idea that they are misrepresenting the matter. I have just talked also with Mr. J. H. Childress, a conductor on the railroad running between Memphis and New Orleans, and he says that there is no fever at any point along the line, or at New Orleans. There is no excitement here whatever over the affair.

A California Woman's Device.

An ingenious lady of this town, who has An ingenious lady of this town, who has been troubled with tramps who always want to "saw some wood for a breakrast," has dropped on a plan to scare these worthies off. Observing that they never propose to saw wood when there is any in sight to be sawed, she concluded to keep half a cord or so of gozziy and knotty sticks piled up in front of the shed. Waenever a tramp sees that wood-pile he passes by on the other side, and says nothing about "earning a breakfast." THE COURTS.

A Bill Filed to Obtain Title to Twenty Acres Worth \$400,000.

Serious Charges of Foul Play on the Part of Prominent Real-Estate Men.

The Willis Drummond Claim to the Lake-Front Transferred to the Federal Courts.

New Suits, Bankruptcies, Divorces, Confessions, Judgments, Etc.

A bill of formidable proportions was filed yes-terday in the Circuit Court by Oliver and John Antoine Denis, Lucy Seneschal, Sarah Gottstein, Josephine, Mary, Alexander, and Joseph Denis, and John, Charles, William Edward, and Sarah Schmitt to recover twenty acres of land near the South Parks, valued at \$400,000. The defendants are Ezra B. McCagg, George A. Springer, Nimrod Lancaster, Martha Lancaster. U. P. Smith, Henry Fuiler, Thomas Wallace, Jonathan Burr, Seth Gage, Stella, Ellen, James, and Charles Thompson, John B. Valliquette, Clara Mitchell, Zulica Mercier, Emma Valli-quette, and the South Park Commissioners. The complainants set out that in 1846 Oliver Denis, Alexander Denis, and Matilda Schmitt, French Canadians and unable to speak English. removed from Canada to Chicago. In 1847 Oliver Denis bought of Francis G. Blanchard twenty acres off the south end of the E. 1/4 of the S. W. 14 of Sec. 34, 39, 4, for the sum of \$1,000, paying \$450 cash, and agreeing to pay \$300 May 1, 4848, and \$250 one year thereafter, with interest at 6 per cent, and received a bond for a deed. Denis immediately took possession and held it until his death in February, 1849. but never paid either of the deferred payments. In November, 1851, Blanchard, by quit-claim deed, conveyed this property to Paul Cornell for \$770. About December, 1851, Corneli commenced a suit in chancery against the administratrix and beirs of Oliver Denis to foreclose the bond, and obtained a conditional decree ordering the payment of \$711 in thirty days, or allowing a foreclosure. After the entry of this decree, but before the time of redemption had expired, John B. Vailiquette, Sr., then a clerk of Scammon & McCagg, represented to Mrs. Denis that he could borrow the \$711 from Scammon or McCagg on the security of the mortgaged premises, and thus allow her to redeem and save the property. Valliquette then went to McCagg to see if he could get the money, and the latter promised he would deposit the amount with the Clerk of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas. He did so. as is claimed, and the money was paid over to Cornell, and obtained a conditional decree ordering the

amount with the Clerk of the Cook County Court of Common Piess. He did so, as is claimed, and the money was paid over to Cornell, who accepted it, and conveyed the property to McCagg as security only for the repayment to him of his advances. Some time after McCagg began to claim he had bought the premises for himself, and had a perfect title, but offered as a matter of favor to give each of the heirs-at-law of Oliver Denis \$35 or \$50 if they would each give him quit-claim deeds of their interests. Six of the heirs, relying on these representations, received the \$50 apiece, and executed quit-claim deeds to McCagg. The latter also alleges that Mrs. Denis gave a like quit-claim, but complainant charges that this is false, and that if McCagg has any such deed purporting to be from her it is a forgery.

In March, 1861, a number of the heirs finding that they had been, as they claim, duped, filed a bill in the Superior Court against McCagg and others to set aside the transfer by Corneli to McCagg, and the quit-claim deeds, and to redeem from the foreclosure sale. The bill was dismissed in the Superior Court, but the Supereme Court reversed this decree, and found that McCagg, in advancing the money and taking the property, was active as agent of the Denis heirs; that the

was dismissed in the Superior Court, but the Supreme Court reversed this decree, and found that McCage, in advancing the money and taking the property, was acting as agent of the Denis heirs; that the latter were entitled to the relief asked; and that McCage should be compelled to reconvey or pay the value of the property. The heirs did not have any intelligence of this decree until January, 1864, when, as they claim, their attorney, D. C. Wilder, fraudulently represented to them that the Supreme Court had awarded them \$6,472.21, and no more, and that McCage, on paying such sum, should be declared the owner of the land. They now charge that Wilder had been bought up by McCage to make these representations, and that they, relying thereon, gave Wilder half the amount, that being his charge, and divided the remainder among themselves, giving \$85.55 to each one. The scheme was carried out, and they never knew of their was carried out, and they never knew of their rights, or the decision of the Supreme Court, or of Wilder's treachery until within the last

month.

Furthermore, the complainants allege that the mandate of the Surreme Court was never carried out by the Superior Court; no decree was ever entered in accordance with such mandate; McCagg never paid them the purchase money received from the property, as required, nor the value of the premises, which were worth noney received from the broperty, as required, nor the value of the premises, which were worth about \$400.000 at the date of the decision of the Supreme Court. On the contrary, about Jan. 4, 1864, he, acting in collusion with Wilder, and without complainants' consent or knowledge, caused a decree to be entered in the Superior Court, reciting that McCagg had been ordered to pay over to the heirs, the nurchase money reto pay over to the heirs the purchase money reand ordering that the case be referred to a Master to take an account; that a reference was thereupon had, and the Master reported the sum of \$5.471.21.

sum of \$6.471.21.

The complainants, in conclusion, charge that all this was done to cheat them out of their rights, and they ask that the decree above mentioned may be set aside, that an account may be taken of the profits as well as of the value of the land, and that they may have a decree for the amount found due. for the amount found due.

THE LAKE-FRONT CASE. About six weeks ago Alexander T. Britton, Horace J. Gray, and Willis Drummond began a suit in electment in the Circuit Court against the Illinois Ceptral Railroad Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and the City of Chicago, to get possession of the land along the lake-front now owned by the railroad companies. Yesterday an order was made by Judge Booth, on petition filed the day before, ordering the cause to be removed to the hade by Judge Booth, on petition filed the day before, ordering the cause to be removed to the Federal Court, under the act of 1875. The bond was fixed at \$5,000, with William K. Ackerman and B. F. Ayer as sureties. The parties who asked for the removal are the

three railroad companies, and they set out that the land claimed by the plaintiffs has been for more than twenty years in the peaceable possession of the defendants, and the Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Roads have within that time spent over \$1,000,000 on the property. The matter in dispute is the title to land yalued at \$2,000,000, and the suit resily involves accurately a person of the suit resily involves a controversy between the parties arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The property owned by plaintiffs is described as follows: North by the south pier of the improvements of the Chicago harbor; west by fractional Sec. 10, as surveyed in 1821; pier of the improvements of the Chicago harbor; west by fractional Sec. 10. as surveyed in 1821; south by the line between Secs. 10 and 15. extended east 4 chains 74 links from the corner established in 1821 at 17 chains 30 links east of Sec. 3, 10, 15, and 16, and east by the shore of Lake Michigan, as defined by Deputy-Surveyor Talcott, containing 26 17-100 acres. This land was part of a sand-bar surveyed in 1836 by Talcott, at the instance of G. E. Walker, and, as plaintiffs contend, approved by Daniel Dunklin, Surveyor of Public Lands of Illinois and Missouri. The survey was, however rejected by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office. The defendants assert that the sand-bar was shitting, and between 1836 and 1839 was worn away by the winds and-waves and disappeared for over twelve years. When Fort Dearborn Addition was platted in 1833 this sand-bar had disappeared, and the lots fronting on the lake were a part of fractional Sec. 10, and these lots are now owned by the railroad companies or the city. The whole area from the lake by the railroad companies, and filled in to form a basis on which to lay their tracks. Part of the land east of Sec. 10 also was held by the Government up to 1852, and then sold direct to the railroad companies. The plaintiffs, however, after the purchase of the Valentine scrip applied to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office for a patent, and obtained a decision in their favor as to the land bounded by Madison street on the south, Randolph street on the north, by the line of the survey of 1821 on the west, and by what is known as the line of the Taicott survey on the east. An appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Interior, which is still pending.

The petitioners ciaim that a great number of questions will arise in the trial of the case as to the interpretation of United States laws and patents and as to the validity of Government surveys, and they charge that such questions cannot be passed on or determined in a State Court, and that the case must be transferred to th outh by the line between Secs. 10 and 15, ex-

DIVORGES.

Mary Nodine filed a bill for divorce from her

An information was filed against Charles Sissman, of Chicago, for seiling liquor and tobacco without a license.

The case of the Milan Distillery Company vs. John Tillson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District, for \$125,000, was 'transferred to the United States Circuit Court from Rock Island. A stipulation was also made for trial Feb. 19.

BANKRUPTCY. BANKRUPTCY.

Discharges were issued yesterday to William L. Heaton, F. J. Thiving, Delmore Elweli, Thomas W. Newcorper, Allen C. Defenbaugh, Isaac R. and Willis M. Hitt, Charles B. King and John Mitchener, Abel H. White, Samuel Daniels, and Merwin Church.

Meter Weinschenck was elected Assignee of Solomon and Joseph Harris, and C. D. Lusk of Michael K. Gleason.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for M. V. Hotchkiss and Albert Sawyer.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Barrows, Caroenter & Co. began a suit yesterday for \$4,000 against J. H. Woods. CIRCUIT COURT.

GIRCUIT COURT.

George W. Hill commenced a suit in trespass against George F. Harding, L. J. J. Nissen, and W. H. Barnum, claiming \$50,000 damages.

Frank McWalters began a suit for \$10,000 damages against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company.

Frank Thoma, indicted in Du Page County for resisting an officer, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming that he is illegally detained, having offered good ball in the sum demanded, which was arbitrarily refused.

COUNTY COURT.

COUNTY COURT. Maggie McNamars, Nicholas Biere, Joseph Henslar, Margaret Kearns, James Brady, and Andrew Erickson were found losane. All were paupers except Margaret Kearns. In the case of H. W. Zimmerman the petition was dismissed.

CRIMINAL COURT. Leopold Klinge, on trial Wednesday for assault with intent to kill, was found guilty of assault with intent to do bodily injury when no considerable provocation appeared, and was remanded.

John Fox was found guilty of larceny, and was given two years in the Penitentiary.

Edward Lindley pleaded guilty to burglary,

and was remanded.

Thomas Keegan and John Lally were tried for larceny. Lally was found guity and under age, and Keegan was acquitted.

John Williams and Patrick Gaffney were on trial for robbery.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—197 to 223, inclusive, No. 196, Stratton vs. Kingman, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—211, 216 to 222, 224, 226 to 234, 233, 237, 238, 240% to 248, all inclusive, sucept 244. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 4, 450, Coniey vs. Mason, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—10, 11, 13. No. 8, Cobleigh vs. Smith. on trial.

mith, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS-483, 491 to 500, except 497. JUDGE ROGERS—183, 291 to 500, except 497. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—NO call. No. 483, O'Toole vs. Chicago City Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—I, 795, Gurney vs. Gurney.

JUDGE LOOMIS—NOS. 1, 148, 1, 150, 1, 151, 1, 157, 1, 176, 1, 184, 1, 185, 1, 180, 1, 192, 1, 194, 1, 195, 1, 197, 1, 202, and 1, 204.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—NOS. 955, 207, 984, and 966.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—The Western Toy Company vs. Charles Raudritz, \$800.—Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Cost Company vs. B. F. Wiggins, \$901.70.—E. N. Tillotson et al. vs. Hattie E. and De Witt C. Goodrich, \$721.
Cincuit Court—Confessions—Meredita Village Savings Bank vs. John Collins, \$2, 118.23.—Elizabeth W. Wendell vs. Patrick W. Tracey, \$1, -089.44.—S. W. Allerton vs. Chicago Starch Works, \$49, 299.50.

THE COUNCIL.

The Steam-Pipe Ordinance Placed on File The Council held an adjourned meeting last evening, Ald. Tuley in the chair. The absentees

were Pearsons, Phelps, Mallory, Cook, Seaton, Thompson, Stauber, and Daly.

Ald. Lawler introduced resolutions, which were passed, condoling with the families of ex-Health Commissioner McDermott and ex-Town Collector O'Brien. "Unfinished business" was taken up.

On motion of Ald. Gilbert, the ordinance concerning the laying of steam-pipes in the streets was placed on file,-yeas 19, nays 9,-as follows:

Yeas—Ballard, Gilbert, Lodding, Cullerton,
Riordan, Oliver, Lawler, McNurney, Eiszner,
Throop, Rawleigh, Knopf, Ryan, Waldo, Schweisthal, Wetterer, Janssens, NcCasrey, and Jonas,
Aays—Tuley, Sanders, Cary, Tuily, Turner,
McNally, Smyth, Niesen.

McNaily, Smyth, Niesen.

Ald. McNurney, by consent, presented a proposition from Michael Greenebaum offering to exchange sixty feet on Union street next to the city's lot at the corner of Eagle street, with the city's building, for the property at the corner of Madison and Union streets, now occupied by the police station.

It was referred to the Committee on Police.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor

of the repeal of the resolution passed in June, 1876, directing the Comptroller not to pay any is to directing the Companies and to bay any bills for extra legal services until they were ap-proved by the Council.

Ald. Tuley (McCaffrey in the chair) made a

speech in favor of concurrence, pleading for consistency, the resolution having been ignored by the Comptroller. One candidate for Mayor having had his say, Aid. Gilbert took up fifteen minutes, and Aid. Cary (the dark horse) a similar time, both being favor of placing the report and resolution or

file.

An hour was spent in talk, and
Ald. Lawler moved that the Clerk be directed
to engage Farwell Hall for Tuesday evening,
and that all candidates for Mayor appear there

and speak to the people.

The Chair declined to entertain the motion.

A motion of Ald. Smyth to place on file wa agreed to,—yeas 17, navs 10.—as follows: Yeas—Bailard, Sanders, Cary, Gilbert, Tully, McNaily, Oliver, Lawler, Smyth, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Stauber, Waldo, Wetterer, McCafrey, Jonas.

Nays—Tuley, Turner, Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, McNurney, Eiszner, Turoop, Ryan, Nieser,

The same Committee reported adversely on the claim of John Haas for compensation for the raising of his building in consequence of the construction of the Eighteenth street viaduct, as no appropriation had been made for such pur-

Ald. Cullerton moved that the report be placed on the file and the prayer in Haas' petition be granted.
Only a dozen Aldermen were in the room at this time, the others being in the ante-room

smoking.

The Chair said there was no quorum, and as the Clerk began to call the roll the lotterers Ald. Throop urged that, before any more via-

Aid. Throop urged that, before any more viaducts were built, the damages arising from raising buildings be ascertained; otherwise perties
could charge what they chose. A legal question
was involved, and the Committee didn't seek to
settle it. They thought Haas had better sue
the city, and get the matter into the Courts.

Aid. Tuley said, to his mind, under the late
Supreme Court decisions, the city was liable,
but he understood the Law Department held the
contrary view. He didn't think it right that the
city should make an improvement for the public city should make an improvement for the public benefit to the injury of the people who happened to own property in its vicinity. A similar mat-ter was pending before the Judiciary Commit-tee, and, as he expected an opinion of the Law Department, be moved to temporarily postpone. The Council adjourned without taking any

A New Way of Repairing Teeth.

A New Way of Repairing Teeth.

Galignanis Messanger (Paris).

A paper under the above title, from M. Magitot, has just been presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Gosselin. In 1820 Dr. Delabarre conceived the possibility of extracting a tooth affected by abscess or caries, removing the unsound part, and replacing it in its socket with the expectation that it would require with the portions of the system from which it had been detached, and he succeeded perfetly. The matter attracted but little attention, and was apparently forgotten until M. Magitot took it up and made a serious study of it. He now states that the grafting of the dental organs is divided into several varieties. The first category comprises the teeth drawn from their sockets and replaced at once or after a certain time. That he calls grafting by restitution. In a second group are classed the cases where a tooth is drawn from one individual and placed in the mouth of another. We need not refer to the others, as the present paper only concerns the first class of operations. The painful affection known as toothache arises from various causes—abscess at the root of the tooth, caries of the bone, inflammation of the memorane surrounding the organ, diseases of the gums, etc. In all such cases the extraction of the tooth and the removal of the diseased portion is quite practicable, and experience has proved beyond question that the organ can be replaced in its original position and will reunite with the tissues to which fifty-seven were perfectly successful, a proportion of about 92 per cent. While the action of reintegration is going on, some

husband, William H. Nodine, on the ground of desertion.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Anna Hamann from Charles Hamann on the ground of drunkenness.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

An information was filed against Charles Sissman, of Chicago, for selling liquor and tobacco without a license.

Nittles Course, leave the consolidation complete in a period of from a week to a forteight. When the operation does not succeed, the infammation ejecta the tooth in aday or two. The age of the patient seems to have no effect on the results, and all sorts of teeth may be drawn, excised, and reimplanted.

THE CANAL SMELLS.

How Can the Evil Be Remedied?
A reportorfal visit along the line of the Illinois & Michigan Canal yesterday as far as Joliet showed that the rural mind is greatly exercised over the stench arising from that highway, and the people do not believe that Chicago is giving the nuisance she creates the attention it requires. The city and county officials at Joliet have been and are discussing the matter, and on Monday morning A. J. Mathewson, County Surveyor of Will County; S. B. and on Monday morning A. J. Mathewson, County Surveyor of Will County; S. B. Reed, Superintendent of Construction on the Union Pacific Railroad when that road was built, and Adam Comstock will hold a preliminary conference at Mayor Elwood's office in Joliet for the purpose of uniting upon some plan for the abatement of the nuisance, and which will be suggested by them next Tuesday, when they will meet Mr. Jenne, Chief Engineer of the Canal, and City Engineer Chesbrough, at the office of the latter, and discuss the whole subject with them. It is expected that these gentlemen—who are all practical men of large experience in great public works—will agree upon some scheme for abolishing the striks, and present the same to the delegate meeting to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel the alv following (Wednesday) at 1 p. m. Mayor Elwood notified Mr. Chesbrough yesterday that the gentlemen above mentioned would meet him. A list of the delegates from Lemont, Lockport, Joliet, Channanon. Troy, Morris, Seneca, Marseilles, Ottawa, Utica, LaSalle, and Peru was published in yesterday's Tribune. Mayor Heath, City-Engineer Chesbrough, City-Attorney Tuthill, Corporation-Counsel Bonfield, and others of the city will probably meet the visitors.

Nothing was done vesterday by the Lockport and Joliet authorities in the way of opening the canal-rates at the former place and taking observations of the drainage. The Will County Surveyor was of the opinion that the drawing of the gates at Lockport, and keeping them so, would have the effect of parifying the stinking ditch. The opinion of Canal-Supt. Thomas, who takes an opposite view from that of Mr. Mathewson and others at Joliet, was given in Trib Tribune last. Saturday. The opening of the look-gates at Lockport may be suggested by the Joliet engineers as the only present means of abating, or partially abating, the nuisance. There are those who believe that if the gates should be kept open from the close of navigation to the lopening, the South Brauch would not be subjected to a nuisa

ference and at the Grand Pacific Hotel meeting the question of chlarging and improving the canal and the Illinois River to admit the passage of steamers from the Mississippi River to the Great Lakes will be discussed, and some action taken looking toward the consumnation of the great project. The article in yesterday's TRIBUNE from the Hon. A. J. Galloway attracted much attention in Joliet, and received very favorable comment from the leading officials and others.

A project to construct a new and large canal from a point on the South Branch somewhere near the present one to the Summit, and there connect it with the Desplaines River, has been talked of by Mavor Elwood and others at Joliet, and may be discussed pext week at the canal

talked of by Mayor Elwood and others at Joliet, and may be discussed next week at the canal meetings. It is said that this scheme would effectually drain Chicago River, the declivity or fail being far creater into the Desplaines than into the present canal. The plan embraces the improvement of the Desplaines so as to make it navigable for river steamers, and the proposed work would be a connecting link of the great water route that must be opened at no very distant day between the lakes and the Mississippi. The cost of preparing the work on the present deep cut would alone cost nearly \$1,000,000, while—it is urged by some—there would be no such outlay necessary on the proposed new work, which would of course cost a large sum of money, but nothing in comparison with the benefits that would result to the State in a pecuniary and a sanitary way. There may be serious objections to such a scheme, and if there are the engineers will not be slow in announcing the fact.

EUGENIE'S LACES. Miss Leary Wins the Lawsuit that Grey

Out of Her Refusal to Buy Them. New York Sun, Feb. 12. Miss Annie Leary, sister of Mr. Arthur Leary, the shipping merchant, was sued by J. Warren Lawton to recover \$1,750, being part of the purchase price of a portion of the Empress Eugenie laces, which he claimed to have sold her, and for \$250 expenses incurred in the resale of the laces

The case was tried yesterday in Bart II. of the Supreme Court Circuit before Judge Lawrence. The testimony on the part of the plaintiff was that he was attorney for the owner of these laces after they were seized by the Custom House authorities when first brought to this country. The legal proceedings for their confiscation having finally ended in favor of the owner, Mr. Lawton was empowered to sell the laces. He employed Col. E. Townsend to attempt to dispose of them to some of the wealthy

esidents of Fifth avenue. Col. Townsend testified that he obtained a letter of introduction from Mrs. Gen. Fremont to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Meagher, widow of the late Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, and effected the sale to Miss Leary, through Mrs. Meagher, of a lace dress and shawl for \$5,000. Mrs. Meagher told him she was authorized by a lady to make a standing offer of that sum for the articles, and on his subsequent acceptance of the offer named Miss Leary as the lady she referred to. Miss Leary ratified the purchase, but, when the laces were sent her, told the messenger that the project in connection with which she had desired them had fallen through, and directed that they be sold on her account. The laces were then purchased by A. T. Stewart & Co., for \$3.250, and Miss Leary was called noon to pay the difference between this sum and \$5,000. It appeared that at the time Col. Townsend was attempting to dispose of the laces through Mrs. Meagher, Mr. Lawton had sought to sell them directly to Miss Leary for \$10,000, not knowing she was the lady reserved to by Mrs. Meagher, and had offered them to many other ladies of wealth and social prominence. ing offer of that sum for the articles, and on his

and contradicted this testimony most fistly, and it was for the jury to say whether it was true. The jury, after having been out about ten minutes, gave a verdict for the defendant.

BAZING A CITY.

Real-Estate Owners for an Hour-What Four Boards and Half a Dosen Nails

Leadwille (Col.) Receive.

An excitement such as is rarely seen outside of a mining-town, which in fact could never occur from the same causes in an old-settled town, was experienced yesterday. The ground occupied as a mill-site by the Harrison Reduction Works was thronged by hundreds of eager men who were quietly but nervously erecting a miniature city. A carpenter on upper Chest-nut street opened the ball. He had read a baseless rumor that the patent for the rround elaimed as a placer location by Tom Starr would never be granted, but that a town site would be granted in ita stead. He thought the time had come for a division of the soolls and went out during the still small hours of the early morning and put up two foundations on the Harrison grounds, at the upper end of the Chestnut-street frontage. As soon as this fact was learned by passers-by in the morning it caused considerable talk, and a crowd soon congresated. Some thought one thing and some thought one." He jumped on a foundation and another followed; then the scramble began. Orders for four boards were rapidly dispatched to the nearest lumber-yard or saw-mill, and as soon as they came on the ground they were tacked together and called a foundation. The crowd increased in numbers, and the excitement was augmented by every fresh grival. By noon nearly a thousand neople were gathered in the neighborhood, and every foot of ground fronting on Chestnut and Elim streets was covered with foundations, and about 200 real-estate owners had sprung into existence. Still the orders for lumber rolled into the yards, and a number of uprights began to appear, the first start of a building. This more was received with general approval, and in another hour some thirty or forsy buildings began to rise up and assume proportions. Several real-estate transactions now occurred. One man who occupied a corner lot and had a near and substantial frame structure, consisting or four boards and an upright 2x4, received an offer of \$200 for his property, and took it up. The money was planked down, and the new proprietor stepped upon his premises and began to put up an addition in the shape of another 2x4.

Another man accepted the bid of \$50 for a quit-cisim deed and passed rapidly away. Carpenters were in demand at \$10 a day, and none in the market. They were all busy jumping for themselves. To give an abstract of the "chin music" exchanged with hundreds of curious idlers about the fence, by the jumpers, would have required pages. In some cases there were three foundation

DR. FLINT'S SKEPTICISM. Experiments on the Human Body Shake His

The lecture-room of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was crowded with students and practitioners at 11 o'clock yesterday morning It was understood that Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., the Professor of Physiology, who was to lecture on "Animal Heat" at that hour, would have something of unusual interest to say. Dr. Flint

on "Animal Heat" at that hour, would have something of unusual interest to say. Dr. Flint first alluded briefly to the facts familiar to everybody, namely, that the normal temperature of the human body is always 100 degrees Fahrenheit, no matter whether the human animal pitches his tent on the burning sands of Central Africa or eats lubber in Labrador; that the evenness of the temperature is maintained by evaporation from the skin when the weather is hot and by natural demand for food containing fat when the climate is cold. It was only until comparatively recent times, he said, that physiologists were able to explain how animal heat was produced, and he thought the simple theory of oxidization, or combustion, was too readily accepted, as it failed to account for all of the heat that is produced in living bodies. Dr. Flint said that he had given this subject particular attention for several weeks past in its bearing on the theory of the correlation and conservation of the forces. He knew that what he was going to say would subject him to criticism, and even to ridicule, perhaps, but that should not deter him from speaking his mind freely and independently, as was his custom. He would say, then, that he did not believe in the theory so generally accepted now of the correlation of forces. Many persons had proved to their own satisfaction that the force generated by the fall of a bound weight through 723 feet of space was just sufficient to raise the temperature of a pound of water one degree, but any experiment to prove that the rise of the temperature of a pound of water one degree was sufficient to raise a pound weight through 723 feet or raise a 722-pound weight one foot had been carefully avoided.

Dr. Fint then undertook to prove that the comoustion of all the food consumed in a given time by an average man must produce more heat and lorce than could be accounted for by all the phenomena of circulation, respiration, perspiration, muscular action, etc. The experiments of Dr. Draper, of this city, had proved p first alluded briefly to the facts familiar to every-

and Larry for \$10,000, not knowing she was the lady reserved to by Mrs. Meagher, and had offered them to many other ladies of wealth and social prominence.

Miss Leary testified that she had been a good deal anoyed by calls from Col. Townsend in his efforts to negotiate a sale of the laces, and the had been a good the laces, with a most from Col. Townsend, she that the laces, with a most from Col. Townsend, she the laces, which was awaiting her, and told him to take them away, as she did not want them. She never received the laces, or directed that the laces, which was awaiting her, and told him to take them away, as she did not want them. She never received he laces, or directed that the laces of the laces, or directed that the laces, or directed that the laces of the laces, or directed that the laces, or directed the laces, or directed the laces, or directed that the laces, or directed that the laces, or directed the laces, or directed

band, and, motioning excitedly to the "bones," murmured: "Hush, be careful; the Cliffords from Boston are he-sh." At first the audience did not understand the joke, but when it was repeated the annoyance of the party alfuded to became so manifest that peals of laughter shook the house. At the third or fourth repetition "the Cliffords" could stand it no longer and indignantly left the hall.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Something New_Twenty-three Miles an Hour and No Sessiekness. New York City. Yachtamen and tourists who visit the Isle of Wight or Southampton have often been puzzled by a strange craft that cruises in those waters, Wight or Southampton have often been puzzled by a strange craft that cruises in those waters, and which invariably slows down to ordinary speed when approached by other vessels. She seldo m appears to have anything more serious on hand than a party of gay pleasure-seekers, out watermen and others who have watched her closely tell of bursts of speed in which she flies through the water like an express train. She is the vessel with which all the later experiments have been conducted, and the results to which these experiments have led are as follows: One spindle-shaped steamer, 503 feet longer than the Greaf Eastern, or 1,300 feet in length, is already designed and to be built. It will have engines of 100,000 horse power, and will be propelled by twin screws under the after quarter of the vessel. The mean speed of this vessel is expected to be over twenty nautical or twenty-three statute miles an hour. She is to have a tower 150 feet high, containing in part staterooms looking out on circular balconies, but having within a hollow cylinder extending vertically throughout its entire length and traversed by an immense weight suscepticle of being adjusted at any desired height. This is an invention of Mr. William L. Wmans, and the effect that it produces upon the motion of the vessel is precisely the reverse of that which one would most readily infer. When "scaled" to a proper hight, in proportion to the "beat" or motion of the waves prevailing, it absolutely prevents all rolling. The great length of this steamer will prevent pitching, so that, presuming it justifies the claims and expectations of the inventors, it should be very advantageous for purposes of ocean travel. It is designed for the trans-Atlantic mail and passenger servier, and their port of entry in this country will be New London, Conn., of which a special survey was made three years since with this view. Milford Haven is expected to be the port of entry was made three years since with this view. and their port of entry in this country will be New London, Conn., of which a special survey was made three years since with this view. Milford Haven is expected to be the port of entry for Great Britain. That it will revolutionize ocean trayel is the conviction of the Messrs. Winans, and on that conviction they have expended millions, and are about to expend still more, it being their intention to construct three other similar vessels as soon as that described shall have been successfully operated. The estimated cost of construction of these vessels is one million sterling each, and it is confidently believed by the Messrs. Winans and many of their friends that they will accomplish the passage of the Atlantic in less than six days at all seasons and in spite of any weather which has been known as yet on that ocean.

The Winner of the Grand Prize. The Winner of the Grand Prize.

Distrate to London Times.

Paris, Jan. 28.—The winner of the grand prize of 125,000 francs is a journeym un currier named Aubriot, a native of Toul, and the occupant of two rooms on a fifth floor in the Rue Cardinal Lemoine. He is 45 years of age, is a steady workman, and learnt his good fortune from a uewspaper on Sunday evening. He held eight tickets. His master took him to-day to the Trocadero to establish his claim. The second and third prizes are still unclaimed, but the fourth of 50,000 francs has fallen to an insurance company's clerk. A number of people have had a brief dream of happiness who fancied that they had won prizes, not noticing that, though their number was the same, it belonged to another of the twelve series.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SIX NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

BIX NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

JANAUSCHEK.

Under the management of M. W. CANNING, supported by the favorite young sctor. EDWIN P. THORNKS, and a superior dramatic company.

This Tuesday Evening, the new play, THE COUNTESS. COUNTESS OF MANSFELT.

Wednesday Evening—MARY STUAHT.

MARY, Queen of Scota.

LADY DEDLOCK.

DEBORAH, the Jewess.

Saturday Mathee—THE COUNTESS.

SATURDAY NIGHT MACBETH.

Monday, Feb. 17—Return of the New York Crib ion Comedy Company in their new play, WHIMS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

IMMENSE HIT OF ADA CAVENDISH MERCY MERRICK.

In Wilkie Collins' Great Play, TH NEW MACDALEN Every evening and MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY of this week only. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS AND GRAND BENEFIT OF ALICH ALICE OATES Comic Opera Company.

This Friday Evening, Feb. 14,
Saturday Matince and Saturday Night,
H. M. S. PINAFORE,
As originally moduced in this country by the OATES
Sunday—J. A. Stevens in "Unknown."

M'CORMICK HALL. BEETHOVEN SOCIETY. The ODYSSRUS, by Max Bruch, will be given with full Orehestra and Chorus, Tuesday, Peb. 18. ODY SSRUS. MR. GEORGE WERENMATH. A limited number of single admissions, at one dellar each, may now be obtained, on request of members, as Lyon & Healy's, 162 State-st.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE,

87 Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

Every Night and Matinees Tuesday. Friday, and Saturday at 2:30. Harry Webber a Great Drama—NIP
AND TUCK. Harry Webber as Nip. Le Barrett at
Tuck. Great Gast and Olio. Charles and Carrie Autin. Fredericks and Glass Bros., White Sisters, Tommy
Turner, Clark and Edwards, Lulu Frencia, Oscar Milis,
&c. Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c. METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

HOLMES GROVER, JR. IN HIS GREAT DRAMA. BOY DETECTIVE. FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY. GRAND OLIO. Prices-15, 25, 35, and 50c.

CAPCINE POBOUS PLASTE.1. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

IS A GREAT REMEDY. This really wonderful article was invented as an improvement on the ordinary porous plaster. Contains all the merit of the common porous plaster, and in addition a new and powerful combination of active vegetable ingredients, which makes it not only superior to other porous plasters, but to all other external remedies, including liniments and the so-called electrical appliances, etc. It acts more promptly, powerfully, and effectively than any similar remedy ever devised.

ITS CHEAPNESS.

A single plaster costs but 25 cents, and in many in-stances, especially when intended for children, it can be cut in two and the parts applied at different times. Its virtue is not exhausted in a day; it can be worn, taken off, and worn again, and this operation repeated several times. Benson's Capeine Pursons Plaster is spa-cially recommended for the following allments:

LAME BACK. Weakness of the Back and Muscles, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Affections of the Heart, Female Complaints, Stubborn and Neglected Colds and Coughs, Fever and Ague, Diseases of Children, such as Whooping Cough, Ordinary Cough and Colds, and Croup (when used

For such ailments as these it is warranted to be superior to any known remedy. ASK ANY PHYSICIAN. The remarkable merit of Benson's Capcine Plaster has been recognized by physicians and chemists everywhere, and we recommend those who have doubts concerning the truth of the above statements to consistent of the control of the con

in its early stages), and for all Local Aches

and Pains of Old or Young.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

Can be obtained of almost any dynggist in the United States or Canada for 25 cents. Purchasers should be-ware of worthless imitations, and plasters having a

Lieut. George W. DeLang. U. S. N., is one of the guests of the Palmer.
The Hon. W. H. Valleau, Decorah, Ia., is

egistered at the Sherman. Lyman Richardson, of the Omaha Republican is a guest of the Sherman.

Sixty members of the Milwaukee Arion Club are registered at the Tremont. The Hon. George Douglas, Cedar Rapids, is mong the guests of the Tremont. Ex-Senators George G. Wright and James F.

Vilson, of lowa, are at the Pacific. A. J. Alkens, President of the Milwaukee ewspaper Union, is stopping at the Pacific. Capt. J. C. Barr. General Passenger and reight Agent, and Thomas C. Powers, General anager, of the Bentou Line of Missouri wer steamers, are at the Palmer.

Coroner Mann vesterday held an inquest upon Louiss Walter, 9 years of age, who was strangled to death at No. 159 Canalport avenue by a rubber-toy which she allowed to slip into

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIB-UNDER Building), was as follows: At 8 a. m., 9 deg.; 10 a. m., 910; 12 m., 10; 3 p. m., 9; 7 p. m., 5. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.61; 7 p. m., 29.76.

There have been rumors that Justice Wilson rould remove from the North to the South Disson that he might receive an appointment of usice of the Peace in the latter. It is now uthoritatively stated that he will remain on he North Side. Ex-Gov. Burchard, Gov. Aguirre, Don Carlos Alvardo, and another prominent gentleman, from the Republic of Honduras, Central Ameri-ca, have taken apartments at the Woodruff Ho-tel, and will arrive via the Illinois Central Rail-

A young man from St. Louis, employed by e Shober & Carqueville Company at No. 119 onroe street, while working a paper-cutting achine yesterday morning, had his right foot ught in the wheel and badly mangled. He as sent to the County Hospital for treatment.

ceording to the report of Dr. F. H. Davis, nop Foley was in about the same condition evening as when last heard from. There is no immediate signs of failing, and he was in a condition to tell whether the crisis ald prove favorable or unfavorable, but the

Joseph Leidle, employed in the meat market of Miller, Armour & Osgood, while uploading logs from a wagon in front of the market, yeserday morning, accidentally fell, and a heavy log which he was carrying falling upon his leg, troke it just below the knee. He was taken nome to No. 287 Jefferson street.

The Rev. W. F. Crafts, of Trinity Methodist Church, has announced that on next Sunday evening be will conduct a "Question Service," uswering, as far as time and other circumstances permit, all written questions that may be brought to that service, or previously sent to him, about the Bible and religion.

A double team attached to a baker's wagon wined by Schweinfurth & Bro., No. 401 Clark reet, ran away at 11 o'clock yesterday foreson from the corner of Clark and Van Buren reets, and collided with a lamp-post on Van uren street, near Fifth avenue, breaking the at into three pieces, and badly wrecking the

The late Stephen V. R. Forbes' funeral was ttended yesterday afternoon from the resience of his son-in-law, N. S. Peck, No. 534 ake street. The Rev. H. G. Perry, of Allaints' Parish, officiated, with the service of the street. iscopal Church and appropriate address.
Hal took place at Graceland Cemetery.

number of old residents attended

Dr. J. F. Weeks, Division Surgeou on Maj.-Gen. Ducat's staff (instead of on Brig.-Gen. Torrence's staff, as stated in 'yesterday morning's TRIBURE), wishes to qualify his statement to the TRIBURE reporter on Wednesday slightly.—He means all he says, provided the interview between the Springfield correspondent of TRE TRIBURE and Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard was revorted securately.

The bottom seems to have dropped out of the so-called "Stationers' Bourd of Trade," which was partially organized last week. The first meeting adjourned over to last night, at which time only eleven representatives put in an appearance. There was also a Committee appointed to report last evening, no one of whom, however, turned up. A feeble effort was made by those present to carry out the scheme, but the general impression seems to be that the organization is dead even before it is born. Here is a case for Coroner Mann and a jury.

bas been dismissed in the Criminal Court. The writer is mistaken. The indictment stands against Richards,—has not been dismissed. He is on bail, and the only action taken in the case so far was a month or more ago it was called for trial, and, Richards not appearing, his bond was forfeited. The default was set aside a few days ago on the application of his attorney, the understanding having been when the case, was called standing having been when the case was called that it should be continued. The case will be tried in due season, provided Richards can be

D. S. Allen, the editor of the Leadville Receille, is at present in the city, stopping at the Grand Pacific, where he will remain until to morrow evening. One of the objects of his visit is to secure advertising from hardware and other is to secure advertising from hardware and other houses for his paper. The section through which his paper circulates has become so important a one that it will doubtless be to the interest of Chicago merchants wishing to extend their trade in that quarter to see him and make arrangements with him. It is his intention to publish about the middle of next month an illustrated edition containing twenty-seven lustrated edition containing twenty-seven large-sized wood-cuts illustrative of Leadville, the chief mines there, including Mr. Letter's, and some of the interesting scenic features of the country.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society was held in the club-room of the Sherman House last evening. Mr. D. R. Cameron presided, the meeting being well attended. Bishop McLaren, John Crerar, Alexander Lang, Edward B. Bruce. Edward F. Hodge, James S. McDonald, and John S. Cranston were elected members of the Society. The Banquet Committee reported a balance from the last dinner of \$713. Resolutions of respect to the late John McKay, a respected memberfof the Society, were presented and adopted. Messrs. William Dewar, Godfrey MacDonald, Alexander Mackay. James Megregor, and William Dole were appointed a Committee to make preparations for the bail to be held in April. The meeting then adjourned.

John Wilson, who was found senseless on Mil-

The meeting then adjourned.

John Wilson, who was found senseless on Milwaukee avenue at 1:45 on the morning of the 10th, died of his injuries at the County Hospital at 2 o'ciock yesterday morning. During the day Dr. Harroun and others made a post-mortem examination, and found that deceased had died of intra-cranial hemorrhage. There was a wound some three inches in length on the right side of the head, and beneath it the skull was fractured. There was some infammation of the brain, and the dura mater was compressed by a large quantity of extravasated blood. The Coroner and his jury rendered a verdict in accordance, and were unable to say whether the injury was by a fall or otherwise, for the very good reason that they made no endeavors to ascertam. The police have been unable to unearth any additional particulats, and, from the fact that the deceased nee nave been unable to unearth any additional particulars, and, from the fact that the deceased was drunk at the time, they are inclined to believe that the injury was the result of a fall upon an iron coping in front of which he was found on Milwaukee avenue.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

A meeting of ladies interested in the Industrial School for Girls was held yesterday aftermoon at the Tremont House, Mrs. G. B. Marsh in the chair. The object of the meeting was to complete some arrangements for participation in the Carnival of Authors, which is to commence soon at the Exposition Building and continue through two weeks under the auspices of six benevolent associations. At a general meeting of the six societies the characters in the works of Diekens, Irving, and Scott were assigned to the Industrial School at yesterday's meeting of the Industrial School adjes. Mrs. G. W. Woodward, Mrs. Arthur Smith, and Mrs. Frank A. Eastman were appointed respectively Chairmen of the West, South, and North Division Committees, and to them was referred the work of assigning to the ladies of the various divisions the characters which they are expected to represent at the carnival. It may be said that the interest which is being shown on all sides, and the energy displayed by the ladies having the interests of the Carnival at heart, is strongly indicative of the success with which the entertalnment is sure to be crowned. GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

SLEEPING-CARS.

THE TRIBUNE published a couple of days ago an article from the St. Louis Gobe-Democrat, alleging that the gross earnings of four Pullman Palace cars equaled an average of \$40 per night, or about \$55,000 per annum. According to some statements made to a reporter by Mr. Pullman, the figures of the Gobe-Democrat are exceedingly out of the way. His Company, he states, furnishes eleven sleeping-cars for the

cago & Alton. The gross earnings of the tion for operating expenses, repairs of cars, maintenance of upnolstery and bedding, interest, taxes, and loss on operating dining-cars, and allowance of 5 per cent for depreciation, vields, as net earnings, a little below \$13,000, or about 7½ per cent of the cash value of the car. In some instances, it is stated, the gross revenue of a car is not equal to the amount paid to conducter and porter, to say nothing of the cost and maintenance, this being due to the fact that, in order that the Company may maintain its system of through lines, it is necessary to operate some cars, especially in the duli seasons of travel, that have but two or three passengers apiece. The Pullman Palace-Car Company pays its stockholders dividends at the rate of 8 per cent a year,—a little more than a capitalist can get by loaning money on first-class security, but not too high, it is considered, when the risks and uncertainties of the business are taken into account

of the business are taken into account

CARNIVAL OF AUTHORS.

A largely-attended meeting of the ladies interested in holding a "Carnival of Authors" was held in the ordinary of the Palmer House yesterday morning. About sixty ladies were present; Mrs. G. B. Marsh presided. Mr. Frank P. Pease, of Buffalo, who has had charge of previous exhibitions of this kind, was introduced to the meeting, and proceeded to explain his propositions for managing the "Carnival." Mr. Pease proposes to conduct the Carnival for 25 per cent of the gross receipts, assuming all expenses. A motion in favor of holding the Carnival was carried unanimously, and the proposition of the manager was accepted by the same vote. The meeting yesterday was very enthusiastic, and foreshadows a great success in the way of a Carnival. It will bave the services of about 1,000 persons, and is to be on an exceedingly large scale. A portion of the Exposition Building, 120x185 feet, together with the art-room, cloak-rooms, etc., has been set aside for the entertairment. The Carnival will be carried on in booths to be erected about the hall, and a stage will be erected on which tableaux and other representations will be given. The Carnival is to be given for the benefit of six charitable institutions of this city, and will be under the control of, the different Boards of Managers. It is to commence April 17, and continue for about two weeks. This enterprise, which has been hanging fire for some months, is now fairly inaugurated, and the ladies propose to eclipse all previous exhibitions in other cities. The Executive Committee, which is composed of the Presidents of the different for the different for the different for the summary of the foundings' Home; Mrs. E. P. Howell, Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. E. G. Clark, Woman's Christian Temperance Union; and Mrs. J. C. Hitton, Woman's and Children's Hospital. This Committee will hold a meeting shortly to receive the outlines of the Carnival and commence the preparations for the CARNIVAL OF AUTHORS.

a meeting shortly to receive the outlines of the Carnival and commence the preparations for the work. The time and place will be announced hereafter.

THE CITY HALL.

About \$150 worth of scrip was issued yester-The city collections yesterday amounted to

\$13,642,37. The water recepts for yesterday were reported t \$2,566.65. About \$100 was received from special

ments and licenses.

The Comptroller's contribution to the Treasury esterday was \$1,258.17. Four cases of scarlet fever were reported at

the Health Department yesterday. The Committee on Judiciary will meet this afternoon in the City Olerk's office. Health-Commissioner DeWolf was roving

around Bridgeport yesterday smelling out the North Town Collector Miller turned into the City Treasury yesterday in scrip \$1,009.70, and Collector Ayres, from the South Town, \$8,566.59 One building permit was issued yesterday to

stone-fronts on Wabash avenue, north of Mon-roe street, to cost in all \$40,000. A minority of the Committee on Printing Jonas and Turner) will report in favor of abol-shing the German organ, and recommend the passage of an ordinance confining the city printing to an English paper.

The bill to repeal "The Mayors' act," which The bill to repeal "The Mayors' act," which the House Committee has decided to report favorably upon, does not contain, says the Corporation Counsel, who has just received a draft of the document, any provision which alters the present vetoing power of the Mayor. It leaves him the same power that he holds under the present bill in regard to vetoing any particular section of the Appropriation bill, without being compelled, as under the old regime, to yet othe entire appropriation.

and short terms as between McNaily and Rior-dan in the Seventh Ward. Mr. Bonfield was present, and gave an opinion identical with tha bresent, and gave an opinion identical with that he delivered some time since on this matter, namely, that McNally, having received the larg-est number of votes, was entitled to the long term. The Committee conversed on the sub-ject for some time, and finally decided to report to the Council in accordance with the Corporation Counsel's opinion.

A circular has just been prepared by Fire Aldermen and officers and members of the Po fice and Fire Departments of the towns and cities in the State, calling their attention to an cities in the State, calling their attention to an amendment to the act now before the Legislature for the relief of disabled members of the Police and Fire Departments in cities and villages. An abstract of the bill was printed in The Tribune yesterday in the Legislative proceedings. The circular, which is signed by Mayor Heath, H. P. Thompson, J. A. Forwelf, J. H. B. Dalv, M. Benner, and V. A. Seavey, is intended to bring to bear all legitionate influence upon the Representatives to have the bill passed. upon the Representatives to have the bill passe at the present session.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The new janitors are a success. The building was pever so clean before since it was built.

G. W. Endres was very quietly arrested on ca. sa. Wednesday, at the instance of H. D. Spears, who lays claim to \$106.60 which he is sur posed to be carrying around in his pocket. He gave bail in the sum of \$300 and was discharged The Hospital Committee met yesterday and examined bids for supplying a requisition for drugs. There were three bids, covering the supplying of over 100 articles, and the bids only varied about \$2.50. The purchase was made of Fuller & Fuller, the lowest bidders.

The plates for the new county bonds hav ompleted, and a portion of the bonds are been completed, and a portion of the bodgs are already printed. The bids for the sale of \$300.000 of the bonds will be opened to morrow, and, it they are satisfactory, in a few days the Treasurer will be ready to pay all outstanding orders against the Court-House Fund. There are very near enough of these orders outstanding to absorb the suffer amount. sorb the entire amount.

May Brown, the unfortunate woman upon whom Dr. Ward is accused of having committee whom Dr. Ward is accused of having committed an abortion, was placed in jail yesterday afternoon. The last mention made of her in the papers was when she was taken to the County Hospitai, after being bound over to the Criminal Court, and it appears she has remained there for treatment. She was brought over in an express wagon, and in anything else than a fit condition to be removed. When she reached the jail she had to be carried in, and was so suffering from weakness and the cold that she could scarcely speak. No one was allowed to see her to talk with her, so precarious was her condition, and the conduct of the Hospital authorities in sending her out as they did was censured. Dr. Ward, who is also in jail, upon being spoken to on the subject, characterupon being spoken to on the subject, character ized her removal to the jail as an outrage, and said it seemed as if everybody was trying to kil her to strengthen the case against him.

An unfortunate old woman who was charged from jail some days ago by Judge Williams was seeking an audience with him late yesterday afternoon. Her story was that while in jail a "good-looking, aristocratic appearing" lawyer came to her, and, representing that he was the son-in-law of Judge Booth, and all-powerful with courts and juries, got from her \$12.50, and afterward refused to do anything for her, making it necessary for her to seend her last dollar to employ the son-in-law of some one else. What she wanted was to get her money back and expose the young man, but how well she will succeed remains to be seen. It was thought that when the new rules went into effect at the jail the prisoners would, in a measure, be protected charged from jail some days ago by Judge Will

the new rules went into effect at the jail the prisoners would, in a measure, be protected from such legal parasites, out it appears they are not. If the Sheriff would exclude all attorneys from the jail, except such as had been sent for by prisoners, a much-needed reform would be brought about, and the ends of justice would be better subserved.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Albert Frederick, saloon-keeper at Nos. 10 and 12 West Randolph street, was held in \$500

bail before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday to swer to the charge of selling liquors with

Two hundred and fifty barrels of alcohol were exported from this city yesterday.

The 4 per cent subscriptions at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to \$3,000, and the currency disbursements to \$49,000. The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office vesterday footed up \$27,656, of which amount \$22,968 was for tax-paid spirits. \$2,449 for tobacco and cigars, \$2,198 for beer, and \$25 for exports.

and \$25 for exports.

The bill recently introduced in Congress amendatory of the Revenue law and providing that vinegar-manufacturers shall be allowed to make for their own use all the alcohol they need in their business, without payment of any tax, has stirred up the hostility of the distillers here, who have forwarded to Washington a written protest against its passage. The protest is said to set forth the fact that to pass such a measure would simply be to open up a glorious opportunity for frauds on the revenue. The distillers also urge that, if the vinegar-makers are allowed to go on and manufacture what alcohol they need in their business, the same privilege should extend to other classes of manufacturers,—the varnish men, the wholesale ufacturers,—the varnish men, the wholesale druggists, etc., who, in their opinion, had quite as good an excuse for wanting such a provision in the law as the vinegar men.

A CROOKED BEER-MAKER IN TROUBLE. a CROOKED BEER-MAKER IN TROUBLE.

Commissioner Hoyne had a case of something more than usual interest before him yeaserday,—a case involving no less a personage than Joseph Haser, ex-Mayor of Galena. The charge against Haser, who is a wealthy brewer in the town which has produced a President, a United States Marshal. a Collector of the Port, and others of importance too numerous to mention, is that he Marshal. a Collector of the Port, and others of importance too numerous to mention, is that he cotered into a bargain with a Dubuque saloon-keeper, Patrick Maher, to use beer stamps a second time. Col. Grimeson, the Revenue Agent, has been inspecting the breweries in the region about Galena and Dubuque of late, and, of course, dropped on the thing, worked it up, and developed what he concluded to be an extra good case. To make it still stronger, Maher squealed. The little party came to Chicago vesterday, and there was an interesting seance in Hoyne's office. Maher's statement is to the effect that Haser and he entered into the aforesaid bargain about a dozen vears ago,—when

said bargain about a dozen vears ago,—when stamps first came in fashion,—and that the whole thing had being going on uninterruptedly and profitably ever since. According to Maher, the arrangement was that he was to save all the stamps on his beer-kees which came

Maher. the arrangement was that he was to save all the stamps on his beer-kegs which came from Heser's brewery, return them to the brewer uncanceled, and, in exchange for this sort of accommodation, receive one-half of their face value in money or beer. It was a very profitable scheme for both—profitable for Heser because he could use the same stamps over again, and "big money" for Maher, who got a very generous allowance for his share in the performance. But there came a solit,—a severance of the friendly ties which bound them,—and Maher made his peace with the powers that be. Just how the difference arcse hasn't been satisfactorily explained. Maher denies that there was any trouble between them, or that he harbored any ill-feelings towards the brewer, and explains his squealing by saying that the scheme went against his conscience, and worked him up so that he had to go and unburden himself. It seems to have taken thirteen years to rouse that conscience. According to his statement, they all do it out there,—brewers and saloon-keepers,—and have grown rich on it. His barkeepers, it seems, were in the scheme with him, and can bear out his statement in regard to the ers, it seems, were in the scheme with him, and can bear out his statements in regard to the bargain and the way it worked when reduced to the fine points of practice. Haser denies that there was any bargain whatever, but doesn't come down flat-footedly and deny that he didn't use some stamps a second time. On the contrary, he pleads, in effect, that it was a very small baby, that the business wearly nearly a large as ers, it seems, were in the scheme with him, and pleads, in effect, that it was a very small baby,—that the business wasn't nearly so large as Maher makes it out. It is also laid un against the brewer that, when he saw the storm coming, he put certain of his books out of the way, and succeeded in persuading one of the witnesses that it would be just as well for him to try a change of air and scenery. In view of all which, Commissioner Hoyne held the brewer in \$2,000 bail and the squealer in \$500, and continued the case until March 13, for the reason that Col. Grimeson had to leave the city yesterday, and will not return before that date. It is altogether probable that the defense, when the case comes un, will waive an examination before the Commissioner and take the matter directly before the Court. The puzzling thing about the case is that the scheme could have been worked so long without the revenue people in that locality discovering

time only eleven representatives put in an appearance. There was also a Committee appointed to report last evening, no one of whom, however, turned up. A feeble effort was made by those present to carry out the scheme, but the general impression seems to be that the organization is dead even before it is born. Here is a case for Coroner Mann and a jury.

A correspondent writes that the indictment search against J. C. Richards nearly a year ago has been dismissed in the Criminal Court. The writer is mistaken. The indictment stands and solvent the present octal have been worked so long without to report lar says the Corporation Counsel, who has just received a draft of the document, any provision which alters the revenue people in that locality discovering and particular section of the Mayor. It leaves him the same power that he holds under the present bill in regard to vetoing any particular section of the Appropriation bill, without being compelled, as under the old regime, to veto the entire appropriation.

The Committee on Elections met yesterday afternoon to consider the question of the long and short terms are considered to report to the revenue people in that locality discovering and putting a stop to it. Of course it wouldn't do for Haser and Maher, or the other brewers and salono-keepers, to use all their stamps a second time, because the failing off in the demand for stamps at the revenue office consequent to carry out the scheme, but in particular section of the Appropriation bill, without being compelled, as under the old regime, to for Haser and Maher, or the other brewers and salono-keepers, to use all their stamps as second time, because the failing off in the demand salono-keepers, to use all their stamps as second time, because the failing off in the demand for stamps at the revenue office consequent to the present of the Mayor. It leaves him the same power that he holds under the present vetoing power of the Mayor. It leaves him the same power that he holds under the present vetoing power of the the extreme western portion of this State were not above the average for sharpness.

CRIMINAL. The case in which Isaac Weiss charges G. W. Brown, a colored boy, with perjury was contin ued vesterday by Justice Wallace. Five large silver-mounted cases, apparenti new, which were found upon a thief named Frank Meyer, await an owner at the Armony. Thomas Dougan gave \$1,000 bonds yesterday

swer to a charge of bastardy made by Margaret C. Conover yesterday gave \$600 bonds to Jus tice Haines, and Feb. 17 he will appear to prove if he can that he did not get goods under false pretunes from Jacob Meizler.

to Justice De Wolf for appearance to-day to an

Solomon Silverman was before Justice Ham-mill yesterday charged by William Stewart with defrauding Solomon Levy out of a promissory note for \$350. The case was continued till Feb. 19.

A barrel of sirup, found at the corner of Ada and Lake streets several days ago, was yester-day claimed by Curis L. Bryer, of No. 548 North ells street, from whom it was stolen last

Charles Peters was held to the Criminal Cour vesterday by Justice Hammill in bonds of \$300 for malicious mischief to breaking windows and glassware in Andrews & Johnson's saloon, No. 167 Chicago avenue, and threatening to kill

Hi Lowy, "pawnbroker without a license," was before Justice De Wolf yesterday. The prosecution saw the jury waiting for them and took a non-suit. Scared off by the appearance of the jury, they will begin again where packed justice are not allowed. juries are not allowed.

George Greenwood, a thief who was recently held over to the Criminal Court for obtaining a horse and buggy from Russell's livery and attempting to discose of the rig, was yesterdationatified by George Schweinfurth, flour and feed dealer at No. 379 Lake street, from whom he embezzied \$300 in collections in last November.

Robert Anthony vesterday swore out a warrand at Justice Foote's Court for the arrest of Martin C. Burt, Stephen Sealey, and W. H. Close, charging them with confidencing him out of \$1,800 by ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, as fully set forth in vesterday's TRIB-UNE. Two of the men, Close and Sealey, are now at Sheriff Hoffmana's lodging house.

now at Sheriff Hoffmana's lodging-house.

The police have John Maionev, alias Summers, locked up at the West Madison Street Station ostensibly for carrying concealed weapons, but in reality as a fugnitive from justice. It is claimed that the prisoner and two other Chicago professionals named Denis Redden and John Fox were recently sentenced to five years each at Richmond, Va., and escaped during confinement. Lawyer Trude has charge of Malonev's side of the case, and will doubtless apply for a habeas corpus to-day.

Arrests: Martin Ketchpan, obtaining Frank

Arrests: Martin Ketchpan, obtaining Frank Hammer's signature to a note by false representations; John Smith, one of three small boys who were detected in the act of stealing some boxes of candy from the cars on the Alton Railroad; Tunis H. Waters and William Wail, two St. Louis youths who came to this city, hired a horse and wagon somewhere on Canal street and amused themselves by stealing emoty oil barrels from freight-cars on the Fort Wayne Railroad, and who were caught in the act last night.

At 2:30 vesterday afternoon the West Twelfth street police arrested out of Joseon Haberkorn's saloon, No. 244 Centre avenue, four notorious young thieves, named William Cagney, Henry Hegan. George Imwood, and Joseph Hennessey, alias Fuller, the latter of whom had done a "stretch" at Jollet. The proprietor encouraged the boys to resist, and did all in his power to prevent the officers from making the arrest. He also was arrested, and it is probable that the Police Department will recommend the Mayor to revoke the license of his saloon.

At 4:30 vesterday afternoon a fight arrest. At 2:30 vesterday afternoon the West Twelfth

At 4:30 yesterday afternoon a fight arose amongst a party of Polanders who were drinking in a saloon at No. 26 Fifth street kept by Frank Sobieski. Two brothers, Philip and John Warden, made free use of their pocket-knives, cutting John Kowalsky severely across the

bead and behind the right ear, and Lorenz Roos across the top of the head, which, however, is not considered serious. The Wardens reside at No 22 Fifth street, but could not be found there by the police last night. Kowalsky was taken to his bome, No. 271 North Sangamon street. His wounds, though painful, are not considered dangerous.

ful, are not considered dangerous.

Yesterday afternoon Detectives Ryan and Landergan came upon a gang of young rufflans playing pool in a basement saloon at the northeast corner of State and Lake streets. The officers seized billiard cues and drove the entire gang into an area under the sidewaik, and then while one of them ran to Central Station for assistance, the other stood guard at the door. They bagged the following, most of whom are thieves, and have frequently been arrested as pickpockets and petty thievery: Frank Jones, William Connors, Thomas White, John Burns, William McGeeney, John Reynolds, James Callahan, Robert Rathman, and Joseph Guiton, alias "Glosa." In taking the latter to the station Detective Watson lagged behind the rest of the party, Guiton pretending that he was lame. When in front of Thompson's restaurant, on Dearborn street, his lameness suddenly left him, and he struck the officer a terrific blow on the right eye and escaped. A little later he was found and arrested by Roundsman Arch.

Frequenters of variety-theatres have probably

Frequenters of variety-theatres have probably seen, and therefore will doubtless remember having seen, a young man with a red face, bushy hair, dress suit, a great deal of cheek, and a nasal voice, upon the stage of one of the numerous varieties in this city, distributing cards to the audience, requesting subjects, and making very bad rhymes upon anything that one might choose to suggest. That man is Ben Dodge, the imprompts singer, this withal a making very bad rhymes upon anything that one might choose to suggest. That man is Ben Dodge, the impromptu singer. He is withal a young, unmarried-looking chap, and for such he might pass were it not for the fact that yesterday his lawful wedded wife turned up at Justice Wallace's Court in a proceeding that reflects no credit upon Benjamin. It appeared that about a year ago Mrs. Ben Dodge (or, as she now calls herself, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Dodge, and she knows not Benjamin any more), happened to be in Chicago, and left a cedar chest full of wearing apparel, etc., with one Mrs. Holden, at 235 South Halsted street. Mrs. Ben and her hubby went away, and hubby got back Holden, at 235 South Halsted street. Mrs. Ben and her hubby went away, and hubby got back to Chicago shortly thereafter and bawned his wife's chest, without her consent, to Mr. H. Abrahams, pawnbroker, corner of Van Buren and Halsted streets. When Mrs. Elizabeth B. Dodge, now residing at Indianapolis, found it out she began a replevin suit to recover the property Ben bawned, and the proceeds whereof he utilized in the purchase of a suit of clothes for himself. The case is not yet concluded, and will be taken up again Saturday.

taken up again Saturday. Wednesday afternoon Capt. O'Donnell re-Wednesday afternoon Capt. O'Donnell received a pointer that a gang of burglars might be found in a building at No. 217 Randoith street, and that a kit of burglar tools might be found in the rear. The building is occupied by Mrs. Roberts, who rents it out in furnished rooms. Officers Kipley, Madigan, and Casey were detailed to watch the place, and at 3 o'clock yesterday 2morning Capt. O'Donnell and his men swooped down upon the ranch and captured all the inmates, including the two notorious thieves, Billie Con-Capt. O'Donnell and his men swooped down upon the ranch and captured all the inmates, including the two notorious thieves, Billie Connors and John Halpine. Five other persons named George Robbins, William Forrest, Gus Sanders, Michael Foley, and E. R. Barker were also arrested, but during the day they proved they were all square and responsible persons, and were set at liberty. In the room occupied by the thieves were found a quantity of fuse, a tin funnel used in pouring powder into a hole drinted in a safe-door, a brace, and five bits of superior quality. Officers Wiley and Duffy were detailed to watch the place, and during yesterday they caught two place, and during yesterday they caught two more notorious thieves named Albert Emmell, alias "Al Baeder," and Joe Slater, visiting the place. When searched at the station coins and money were found upon them, and afterwards identified as a part of the \$50 stolen from F. Newbail & Co., No. 188 South Water street, whose place, was entered several nights. street, whose place was entered several nights ago, and the safe blown open. It is thought that these two had but just returned from Palatine, where the Postmaster's safe was blown open and robbed. The police are engaged in busily working up the case, and to accumulate a lot of evidence against them by to-day.

lot of evidence against them by to-day.

Justice Summerfield: William Howe and J. Backler, assaulting J. G. Home and cutting his clothing with a razor, \$300 to the lith; John Burns and William Kelley, larceny of a couple of baskets from Zuckermann's grocery at the corner of Harrison and State streets, \$5 fine each; George Gahan, alias Demar, larceny of a watch and a revolver from V. Clark, of No. 78 State street, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Nettie Howard, larceny of \$5 from John McCann, of Engiewood, \$50 fine; G. H. Gano, who says his wife sent him to steal a dress from Miss J. Geourich, of No. 314 State street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Jordan, who was arrested by Officer Joseph Leonard upon suspicion of having sneaked into Leonard upon suspicion of having sneaked into the residence of J. Malmqoist, 229 Twenty-sixth street, some two weeks ago and stealing therefrom about \$150 in cash and a \$100 note, \$700 to the 14th; A. F. Pomeroy, a train-boy who decamp ed with a small amount of provender and cash. the property of W. A. Harris, No. 562 Michigan avenue, \$300 to the 15th; Fred Hume and Henry Allen, two bell-boys at the Matteson House, who were suspected of the theft of a gold watch and chain from a guest of the house named Loring, but against whom there was not a particle of proof, and they were therefore discharged. A sad case was that of DeWitt C. Medbury, a comely young man of 21 years, who came here from the East about a year ago, and has since been employed in the wholesale millinery estabthe property of W. A. Harris, No. 562 Michis been employed in the wholesale millinery establishment of D. B. Fisk & Co., at the corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, and who was detected stealing from the stock, and was afterwards induced to own up to having stolen about \$550 worth of goods, which he shipped to the East. His family is quite respectable, and a brother is a law er in waten he shipped to the East. His family is quite respectable, and a brother is a law er in good standing in this city. He waived examination, and was held in \$1,200 to the Criminal Gourt. Justice Morrison: Fred Ellis, larceny of \$26 cash from Joel Ellis, of the West Jackson street markets, \$300 to the Criminal Court; John Macauley, alias Welsh, burglary of Menge's coal office on West Harrison street, \$500 to the 14th.

\$500 to the 14th. HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. W. F. Woite, Topeka. W. P. Healey, Marquette E. B. Preston, Hartford, H. B. Merrill, Detroit. Chas. V. Goddard, N. Y. C. F. Washburn, Worces's F. Oppenheimer, SanFran H. H. Westinghouse, P. gr. J. J. Dickey, Omaha. J. H. Jackson, Delaware

PALMER HOUSE. F.B. Hawley, Cincinnati, K. M. Lowry, Col. Spr's
J. O. Childs, Baltimore, J. R. Prentiss, Ft. Wayne
W. Thompson, Ontario, J. C. Smith, Cleveland,
H. M. Lewis, Phila.
J. D. Clark, N. Y.
H.C. Aken, Leavenworth

TREMONT HOUSE. James Sherwood, N. Y.
Dr. D. W. Day, Eau Cl're.
C. H. M. Tooy, Milwaukeel S. B. Tinkham, Chariton
H. A. Sanger, Johet,
P. Stewart, Toronto.

THEMONT HOUSE.
G. B. Shaw, Eau Claire
G. B SHERMAN HOUSE.

J. M. Dresser. Lafayette. S. Aufhauser, N. Y.
I. E. Bride, Montgomery. C. Atkins, Council Bluffs,
S. E. Bliss, Akron.
W. I. Toompson, N. Y.
B. H. Williams, Peoria. L. C. Brinton, Philadelph,
C. S. Vincent, Davenport. G. B. Frye, Minneapolis.

WHITE'S BILL TO REGULATE THE PRICE OF GAS IN CITIES. A reporter yesterday undertook what proved to be the unprofitable task of interviewing Messrs. Watkins and Billings on the subject o George White's bill, introduced into the State Senate Wednesday, providing for a classification of gas companies and fixing the rates to be charged by each class. The only part of the scheme which affects Chicago is the proposed creation of Class A, which is to include corporations manufacturing gas in cities containing a population of 100,000 and upwards. Corporaa population of 100,000 and upwards. Corporations that are unfortunate enough to get themselves into this class are limited in their charges to
\$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet. The penalty provided
for a violation of the law is \$500. It was with a
view to getting at the opinions of the gas kings
on this latest scheme to rake in the
"boodle" that a reporter sought to
discover those gentlemen at their respective
offices. Mr. Watkins was found, but for all the
information he imparted, however, he might
as well not have been. Really, bt hadn't seen
the proposed measure,—knew nothing about it,
—hadn't had time to read the papers. Besides
all that, be had a committee meeting to attend. ail that, be had a committee meeting to attend.

With great patience and perseverance the reporter filumined Mr. Watkins' understanding as to just what the measure did provide.

Mr. Watkins said it was, in effect, the same thing that Fairbanks had offered at a previous

This was very valuable information,-in its way, but it wasn't precisely what the reporter was after. He accordingly intimated to Mr. Watkins that he would like to know what he, Mr. Watkins, as President of the C. G. L. C. C., thought of the scheme.

Mr. Watkins said he hadn't had time to think

of it—and he had a committee meeting to go to.
The reporter followed up the attack by asking
the President of the C. G. L. C. C. if he thought
it was—well—what might be called a fair
scheme as far as the gas companies were concerned.

Mr. Watkins started back in evident surprise and consternation. "Why did you ask me that?" he said.

"To hear what you've got to say, of course."

"Come now, I guess you'd better let me alone. Really, I don't know a thing about it— haven't thought of it—and my committee—"
"Will your gas company oppose the meas-ure?" persisted the reporter. albeit Mr. Wat-kins was by this time a good deal nearer the street and his committee than he was when the interview becan.

street and his committee than he was when the interview began.

"I really don't know," replied the President of the C. G. L. C. C., desperately, moving out of the reach of his pursuer. "I haven't—."

His form was gone, but the strong breeze brought back something that sounded very much like "Don't know—ain't had time—committee meeting—let me alone."

And as for Mr. Billings, the autocrat who supplies gas to the denizens of the West Division, he had gone to New York, and omitted to express his views on the "boodle-grab" to any of his subordinates, who, otherwise, might have given them second-hand.

PENTECOST. REVIVAL SERVICES AT THE FIRST CONGREGA

TIONAL CHURCH.

There was no marked difference in the audience of last night at the First Congregational Church as compared with that of the night before. The exercises were preceded with the song-service by the choir. Mr. Pentecost then offered prayer. The audience sang the hymn commencing, "O Holy Spirit, come, and Jesus love declare." The requests for prayers were then read and the Rev. John Peddie invoked an outpouring of the Spirit upon all those who were without the fold, especially

then read and the Rev. John Peddie invoked an outpouring of the Spirit upon all those who were without the fold, especially those for whom prayers had been asked. Mr. Pentecost announced that the last service of the week would be neld to-night. He then stated that when he came to Chicago he understood that the series of meetings be union meetings, but there was no union so far as he could discover. There were a great many Christians who were interested in the meetings, but they did not seem to have enough interest to lend a hand to the work. He did not wish to appear in the light of a fault-finder, but he felt compelled to present the facts. The continuance of the meetings would depend upon the exertions put forth by Christian people during the next few days. There was not before the speaker one Christian who could not go out and bring in some one to the house of food.

Mr. Stebbins then sang feelingly: "Oh, what are you going to do, brother?"

Mr. Pentecost then announced his text from St. John, L. 12 and 13: "He came unto His own and His own received Him not, but as many as received Him to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them who believe on His name." How astonishing it was, the speaker said, that Christ had come into the world at all, and how much more astonishing was it that they whom He had come to save, to whom He had offered a heaven and a beaveniv condition in this world, had rejected the Savior. The accusation which he had to make against the world was that the world had rejected Jesus. Some persons, when asked if they accepted Christ, said "No." Did they reject Him? "No." They either accepted Him or they did not accept Him. and if they did not accept Him, they rejected Him. "He who is not for Me is against Me." There were people who went to churches and preachers, and never paid a thought to religion. They gave religion the "contemptible go-by." Christ came into the world an embassy from God, bringing peace and tranquility. There was nothing to wonder at in the fact that men who stream must not simply believe that the bridge across the stream would support him, but he must have faith enough to intrust birmself to the bridge, and believe on the bridge that it will sustain him to the other side. The simple belief in the bridge would not get a person correct the stream.

across the stream.

Mr. Stebbins then sang "Have you any room for Jesus?" and the congregation was dismissed with the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Peddie. Dr. Peddie.

Many anxious ones remained after the service, and sought counsel from those who stayed to

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE MAYORAL CANDIDATES. There was considerable buzzing among the Aldermen and the City-Hall officials yesterday about the withdrawal of Mayor Heath from the candidacy for the office for a third term, and as o what was the true inwardness of Mr. Rawleigh's withdrawal from the contest. The opinion was pretty freely expressed among those who were supposed to be posted, that there had been a secret understanding between Mr. Heath and Mr. Rawleigh, and that the latter had declined to run simply to accommodat the former and strengthen his position. On Alderman, who is quite in favor of Mayor Heath's nomination, said it was very generally believed that Heath would run after all and that before two weeks his name would be up again with his consent. "If Heath persists in his withdrawal," said he. "then Rawleigh will probably crop up again; but, in my opinion," he added confidentially, "A. M. Wright will beat both of them. He is a worker, and he came near getting the nomination last time, only missing it by a few votes."

missing it by a few votes."
Ald. (inlbert told a reporter that Rawleigh's withdrawal was to him quite unexpected, and he had no opinion to express as to whether the matter was a preconcerted arrangement between Mr. Heath and him. As to his own (Gilbert's) Mr. Heath and him. As to his own (Gilbert's) prospects for the nomination the Alderman said he felt justified in remaining in the field, having large assurance from his friends that his chances were excellent. This confidence is not shared by the Democratic members of the council, who seem to think that Gilbert has not the ghost of a chance. The coming man is, therefore, a shadow as yet who has not begun to materialize, and the question among the political gossips is. Will Mr. Heath withdraw his withdrawal?

TWELFTH-WARD REPUBLICANS. The Republican Club of the Twelfth Ward The Republican Club of the Twelfth Ward held a large and very harmonious meeting last evening in Owsley's Hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets, fully 200 members and a number of Republicans from other wards being present. The principal business before the meeting was tile election of officers for the ensuing year, and reorganizing generally for the campaign. C. C. Konlsant, President, occupied the chair, and M. A. Morse acted as Secretary. On motion, Messrs. E. B. Baldwin, M. Polachek, Alexander White, G. D. Buckley, A. C. Cleveland, A. B. Baldwin, and W. M. Loughlin were appointed a Committee on Nominations of Officers for the Club, and they reported the foilowing, and the report was unanimously adopted: Officers for the Club, and they reported the following, and the report was unanimously adopted: President, C. C. Kobisaat; Vice-Presidents, J. H. Sanders and R. E. Jenkins; Secretary and Treasurer, J. A. Montgomery; Executive Committee—First Precinct, J. W. Stauley; Second, J. L. Fulton; Third, E. F. Allen; Fourth, G. D. Buckley; Fifth, David H. Jones; Sixth, A. B. Baldwin; Seventh, John Sutter.

Speeches were made by Circh Attorney Technical

Soeeches were made by Cty-Attorney Tuthill, Pliny B. Smith, E. W. Evans, L. W. Ferce, and W. T. Underwood.
The following resolutions were offered by W. H. Beebe, and unanimously adopted by the

Club:

Resolved. That the Republican Club of the Twelfta Ward is in cordial sympathy with the present city administration in its attempts to relieve the financial burdens of our citizens, and to afford as an nonest, economical, and wise administration of public affairs; and we hereby extend our thanks to the retiring Mayor, the heads of the departments, and the Common Council for their efforts in this direction.

Resolved. That desiring to continue in the good work of economy and reform, and recognizing in A. M. Wright a man of strictly upright character, of unexceptional business ability, and of unusually clear and sound financial views, we hereby heartily indorse him as our candidate for Mayor of Chicago, and piedge our united and carnest efforts to secure-his nomination at the approaching Republican Convention.

The Club subsequently adjourned for two

The Club subsequently adjourned for two FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Executive Committee of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club assembled at 9:30 last evening in a Rucker street parlor to transact "very important business." The Committee is composed of thirty, but there were only ten persons present, the Chairman being among the absentees. Those present organized, however, and Commissioner Mever was called to preside. The "important business" to be transacted, it appeared, after a lengthy interchange of ideas, was to devise ways and means whereby the Democrats of the ward could be induced to vote for a Republican Alderman at the coming election, or, this falling, to deliver the Republican vote to a Democratic candidate. The result of a two-hours' palaver was the appointment of

a Committee of ten—one from each precinct—to consult with the Democrats, and lay bare their designs, and report to an adjourned meeting of the Committee to be held Monday evening. At the last meeting of the Club of the ward, it will be remembered the proposition to unite with the Democrats was discussed and voted down "by a large majority." and it is remarked by those who think they know, that the present move on the part of a fragment of the Club has something beneath it more than appears. There is no probability, nowever, of it amounting to anything, unless it be the election of a Democratic Alderman.

BOARD OF TRADE.

THE NEW BULES REGARDING MESSENGERS, ET The following rules respecting messengers and clerks were posted up on the bulletin-board in the exchange room of the Board of Trade yesterday by order of the Board of Directors, and excited considerable comment among the embers:

members:

I. There shall be provided by the Board of Trade a suitable metal badge, bearing the inscription "Board of Trade Messenger" and a number. Any member of the Board desiring a messenger shall, upon application to the Secretary, be furnished with a badge, Provided, only one such messenger's badge shall be allowed to each firm or business house, whether composed of one or more members of the Board. The name of the party to whom the badge is issued and its number shall be recorded by the Secretary in a book used for that purpose. This badge may be used by a regular employe of the party to whom it was issued and by no one else, and, when worn on the person in a conspicuous piace, shall entitle the wearer to admission to the exchange room for the purposes contemplated by the rule of the Board only. [Then follows a copy of the rule.]

The messenger's badge shall remain exposed to view during all the time the messenger shall remain in the exchange room.

Any violation of the rule of the Board under which this privilege is granted by acts in or about the exchange room shall act as a forfeiture of the use of the badge by the offending messenger or of the badge itself if the principal to whom it was issued shall be responsible for the offense, until action is had by the Board of Directors. The use of said badge shall be within the control of the Committee on Rooms.

II. The Committee on Rooms, jointly with the Committee on Commercial Building for the use of the settling clerks of members of the Board. Any member or firm desiring the admission of a clerk to said rooms may, on application and the payment of \$10 therefor, be given a ticket for such clerk, entitling him to admission to said rooms, such application to be approved by the Committee on Memoership before the issue of the ticket. Said ticket shall express the name of the clerk to whom it is issued, and shall not be transferrable, but may be adrendered and another taken out in its stead, without cost, by application and approval, as in the first inslance. Th

MINOR MEETINGS.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE. The Young Ladies' South Side Auxiliary to the Woman's Christian Union held a meeting in the study of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Willis Barnes presiding. Several reports of an Treasurer was called upon for a report, and said she believed she had over \$3 in the Treasury. On motion, and by a unanimous vote, Miss Taylor was appointed a committee of one to purchase a boit of white ribbon half an inch wide for the use of the Society, with instructions to send the bill to the Treasurer. At the suggestion of the Chair, a motion was adopted that the young ladies in the Society should send requests for prayer in favor of somebody to the meetings in Farwell Hall, which would all be published in the Leaflet, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Some discussion was held with regard to what would be a suitable morto for the Society, and also regarding an entertainment to be given, after which the meeting adjourned until one week from yesterday, at the same place and hour.

Last eyening the Young Ladies' North Side Auxiliary Society of the Woman's Temperance Union met in the chapel of the New England Congregational Church. There were very few present. Miss McDowell presided. Mr. Willis Barnes offered a prayer. Mrs. Barnes delivered a short address, and was followed by Miss Kimball. The ladies spoke of the object of the organization and the good work they hoped to accomplish. After arranging some matters of detail connected with the Society, the meeting adjourned. bolt of white ribbon half an inch wide

OUR CANAL.

Resolutions Adopted at a Meeting at Henry HENRY, Ill., Feb. 13 .- A very lerge and mos enthusiastic meeting was held in Warren's Hall this afternoon, presided over by the Hon. J. H. Jones. Speeches were made by William Thomas, Superintendent of the Canal, J. W. Arm strong, of Ottawa, John Huchins, of Lacon, Leland Broadus, the Hon. P. S. Perly, F. S. Potter, Esq., A. H. Gaston, Cyrus Brown, David McDonough, Carver Tomlinson, and others. Twelve delegates were appointed to represent this section at the meeting to be held at Ottaws next Thursday. Letters were read from Col. E. F. Bull, of Ottawa, and the Fion, Charles Fosben

der, expressing their sympathy with the meet ing, though unable to be present, and several speeches indorsed Mr. Fosbender's course on the canal question in the present General Asembly.

The following resolutions were passed:

The following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, We have an abiding conviction that there exists a railroad combination having for its object the destruction of the Illinois & Michigan Canai, with the purpose that the combining railroads may in the future charge such rates of freights as will repay the money lost in b. Jaking down the canal with large and inconceivable profit; and

Whereas, We see no relief that can come to us in the future if deprived of said canal; and

Whereas, Since A. D. 1871 the said canal has paid into the Treasury of the State a very large sum of money of its surplus earnings, which said moneys have been appropriated to purposes other than canal purposes; therefore, be if Issolved, That our representative in the General Assembly now in session be requested to vote for and use every honorable means to secure a return to the canal of an annual sum equal to 6 per cent per annum of the net carnings of the canal paid into the Treasury since the adoption of the present Constitution.

Resolved, That we believe that good faith requires the State of Illinois to maintain its one canal, and that it would be good law so to do.

A CORRECTION.

Permit me to correct the statements appeari in this morning's TRIBUNE to the effect that Dane & Richards have made application to the court in Michigan to set aside the decree dis solving their pretended corporation, and that they have filed a cross-bill in the suit against them in Judge Moore's Court. Both state them in Judge Moore's Court. Both statements are faise. No such application has been filed in the Michigan Court, nor have they filed a cross-bill in Judge Moore's Court. Dane & Richards as a corporation have gone "where the weodbine twineth."

A. H. Adams,

President Ottoman Canvey Company.

HYMENEAL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Galena, Ill., Feb. 13.—The City of Galena Il., was the scene of a brilliant wedding yesterday afternoon, the contracting parties being Phineas Young and Marie Antionette, eldest daughter of Capt. Nelson Flansburg, wellknown in military circles, he having led an Illinois regiment in the famous battle of Altoona Pass. The groom is a gentleman of wealth belonging to an influential family in Geneseo Ill., and the bride was a general favorite with all who knew her. The ceremony took place at 1:30 p. m. at the resipence of the bride's parents, conducted by the Rev. E. Benedict, of

WISCONSIN SCHOOL BOARDS. FOND DU LAC, Feb. 13.—An important suit to test the powers of School Boards, under the new statutes, began here to-day. W. H. Brown, proprietor of the Vermont House, at Oakfield, sued H. D. Hitt, Director of the First National Bank of Fond du Lac, and Henry Cornell, Postmaster of Oakfield, members of the School Board, for expelling his son from school. The boy refused, under his father's instructions, to declaim, whereupon, the Principal expelled him, and the Board sustained the expulsion. Heavy damages are claimed. The suit attracts co

THE COLD SNAP.

It requires some courage to advertise spring goods such a morning as this, but Willoughby, Hill & Co. never let up. 'Tis to such concern that success is due. Their business, people say, s growing rapidly, so they are called lucky. Is it all luck? We answer no. Go to the head, Willoughby, Hill & Co. We can stand it if you

DRUNKENNESS CURED --- FACT VS. FOLLY. "NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, DATTON, O., Jan. 6, 1879. - Dr. D'Unger, Chicago: After a fair trial of three months in two cases, seemingly incurable, I am glad to a that the result has been all that you could claim and all the most sanguine could hope for. Respectfully, E. F. Brown. Governor." Dr. ger's office, Rooms 21-23, Palmer House.

How to grow strong and healthy, plump and blooming. Interesting and valuable information for dyspeptics and all enfeebled constitutions. Read Treatise on Kumyss. Free to any address. Send letter stamp to A. Arend, chemist, publisher, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

Kimball's Catarrh and Asthmatic Cigarettes are

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debutty relieved by taking Mensiman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of ose containing its entire untritions preparation of over containing its entire nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

SPEER-PARKHURST-On the 11th inst., Charles W. Speer, of this city, and Mas Emma J. Parkhurst, of Oswego, Ill., at the residence of A. J. Parkhurst, Eas., by the Rev. L. H. Holt.

DEATHS.

BROWN-F. P. Brown, on the 11th inst., of Bright's disease, aged 3: years. Funeral to-day, from 86 Sedgwick-st., at 11 a. m. EF Eastern papers please copy. CHURCHILL.—Feb. 12, Mrs. Elizabeth H.. widow of Seth D. Churchill, formerly of Woodstock, Vt., aged 55 years.

65 years.
Funeral from 1838 Butterfield-st.
W Hartford and New Haven, Conn., and Verm papers please copy.

BARTO—Of consumption. Ethan A. Barto, aged 29 Funeral Saturday, at 11 a.m., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. B. Matthews, 306 Maranheid-av. 15° Stockton and San Francisco papers please copy. MoNAGRAN-Feb. 13, of bronchitis. Ethel Monaghan, infant daughter of Laura A. and E. J. Monaghan, aged 11 months and 6 days. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock, by carriage to Oakwood, from residence, 82 and 84 North LaSalic-st. Friends invited.

Friends invited.

RIPLEY—At Riverside, Ill., 13th inst., Anne Robinson, youngest child of Edward P. and Frances E. Ripley, aged 10 weeks and 2 days.

37 Boston papers please copy.

FREEMAN—Feb. 12, of consumption, Annie, beloved wife of John Freeman, aged 27 years and 4 months.

Funeral Friday, 14th Inst., from late residence, 313 West North-av., by carriages to Caivary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. A MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD RE-publican Club will be held at Benz Hall this (Fri-day) evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp. PROPERTY OWNERS OF THE SEVENTH PRE-cinct of the Twelfth Ward are wanted this even-ing at a meeting to be held at the corner of Ogden-av-and Robey-st. for the purpose of taking steps to secure sewarage in that district. THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING IN LOWER Farwell Hall will be led to-day by W. B. Jacobs. Subject: "Gospel Temperance." THE SCIENTIFIC LECTURE BY PROF. H. S.
Carhart, which will be given in Farwell Hall this
evening, will without doubt be fully attended. He will
take for his subject "Induced Electricity." The Chicago Quartete will sing. A few persons can still obtain
tickets free by applying at the office of the Association.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF SIX LECTREES TO be given at the Fourth Unitarian Church, corner of Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st., will be delivered by the Kev. Robert Colyer this evening at 7:45 o'clock. Subject: "London." AUCTION SALES.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., RECULAR WEEKLY SALE

AT AUCTION, NEW PARLOR AND CHAMBER

FURNITURE, A full line CARPETS, STOVES, Pisted Ware, Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Clocks, Chromos, &c., &c.,

FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 14, at 9:30 a. m.,

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE. ENTIRE FURNITURE Residence, 750 Michigan-av.,

Friday Morning, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock. Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room FURNITURE, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Kitchen Outst, &c., &c., &c., ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctra.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

173 and 175 Randolon-st. REGULAR SATURDAY AUCTION SALE. FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE. ARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, SHOW CASES, CHROMOS, ETC., Saturday, Feb. 15, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., At our salesrooms, 178 & 173 Randoiph-at. WM. A. SUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MEDICAL. HUNT'S HEJEDY
HINT'S REMEDY
HUNT'S HEJEDY
HAS been before the public 3d years, and used
by all classes by the
advice of physicians.
Line of physicians, and used the saved from lingering
disease and death auadreds of well-known
and all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, and
Urinary organs.

inary Organs, sold by all Druggists.

WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street.
OETICAGO. FLOWER PERFUMES.

OIL TANKS.

FLOWER The SEST triple Extracts by the oz., 35c.; Pinta, 83.00. Trial bottle, 10c.

PERFUMES A. C. VANDERBURGH & CO., Drugsists, State and Adams-ats. State and Adams-sts. CANDY. CANDY Out the Union—expressed to all parts, I the and unward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

HAIR GOODS

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING Absolutely Pure.

The Reyal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Indersed and recommended for its wholsomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. Hayes, Boston; Professor Genth, Philadelphia, etc. Sold only in the particle of the injurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because they can afford to sell them at 20 cts. a pound and double the r money.

Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum produces griping, constipation, indigestion, headache, and dyspepsia; affects the blood, causes pimples on the face, etc.

FRISCO CAU

Stocks Booming-Mania --- Life in Ar Its Enjoym

The Chinese as Cooks, tomers-The Con Chinese Manuai

Kicking Kearneyites On Shop Game Up-Go Prospect Constitution-Tinkering, and

the Register --- Trying

THE MANIA POR

Watching Stor

Special Correspondence SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 .stock fever has taken possess nity. The lobby of the Si more overcrowded, and excit in their orders, and stop offices to get the earliest po their having been executed; t following day wish they the executed before they had Clergymen and storekeepe collectors, barbers and back politicians, all hover round clamer for "points"; but t turn out to be that those who ing, and those who know tell

that, if two gentlemen hap

in conversation, it is no un a third to come up and say of them, " How much is the person desires an introduct Mr. So-and-so, the reply ma right, but there's no money i when a visitor takes his le must be off," the host m Well, there's no money b offended should his host pot ance till after 7. Press of bu the present stock-excitement expect to see brokers' office lament the absence of their lo startling array of figures. the traffic here in mining amounted to \$150,000,000; ports exceeded 9,500,000 cer duction of wine attained 6,000 the banking-capital concentre know, but it's a poor conso Talking of dinners reminds

sleeping and eating accommod est. At Tucson, eggs were \$ ter \$1 per pound, and po pound. There was great lack many places the men had 280 feet without striking Arizona, he considered out a fine fruit-gr at present there fruit to be had there. He be a hot sun blazing down on the and, before the vehicle had presouthward, a chilling blass plains, which not even a hear wraps were sufficient to with although well provided with bit difficult to keep warm; and of Arizona turnished him with of Arizona turnished him with specially agreeable experience plenty of prospectors and m work,—more seekers than find work,—more seekers than find nounces it a wretchedly poor p without money. Of course, w is completed, the cost of trans greatly lessened; at present of the journey is an expen perienced miners obtaining wo to \$4 per day, and are greatly Mexican "Greasers," although Mexican "Gr for \$1 a day.

JUST RETURNED FROM complains bitterly of the m

The moment he got off the sixty-four miles from Yuma

As cooks, the chi
are found invaluable in Ar
they are here.

These clean, white-attired M
ly preferred by housekeepers b
pean help. At one house I
rule is never to refuse vituals
the Chinese cook may frequent
ing a substantial breakfast
European,—one of that type
tleman leaving a restaurant th
his two-bit lunch, accosted him
bloated scoundrel! you've beer
with the fat of the land, and
have had nothing since this me
hit the right nail on the hes
when he alluded to "the work
chief supporters of Chinese ch
low-priced shoes, clothing, and
erally purchased by that class,
nese shall have gone, all these
again be imported from the E
wantage to California will
least, questionable; while
exclusion. vantage to California will east, questionable; while a exclusion of Americ from China will be injury to the entire country. Eratic mass-meeting was held honor of the passage of the bout the occasion was berefix by the company to the prompt ejection of who, it was expected, would a lively. Last night King Dent essary to "caution the working to the prompt of the prompt ejection of the prompt ejection of which was expected.

essary to "caution the working lives were in danger in attendmeetings in this city but the meetings." THE NEW KEARNET the Daily Sand-Lot, is as dull sheet as the London Zimes, as to rival that paper in the left is a great disappointment here, as they had hoped to spicy to take home in the even other evening papers—the London Sandon San spicy to take nome in the ever other evening papers—the I letin—are two conservative to curry-enter's palate.

For lunch, everybody takes and Bally Exchange,—both o sheets,—which, besides givin quotations, serve up the new in an attractive style. Appea soon after the end of the mor sadly interfere with the trade which charge 10 cents admiss stock-quotations being place boards, just as they were in An attempt was made yester of these bucket-shops,—the before the creditors of the ment with the following DELIGHTYULLY COOL P.

ment with the following

DELIGHTFULLY COOL F.

"I want to start a joint-ste
run it on shares. I have deck
be 200 shares, at \$10 each, and
paper for signatures to subser
I propose to run the thing
first, and intend to be manage
fair for the first four weeks,
sell my interest to the com
for the furniture in this pi
it to the company for
will come up here now and
shares, when they are taken
meeting, and no one who does
be allowed to participate."
the generosity of his proposit
could only get a few of his fr
their names; and, after half a
and sneering at the timorous
gusted, remarking, "The ge
meeting is adjourned." Bo
alton men are now in jail, and
satisfied to leave the bucketverely alone,—at all events,
tendency in stocks is turned
gringolade.

What greatly below stocks.

tendency in stocks is turned gringolade.
What greatly helps stocks a IMPROVED CROP PR Sufficient rain has fallen in State, except the upper end o Valley, to make the outlook. In the southern portion of th Kern, and Tulare Counties, been sown than ever before, a so far advanced in that section ers comparatively independen fall. The reports from the no the State are likewise favorah.

-An important suit to Boards, under the new day. W. H. Brown, House, at Oakfield Henry Cornell, Post ers of the School ather's instructions, to Principal expelled him, the expulsion. Heavy he suit attracts con-

SNAP. this, but Wifloughby,
Tis to such concerns r business, people say, y are called lucky. It no. Go to the head, We can stand it if you

---FACT VS. FOLLY.
DISABLED VOLUNTEES

a. 6, 1879.—Dr. D'Unir Irial of three months
cursole, I am glad to as
that you could claim
ne could hope for. ReGovernor. "Dr. D'UnPalmer House.

d healthy, plump and d valuable information affecbled constitutions. Free to any address

sthmatic Cigarettes are hervous prostration, and hity relieved by taking Beef Tonic, the only ing its entire nutritions to stimulant like the ex-blood-making, force-

ining properties; is in-tenditions, whether the cons prostration, over-particularly if resulting St. Caswell, Hazard & t. For sale by drugn the 11th inst., Charles the Emma J. Parkhurst, of of A. J. Parkhurst, fieq.,

the 11th inst., of Bright's igwick-st., at 11 a. m. a. Elizabeth H., widow of of woodstock, Vt., aged

m. from the residence of t 2 o'clock, by carriage to

13th inst., Aune Robins nsumption, Annie, beloved 27 years and 4 months. from late residence, 303 to Calvary Cemetery.

MENTS. HRTRENTH WARD RE-THE SEVENTH PRE-

URE BY PROF. H.S. given in Farwell Hall this be fully attended. He will de Electricity." The Chiew persons can still obtain e office of the Association.

OF SIX LECTURES TO Unkarian Church, corner st., will be delivered by evening at 7:45 o'clock. SALES. MEROY & CO.,

EEKLY SALE CTION. ND CHAMBER

TURE ETS, STOVES.

rockery, Cutlery, Clocks b. 14, at 9:30 a. m., EROY & CO., Auct'rs. TGAGE SALE RNITURE

Michigan-av., 14, at 10 o'clock. TURE Ware, Kitchen Outfit, &c., MEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

MERCHANDISE.

TERN& CO.,

CAL Is not a new compound.
HUNT'S REAEDY
has been before the public 30 years, and used
by all classes by the
sidvice of physicians.
(11 NF2 is b. AEDY
has saved from lingering
disease and ceath aundreds of well-known
EDY cures Dropey, Gravel,
er, Kidneys, biadder, and

TANKS

CHICAGO. ERFUNES. EST triple Extracts by 2. 35c.: Plats, \$3.00 bottle, 10c. . VANDERBURGH & State and Adams-sts.

ELEBRATED THROUGH-the Union-expressed to parts, I lb and upward, at 40, 60c per la. Address ters, GUYTHER, Confec-ner, Chicago.

60005. GENTS AT \$10. WAR-of tand wear well. Ladies, of "Saratoga Waves" with-Patent Frade-Mark, they t wear one-half as long. SON, 210 Wabash av.

CING VDER

as Dr. Mott. New York; Di to buy them, because they inued use of Alum produces pimples on the face, ess. FRISCO CAUSERIES.

Stocks Booming---The Money Mania --- Life in Arizona, and Its Enjoyments.

The Chinese as Cooks, and Their Customers--The Consumers of Chinese Manuafctures.

Kicking Kearnevites Out-The Bucket-Shop Game Up-Good Harvest-Prospects.

constitution-Tinkering, and Its Cost--- Revising the Register ... Trying Cases vs. Watching Stocks.

ecial Correspondence of The Tribune SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 .- Again the mining stock fever has taken possession of the commu-nity. The lobby of the Stock-Board is once more overcrowded, and excited speculators pass their orders, and stop round the brokers' offices to get the earliest possible intelligence of their baving been executed; then go off, and the following day wish they themselves had been executed before they had given such orders. Clergymen and storekeepers, lawyers and taxcollectors, barbers and hackmen, Professors and politicians, all hover round the stock-candle and clamor for "points"; but the points generally turn out to be that those who tell know nothing, and those who know tell nothing. So great has become

THE MANIA FOR MONEY

THE MANIA FOR MONEY

that, if two gentlemen happen to be engaged in conversation, it is no uncommon thing for a third to come up and say confidetially to one of them, "How much is there in it?" Or. if a person desires an introduction for a friend to Mr. So-and-so, the reply may possibly be, "All right, but there's no money in that." Or, again, when a visitor takes his leave with, "Well, I must be off," the host may blandly seply, "Well, there's no money here." Nay, further, a man invited to a 6 o'clock dinner must not feel offended should his host not make his appearance till after 7. Press of business will always be a sufficient excuse for 'tardiness; and, should the present stock-excitement continue, we may expect to see brokers' offices filluminated until 1ste at night, and irate housewives left to lament the absence of their lords and the spoil ing of their dinner. Any remark about devot-ing too much attention to business is met with a startling array of figures. To be told that the traffic here in mining-stocks last year amounted to \$150,000,000; that the wheat-exports exceeded 9,500,000 centals; that the manufactures reached \$45,000,000; that the coinage of the Mint surpassed \$50,000,000; that the production of wine attained 6,000,000 gallons, and the lumber-imports 258,000,000 feet; and that the banking-capital concentrated here is not less than \$200,000,000,-all this is very pleasant to know, but it's a poor consolation for a spoiled dinner and a ruffled hostess.

Talking of dinners reminds me that a wealthy

JUST RETURNED FROM ARIZONA, complains bitterly of the meals he got there. The moment he got off the railroad-line,—say sixty-four miles from Yuma,—he found both sleeping and eating accommodations of the poorest. At Tucson, eggs were \$1 per dozen, butter \$1 per pound, and potatoes 15 cents a pound. There was great lack of water, and in many places the men had sunk to a depth of 280 feet without striking water. Southern Arizona, he considered, would turn out a fine fruit-growing country; but at present there is very little fruit to be had there. He had left Tucson with a hot sun blazing down on the Concord coach, and, before the vehicle had proceeded ten miles southward, a chilling blast swept across the plains, which not even a heavy overcoat and wraps were sufficient to withstand. En route, although well provided with blankets, he found it displants to keep weem; and the same and the at nough wen provided with blankets, he found it difficult to keep warm; and the snow and free of Arizona turnished him with a novel and not specially agreeable experience. He found pienty of prospectors and miners seeking for work,—more seekers than finders,—and he provided it a weakerstand in some left. nounces it a wretchedly poor place for a man nothees it a wretchedly poor place for a man without money. Of course, when the failroad is completed, the cost of transportation will be greatly lessened; at present the staging part of the journey is an expensive luxury. Experienced miners obtaining work get from \$3.25 to \$4 per day, and are greatly preferred to the Mexican "Greasers," although the latter work for \$1 a day.

AS COOKS, THE CHINESE

are found invaluable in Arizona, as indeed they are here.

These clean, white-attired Mongois are greatly preferred by housekeepers here to the European help. At one house I know, where the rule is never to refuse vituals to a mendicant, the Chinese cook may frequently be seen handing a substantial breakfast to some sturdy European,—one of that type who, seeing a gentleman leaving a restaurant this afternoon after his two-bit lunch, accosted him with, "Ugh, you bloated scoundrel! you've been filling your belly with the fat of the land, and here am I, who have had nothing since this morning." Kearney hit the right nail on the head the other day when he alluded to "thre workingmen being the chief supporters of Chinese cheap labor,"—the low-priced shoes, clothing, and cigars being generally purchased by that class. When the Chinese shall have gone, all these cheap goods will lead be imported from the East, so that the advantage to Calitornia will be, to say the least, questionable; while the probable exclusion of American interests from China will be a positive injury to the entire country. A grand Democratic mass-meeting was held on Saturday in bonor of the passage of the bill by the House; but the occasion was bereft of all interest bird to the prompt ejection of the Kearneyites, who, it was expected, would have made things lively. Last night King Dennis thought it necessary to "caution the workingmen that their lives were in danger in attending any political meetings."

The New Kearney Paper, und invaluable in Arizona, as indeed

THE NEW KEARNEY PAPER,

the Daily Sand-Lot, is as dull and ponderous a sheet as the London Times, and seems inclined to rival that paper in the length of editorials. It is a great disappointment to most persons here, as they had hoped to have something spicy to take home in the evening, as our two other evening papers—the Post and the Bulkin—are two conservative to suit the literary curry-eater's palate.

For lunch, everybody takes the Stock-Report and Daily Exchange,—both of them immense sheets,—which, besides giving the latest stock-quotations, serve up the news of the forenoon in an attractive style. Appearing as they do so soon after the end of the morning-session, they sadly interfere with the trade of those saloons which charge 10 cents admission owing to the stock-quotations being placed on the black-boards, just as they were in the bucket-shops. An attempt was made yesterday to revive one of these backet-shops. An attempt was made yesterday to revive one of these bucket-shops,—the promoter coming before the creditors of the defunct establishment with the following

DELIGHTFULLY CONTROL TO THE STATE OF THE ST

DELIGHTFULLY COOL PROPOSITION: "I want to start a joint-stock company, and run it on shares. I have decided there can only be 200 shares, at \$10 each, and have prepared a paper for signatures to subscriptions for shares. I propose to run the thing to suit myself at first, and intend to be manager of the whole affair for the first four weeks, after which I will sell my interest to the concern. I paid \$200 for the furniture in this place, and will sell it to the company for \$300. If you will come up here now and subscribe for the shares, when they are taken we will call another meeting, and no one who doesn't sign now will be allowed to participate." Notwithstanding the generosity of his proposition, the promoter the generosity of his proposition, the promoter could only get a few of his friends to put down stand only get a few of his friends to put down their names; and, after half an bour's bullying and sneering at the timorous crowd, he left, disgusted, remarking, "I he game is up and the meeting is adjourned." Both the ex-bucket-shop men are now in jail, and every one seems satisfied to leave the bucket-shop business severely alone,—at all events, until the upward tendency in stocks is turned into a fresh degringulade.

gringolade.
What greatly helps stocks are the IMPROVED CROP PROSPECTS. Sufficient rain has fallen in all parts of the State, except the upper end of the San Joaquin Vailey, to make the outlook quite encouraging. In the southern portion of this valley, —Fresno, Kern, and Tulare Counties, —more wheat has been sown than ever before, and vegetation has so far advanced in that section as to make farmers comparatively independent of a heavy rainfall. The reports from the northern counties of the State are likewise favorable, and thousands

of acres are now seeded with wheat which had been hitherto devoted to wool-raising. In the southern part of the State the rainfall has been sufficient to excite the best hopes among farmers.

By the time the crops are ripe, California will have either ratified or rejected the work of the Constitutional Convention, still sitting at Sacramento. These 152 Constitution-tinkers have held some 120 sittings, although the act of the Legislature only provides for their receiving \$10 a day for a period not exceeding 100 days. They hope—if, on the 24th of May next, the people will only confirm their By the time the crops are ripe, California will have either ratified or rejected the work of the Constitutional Convention, still sitting at Sacramento. These 152 Constitution-tinkers have held some 120 sittings, aithough the act of the Legislature only provides for their receiving \$10 a day for a period not exceeding 100 days. They hope—if, on the 24th of May next, the people will only confirm their patch- and botch-work—to induce the Legislature to pay for the excess time consumed by them.

In order to have

THIS PRECIOUS CONSTITUTION

ratified, Kearney and his crew are using every effort to have their partisans duly placed on the register; while, of course, those men who have really something to lose are putting off registering until the last moment. Fortunately, Mr. Kaplan, the Registrar of Votes here, is determined to put a stop to the fraudulent registering which has been going on here for fully ten years. He has lately had some 12,000 names struck off the list.—many of the parties having procured by purchase naturalization papers in blank, and having voted on the strength thereof at every election since 1868. In 1876 thousands of voting papers were struck off and distributed to Tom, Dick, and Harry, who were thus able to vote in as many precincts as they were minded to. It is quite possible that the vigilance of the Kearneyites and the megligence of the better class of voters may result in the former carrying the day; and Deunis is already heard to proclaim what he will do "when we get into power."

One great aid to his party is the neglect of a THIS PRECIOUS CONSTITUTION

One great aid to his party is the neglect of a number of foreign-born persons who have been here for many years to register. This neglect is chiefly in order to

is chiefly in order to

SHIRK JURY-DUTY;

and, from a visit to one of the Courts here when the jury-list is being called, and they all with one accord begin to make excuse, one would think it would be difficult to obtain juries at all. In one case I noticed that, although the juror pleaded deafness, he was perfectly able to understand the Junge's remarks delivered in a low tone of voice. In another case, a man attempted to get off because his mother, ared 70, was sick; but, as it turned outthat he habitually only went to see her after business-hours, he too was retained. Other attempts proved more successful: but it certainly business-hours, he too was retained. Other attempts proved more successful: but it certainly seemed strange that the Judge should have to use so much coaxing when, after all, the calendar was only expected to take up five days, and those jurors serving thereon would be exempt for another year. One could not but come to the conclusion that a large number of the shirkers were unwilling to lose the opportunity of watching their favorite stocks at a time of excitement,—getting into Yellow Jacket or out of their Chollar, selling their Independence, purchasing their Paradise or sacrificing their Ward, disposing of Summit at its highest, and buying Justice at the lowest price.

C. H. H.

THE CHARITY BALL.

Unusual Richness and Variety of the

Toilets.
New York Trioune, Feb. 11. The Charity Ball last night at the Academy o Music justified its reputation as the most brilliant social event of the season. The marked features were the freshness and elegance of the toilets, the large attendance, and the unusual number of new faces noticed among the dancers At midnight the receipts were given as \$12,000.

Mrs. Charles Wallack were a white Swiss costume, with valenciennes lace trimming.

Miss Tutten wore a dress of lemon-colored

Miss Tutten wore a dress of lemin-colored satin, en princesse, with sleeves of silk. A plaked ruching of the silk surrounded the train, and was displayed on the front with silk Russian lace. Natural flowers and pearl ornaments were worn with this costume.

Miss Peterman was attired in a dress of cream white damasse and pros-grain silk made or

white damasse and gros-grain silk, made en princesse, and trimmed with Spanish lace, gar-nished with jacqueminot rose; ornaments of dead gold.

Mrs. A. Bandowine wore a dress of cream colored gros-grain, with ruby velvet, over which was handsome lace; her ornaments were of dia-

monds.

Miss Moffett was dressed in a lovely toilet of white gros-grain, with pleatings of tuile and valenciennes lace. The sleeves were also of valenciennes. The ornaments were diamonds. This costume was garnished with roses and iolets. Mrs. James P. Franklin wore a lovely costume

Mrs. James r. Frankin wore a lovely costume of blue brocade and blue satin, profusely trimmed with point-lace; sheves of point-lace; garniture of jacqueminot and Marshal Neil roses; ornament of diamonds.

Mrs. Dr. H. A. Mott wore a dress of white brocade and white gros-grain, with sleeves of valenciennes lace; corsage Pompadour, with ornaments of diamonds. maments of diamonds.

Mrs. W. B. Ogden was attired in a dress of

white satin, with drapery of brocade and sleeves of Honiton lace. Her ornaments were una-monds. The garniture was of fuchsias. Mrs. L. B. Dryer was dressed in an elegant toilet of pale blue satin and brocade empress style, and trimmed with crape frings: corsage en Pompadour; ornaments of dead gold and

Mrs. J. Vanderpool wore a costume of blue damasse and gros-grain silk, with trimmings of handsome fringe; corsage a la Vierge; ornaments of diamonds.

Miss J. Randail appeared in a costume of ciel

Miss J. Randall appeared in a costume of ciel blue sath and gros-grain, trimmed with bands and ruffle of embroidered tulle in wood and gold colors. The corsage was Pompadour filled with crepe-lisse, caught with elegant diamond ornaments and finished wish blush roses.

Miss Robbins, of west Twenty-second street, were a princess dress of mauye brocade, trimmed with Breton lace. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. Herbert Beebe accompanied her in a dress of black moir. Her ornaments were diadress of black moir. Her ornaments were diamonds. They occupied Box 112.

Mrs. Girard wore a lovely dress of white grosgrain, trimmed with bands of black velvet embroidered profusely with large pearls. Pearls were worn with this costume, which was one of the hand-omest at the ball.

Mrs. Cecil wore a toilet of pale pink grosgrain, with damasse drapings, edged with valenciennes lace. The corsage was Pompadour finished with valenciennes lace; ornaments of diamonds.

Miss Henriques wore a dress of white grosmiss rientiques work a dress of white gros-grain made en princesse, and trimined with white fringe.

Mrs. G. I.

Benson wore a dress of white brocade with sleeves and drapery of Russian lace, caught in the front by a stuffed bird.

lace, caught in the front by a stuffed bird. Cameo ornaments were worn.

Mrs. R. A. Brown wore costume of greamcolored gros-grain and black velvet. Black
Spanish lace formed the sleeves, and diamonds
were her ornaments.

Mrs. S. E. Simmons, nee Saidee Jackson, wore
a costume of maize brocade combined with blue
gros-grain. Her ornaments were diamonds,
turquoises, and natural flowers.

Miss Bell M. Jackson, sister of Mrs. Simmons,
wore a dress of pearl and pale-blue gros-grain
silk made en princesse; ornaments of dead gold.
Miss Annie Haas was in a lovely dress of pale
pink crepe elegantly embroidered in colors; or-

ink crepe elegantly embroidered in colors; or-aments of pearls, garniture of natural flowers. Miss Wolff appeared in a dress of striped satin nd grenadine, made en princesse, corsage a la lierge, natural violets and lilies of the valley.

Her ornaments were pearls.

Mrs. L. Haas wore a pearl and lavender grosgrain en princesse, trimmed with point lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Charles Loeb wore a toilet of white broders. and a gros grain silk, made en princesse, and trimmed with valenciennes lace. The corsage was Pompadour, filled with crepe lisse. Her ornaments were dead gold and diamonds.

Mrs. Julia Myers was attired in an Empress dress or white brocade, profusely trimmed with valenciennes lace and loops of satin ribbon. Handsome diamonds were worn. The corsage

bouquet was of violets.

Mrs. Agres Stowes Vedder wore a Nilegreen satin, with black lace garniture and dismond ornaments. Her bertha was of Honiton lace.
Mrs. Thomas Adee, daughter of the Buglish Consul in South Carolina, appeared in an elegant dress of white satin, with ornaments of

Mrs. W. Leighton, of the Rossmore Hotel, wore an elegant costume of white moire, with bands of ciel over embroidery. The bottom of the long train was cut, and Isns of cut blue satin

the long train was cut, and fans of cut blue satin were set in. Squares of embroidery finished the front. Magnificent diamonds were worn with thisdress.

Mrs. A. C. Howe wore a lovely toilet of garnet velvet with a cream silk front, clegantly embroidered in gold and trimmed with duchesse lace. The sieeves were of the same lace. Diamond necklace with shell pendants with diamonds were worn, as well as large diamond earlings. Mrs. Charles Backus was dressed in a prin-

Mrs. Charles Backus was dressed in a princesse robe of white damasse and white grosgrain rels, trimmed with chenfile and pearl trimmings. The sleeves and garniture were of duchesse lace. Mrs. Backus wore the diamonds which were one of her wedding presents. They consisted of a necklece with a pendant in shape of a star; a diamond star was worn in her bionde hair. Diamond earrings completed one of the handsomest tonets of the bail.

Miss Louise Glover wore a dress of pink brocade, with trimmings of gros-grain made en princesse. The corsage was cut Pompadonr. Diamond ornaments were worn with this costume.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. T. N. Howard wore a robe from Bingat, of ruby velves and pale-pink satin, embroidered in roses and buds. The garniture was roses,

MISSISSIPPI OUTLETS.

What the Bonnet Carre Crevasse Has Done

to Lower Mississippi Floods.
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 9.—Editor Forney's

Chronicle: I shall ask the favor for the use

made by a Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, as

reported in the Record of the 6th. He ap-

pears to be much concerned as to the diffi-

culties attending the "crude" idea of diverting

Red River to the Gulf through the Calcasieu.

He says the ridge between the rivers is 300 feet

high, and that the bed of the Calcasieu is fifty

feet higher than that of Red River, and that the

water of Red River would have to run up hill to

water of Red River would have to run up hill to get into the Calcasieu. It is true that I have not run a level across the ridge he imagines is so high, but I have as good means of knowing the facts about that locality as Mr. Robert son, and they are as follows: From the mouth of the Calcasieu at the Gulf of Mexico up forty miles to Lake Charles and ten above, we have tide-water; from thence to Hinston, the point where the proposed cut intersects the Calcasieu, the current is sluggish, indicating but little fall; from Hinston across to the bluff which taps Red River, some twelve miles back, the back-

Red River, some twelve miles back, the back-bone ridge need give him no trouble, for the high-water mark of Red River is one hundred and three feet above Gulf level at that point. From these facts people may judge as to his

accuracy.

There is about as much truth in this random

There is about as much truth in this random statement as there is when he says that the reduced high-water mark in the lower river was not caused by the outlets of Morganzia and Bonnet Carre, but was caused by the river not being high above; when the facts are, in 1874, at New Orleans, after the Bonnet Carre crevasse occurred, the river lacked three and a half feet of being to high-water mark; at Natchez, four teet; Vicksburg, six feet; when at the mouth of White River it only lacked two inches of being to high-water mark. In 1875, at Now.

mouth of White River it only lacked two inches of being to high-water mark. In 1875, at New Orleans, it lacked six feet of being to high-water mark; at Natchez, seven feet; Vicksburg, nine feet; when up at the mouth of White River it only lacked one foot and eight inches of being to high-water mark. For 1876, at New Orleans, it lacked four feet six inches of being to high-water mark; at Natchez it lacked six feet; at Vicksburg it lacked seven feet five inches; while at White River it only lacked one inch of being to high-water mark.

into the Mississipoi when aiready full to over-flowing. Truly this is certainly very scientific engineering. Who else could nut a quart of water into a pint cup and make water run up hill?

P. S. In this connection I will mention that when they are circulating the report that they

when they are circulating the report that the Bonnet Carre outlet is closing itself they are asking money from the Government to close it by levee. If this outlet is closing itself, why spend money to do what Nature is doing?

NERVOUS CONDITIONS.

Some Interesting Experiments Made by Dr.

For some years past Dr. Charcot, an eminent

um of La Salpetriere, Paris, extra official

courses of clinical jectures on the nervous mal-

adies with which his work is so largely con-

erned. These weekly lectures have been

highly popular, and special interest has been

excited this year, as the Professor has taken up

questions connected with somnambulism and animal magnetism, a class of phenomena which have, perhaps, been too much in the hands of charlatans hitherto, and the truth about which has been largely mixed with error and absurd-

its. Reporting the Professor's experiments to La Nature, Dr. Cartaz considers he has given positive demonstration that somnambulism, extalepsy, etc., are among the numerous forms

Dr. Charcot showed that certain hysteric per-

sons could be easily thrown, under certain conditions, into such states. Thus, a patient is placed before an intense light—e. g., the electric—and requested to look at it. In a few seconds

agencies besides light will bring on those crises, —e.g., they may be produced by count; and to illustrate this Dr. Charcot procured a gigantic tuning-fork, giving a very deep note, and sounded it when one of the patients was seated on the resonance case; she soon fell into catalepsy. The somnambulist state is easily dissipated—e.g., by blowing in the face. One notable experiment of Dr. Charcot proved that the two states—catalepsy and lethargy—could exist simultaneously in one person.

The patient being put into the former state is made lethargic on one side by crossing the eye of that side or shutting off the luminous ray from it with a screen; this side (say the left) has

from it with a screen; this side (say the left) has then no longer the property which the right has of maintaining any given attitude in the limbs. A peculiar muscular hyperexcitability (as Dr. Charcot further shows) appears with the

world who do believe it; and I am thinking if thou should have to come back in the form of a borse, thou would'st be glad to have a kinder master than thou art."

The man smiled, took the hint good-naturedly, and wellked area greatly leading his tired horse.

f hysteria.

Charcot in Paris.

London Times.

of your columns to correct some statement

Facts Found in the Calendar for 1878-'9.

Workings of the New Features Recently Introduced-Changes in Professors.

Increased Attendance for the Coming Year-Alterations in Degrees.

in roses and outs. I me garniture was roses, with diamond ornaments.

Mrs. E. C. Berrian wore a lovely toilet of cream-white brocade and satin, trimmed with bands of embroidered crepe-lisse in colors, with garniture of roses and daisies, with amaranth of Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 13.—The University garniture of roses and daisies, with amaranth of turquoises and diamonds.

Mrs. D. N. Stone, of Brooklyn, wife of the editor of the Journal of Commerce, wore a black princesse robe, with round-point lace collarette; her ornaments were handsome diamonds.

Miss Sallie C. Hall, niece of Mrs. Stone, was dressed in a robe a la princesse of cream-colored brocade, with point-lace overdress; garniture blush roses, corsage a la Pompadour; pearl necklace. alendar for 1878-'9, which will be published in a few days, will prove rather more interesting than usual. All the new features which have been introduced into college work during the past year appear in the calendar this year for the first time, and the greatly-increased number of students testifies to the success with which these changes have been made. The University of Michigan has never been slow in introducing needed reforms in the methods of study an college government, and has often been first to make the experiment in hitherto untried paths. Her course in these respects has been approved, not only by success at home, but also by the subsequent adoption of her reforms by other educaional institutions.

THE CALENDAR this year presents in complete form a clear idea of the changes which have been introduced and which took effect at the beginning of the present college year. These changes have caused a revolution in the arrangement of the calenda as it has appeared in former years, as well as its enlargement to an octave book of 168 pages. From its advance sheets THE TRIBUNE corre

From its advance sheets THE TRIBUNE correspondent has been able to glean a few facts which may prove interesting.

Of the changes in detail the public have already been informed, and it is not necessary to repeat them here. They may be summed up briefly, A much larger liberty is afforded to each student to make the most rapid advancement or to secure the broadest culture possible without being delayed by others who are less gifted or assiduous. With this idea in view, much greater variety in studies at any one time is possible to the students. There has been for years more or less liberty allowed seniors and juniors in the matter of electives, but the work of the in the matter of electives, but the work of the two first years, and practically of the junior year, also has been prescribed. A freshman en-tering the University in the classical course had little else but Greek and Latin and mathemat-ics during his first year and a half of college life.

more liberty is attainable, while about the same work in these branches is requisite for graduation. Under the new arrangement an underclassman can pursue for one or two days every week such work as he may elect, and the classical freshman, besides his continued Latin and Greek and mathematics, may devote part of his time to the sciences, modern languages, history, or whatever branch he may choose and is qualified to pursue. As will be readily seen, such a system must break down class distinctions, and now the freshman and junior, the senior and sophomore, all indiscriminately may be found in the same class room. The old-time college "rushes" between sophomores and freshmen will have died out, if for no other reason, because the real class distinctions are broken down. And thus an end is attained which no one can regret. The new system, during its few months' trial, has worked admirably, and all classes of students appear to find it advantageous and beneficial. ous and beneficial.

Provision is now made for admitting students who have completed the so-called ENGLISH COURSE

feet five inches; while at White River it only lacked one inch of being to high-water mark. This shows the effect of outlets, for what else could have so relieved the lower section when the water was so high at White River? These facts I get from the report of Maj. Benyaurd for 1876, and I hope Mr. Robertson will inform himself, else people may think his ideas are as "crutle" on this subject as are those of his jetty-job Iriend Eads, who, in order to lower the water in the Mississippi from Red River down, would force all the water of Red River into the Mississippi when already full to over-ENGLISH COURSE
of our Michigan High-Schools, or one of equal
value, to studies in the University which lead
to the degree of Bachelor of Letters. Persons
at least 21 years of age, who do not desire to
become candidates for a degree, can be admitted
without examination to parsue special studies.
By these two provisions the educational system
throughout the State is brought into a still
closer union with the University, which is its
consummation. The University owes much of
its success to the intimate relation which it
bears to the High-Schools of the State, and any
strengthening of that relation must tend to
strengthen the University. Hitherto the graduates of our English High-School courses have
not been allowed the privileges of the University.

Under the new system; persons over 21 years of age, who do not desire to become candidates for a degree, can be admitted without examination to pursue special studies. After 1881 the degree of Bachetor of Pallosophy and Master medical Professor, has been giving, at the Asyof Philosophy will not be conferred, and the degrees of Civil Engineer and Mining Engineer will be given only as second degrees. Second degrees will be conferred only upon examination. In the place of the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy hereafter willibe conferred the degree Bachelor of Letters, and in place of the degrees Mining and Civil Engineer, as first degrees heretofore, the degree Bachelor of Science will be conferred.

On and after 1880 applicants for admission to the School of Pharmacy who are not graduates. of Philosophy will not be conferred, and the de

the School of Pharmacy, who are not graduates of high schools or of academies of equal grade, will be asked to sustain an examination in English, in arithmetic, in algebra through simple equations, and in a year's study of Latin or of

On and after 1879 a longer term of residence

THE FACULTY.

Very few important additions to the Faculty have been made during the year. Prof. E. C. Franklin, of St. Louis, was made Dean of the Homeopathic College and Professor of Surgery, and Caivin Thomas, a graduate of the University, Instructor in Modern Languages. The University, Instructor in Modern Languages. The University, nowever, will lose several of its professors at the close of the year. The greatest loss will be Prof. Watson, who goes to Wisconsin University, to become there the Director of the Washburn Observatory and Professor of Astronomy in Madison University. He graduated from Michigan University in 1858, and was her most distinguished alumnus, and has been connected with the Observatory and University here since 1859, having been director of the former since 1863. His discovery of the intra-Mercurial planets last summer has extended a reputation which was already great. It may be said that an effort was made by several prominent gentlemen in Detroit to start a movement placed before an intense light—e.g., the electric—and requested to look at it. In a few seconds or minutes she becomes motionless in a state of catalepsy. The eyes are fixed; the limbs are supple, and will keep any position given them. In this state physiognomy seems to reflect to some extent the expressions of the gestures; if the limbs be put in a threatening attitude, the face darkens; if the fingers be joined on the life as if to wave a kiss, the face becomes smiling and open; but beyond such modifications from attitude the patient remains impassive, fixed, and insensible to the outer world. If the luminous beam be now interrupted with a screen or by closing the eyelids, the catalepsy suddenly gives place to a state of lethargy or somnambulism. The patient falls on her back, her neck being stretched, her breathing loud (accompanied by slight hiccup), the eyes convulsed, with all the symptoms of the beginning of a hystero-enteptic attack.

On being called loudly, she will rise and come to the person calling, will perform at request various combined movements, as writing, sewing, etc., and sometimes answer questions, all the time being in complete amethesia. Other agencies besides light will bring on those crises,—e.g., they may be oroduced by sound; and to illustrate this Dr. Charcot procured a gigantic THE PACULTY.

reputation which was already great. It may be said that an effort was made by several prominent gentlemen in Detroit to start a movement to retain Prof. Watson here by building a new observatory and furnishing it with the largest telescope in the world. This it was estimated might be done for \$60,000. The sum was partially subscribed, and might have been entirely raised, it is thought, but for unfortunate circumstances. Among the prominent citizens of Detroit who were active in the project were ex-Gov. Bagley, ex-Secretary Chandler, James McMillan, ex-Gov. Bafdwin, and others.

Michigan University loses another distinguished Professor in Prof. G. S. Morris, who has held the chair in modern languages here since 1870. He has accepted an invitation to Johns Hopkins University, and will leave here at the end of the year. He becomes then lecturer on ethics and philosophy, a position which he is abundantly able to fill.

The Assistant Professor of Greek, A. H. Pettengill, takes the chair in Greek at Wisconsin University next year. He is a most exact student of Greek language and literature, and an unstructor who has the reputation of getting a surprising amount of work out of his students. Thus far I believe there are no more changes announced.

Charcot further shows) appears with the lethargy. By gently pressing or rubbing a muscle it can be made to contract immediately; and on pressing the trunk of a nerve, the muscle to which it passes will contract. In this way may be produced those various facial changes which Dr. Duchenne, of Boulogne, has obtained with electricity. The nature of the nervous disorders in question is far from being adequately known as yet, and Dr. Charcot does not offer any scientific explanations. It is important that exact observations should be accumulated, and the precise conditions of the phenomena, their modifications under such and such causes, etc., be determined. THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS

the number of students
this year show an increase of about 150, and the
total number now in actual attendance, 1,372,—
a larger enrollment than that of any other college in the United States. The number exceeds
that of Harvard by about fifty. The following
gives the attendance by classes and departments:

Department of Literature, Science, and the
Arts—Resident graduates, 11: fourth year, 49;
third year, 67; second year, 95; first year, 172;
select, 47. Total, 441. Department of Medicine
and Surgery—Students, total in the department, 329. Department of Law—Seniors, 195;
juniors, 211. Total, 406. School of Pharmacy—
Second year, 28; first year, 43. Total, 71.
Homeopathic Medical College—Students, total
in the College, 63. College of Dental Surgery—
Students, total in the College, 62. Total in the
University, 1,372.

H. D. Bennett, Secretary of the University,
has just prepared tables showing the number of
students who have entered the University in
each department every year since its organizaton. The total number is \$44.068. Pythagoreanism.

Our Dumb Animals.

Friend Isaac T. Hopper, though very sturdy and persistent in his resistance of all wrong, bad a natural vein of humor, which often caused his rebukes to excite a smile. When he lived in Third street, New York, a passing teamster one day stood in front of his house and began to beat his overloaded horse. Friend Hopper stepped out and said, "Friend, didst thou ever hear that some folks believe that when we die, if we haven't behaved ourselves in this world, we shall have to come back here again in the shape of dogs and horses?"

The man stared, as if a little doubtful of the speaker's sanity, and then slowly answered, "No. I never heard anybody preach such a doctrine." "But I assure thee," repited Friend Hopper "there are a great many people in the world who do believe it; and I am thinking if thou should have to come back in the form of a

students who have entered the University in each department every year since its organization. The total number is 24,068.

The number of women who have entered the different departments for 1878-'9 is as follows: Literary Department, 74; Medical, 42; Law, 2: Homeopathic, 12; Pharmacy, 1; Dental, L.

S. B. N.

world who do believe it; and I am thinking it thou should have to come bick in the form of a bird a barriage completed one of the handsomest touets of the bail.

Miss Louise Glover wore a dress of pink brocade, with trimmings of gros-gram made en princesse. The coreage was cut Pompadour. Diamond ornaments were worn with this costume.

Miss Carrie Fowler wore a dress of sea-foam

World who do believe it; and I am thinking it thou should have to come bick in the form of a burse, in the handsomest touets of the bail.

Buffalo Commercial.

The late Admiral Golusborough was one of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of that that ne once found in his room the card of a voung man attached to the diplomatic covered with plans and offers of bribery over hand walked away grently leading his tired liorse of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of that that ne once found in his room the card of a voung man attached to the diplomatic covered with plans and offers of bribery over hand walked away grently leading his tired liorse of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers in the navy. It is related of the most uncivil officers i

ble. It renders the author of such a transparent attempt to disguise such an obvious movement an object not merely of condemnation but of derision. Mr. Marble has assumed more airs of virtue than any other of the coparceners. He has written in grandiloquent phrases about Mr. Tilden's absolute dependence on the moral forces, and about the ark and shechinah. His present pretenses will not impose upon any person with sense enough to know the difference between a dodo and a church steeple, and they only cover him with the more contempt. what's the meaning of E. P. that you wrote on it?" "Why that means en personne, that I 'called in person." "It does, eh!" said the Admiral, who went off in a mood of disgusted meditation. In a few days he returned the call by sending his card around by a messenger, first writing S. B. N. in one corner. Again the two met. "You received my card, did you?" inquired the Admiral. "Yes, and what does S. B. N. mean?" asked the pairte young man. "Sent by a nigger!" thundered the Admiral.

CURRENT OPINION.

friends. That is supposed to be the great po-litical virtue. But Mr. Conkling has been quar-

relsome with the friends of President Hayes

Destroying Grasshoppers.

loose with both sides. In any event, very few

of the representative men of the South have anything to gain by them, while the Southern people have much to lose by their unwise agita-tion. Let Democratic Congressmen sit down on them, and be done with it.

Donneily's Case

Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).
Ignatius Donnelly, a giant statesman of Min-

nesota, is one of the most active nuisances in th

ountry. He is still taking testimony to show

that he ought to have been elected to Congress

instead of Mr. W. D. Washburn, although the latter had some 3,000 majority. The whole hope of Donnelly in this contest is, that the Democrats will admit him for the purpose of securing the year.

the vote of Minnesota in the event that the Presidential election is thrown into the House. A Democratic House has sometimes made a fool of itself, but not to this extent.

The Prime Qualification in Kentucky.

A gentleman approaching the railroad-station in one of our county-towns, not one bundred

miles from here, was accosted by a stranger to

him, who had just got off the train, with a cor-

dial salutation and this remark: "My name is ; I am a candidate for —; I was a Lieu tenant in Morgan's command." There was a Democratic County Convention in town that

day, and the stranger was a candidate for a State office. Down on the rural districts, where things don't go on in such a blaze of publicity, the amount of service rendered the Confederacy is an important element of a Democratic candi-

"Traitors to Their Section."

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).
Some of the organs, bitten, apparently, by a

political tarantula, continue to declare that the

Democracy proposes to pay loyal claims from the South. We beg the organs not to worry

themselves. It is not at all within the range of

probability that the Democrats of the South can either be coaxed or bribed into stultifying themselves by rewarding those who are now willing to swear that they were, to all intents

willing to swear that they were, to an incluse and purposes, traitors to the section in which they hved, and to the cause for which the Southern people fought. If these lovalists want pay, they should apply to the party they are supposed to have represented in the South.

The South Doesn't Want Tilden.

cause he was the Democratic candidate. He lost the Presidency not by lack of votes, but by lack of courage. The Southern Democ-

racy, as Mr. Tilden knows, have no interest whatever in the so-called War claims, and are

opposed to the payment of any of the little

opposed to the payment of any of the bulls of the so-called loyalists. To say that the South is in the market, selling itself to the highest bidder,—the plain meaning of Mr. Tilden's words.—is a wanton insult. The offense of the South, if it be an offense, is that it will not consent to be sold out again by so tricky and weak a politician as ex-Gov. Tilden.

Pelton, Marble, Weed, and Tilden. New York Times.

The four principal witnesses—Pelton, Marble, Weed, and Tilden—went into the committeeroom prepared with testimony to show them selves in a most favorable light. They came

out of the committee-room self-convicted. They bore up bravely under direct examination.

and each told a fair story. The cross-examina

and each told a fair story. The cross-examina-tion wilted their self-conceit. Of the four witnesses, Smith M. Weed was undoubtedly the most skillful in his own defense, Mr. Tilden the most pittable in his collapse, and Peiton the most brazen in his guilt. But Manton Marble came out in a condition so forlorn, battered, and bedraggied that nobody could help feeling sorry for the wreck of the crisp and curt wit-ness who began in pride and was finished in confusion.

Ugly Conundrums.

Newark Astertiser (Rep.).

If Pelton was a fool as well as a rascal—and

that is the theory of the defense—why did Mr.
Tilden trust him so implicitly? If Marble was
so honest a friend of Tilden's, why did he not

inform the old man of Pelton's disgraceful actions? If Tilden himself was too pure to be a party to the crime, if, as he asserts, no lisp of

party to the crime, if, as he asserts, no lisp of these doings ever reached him, or he "would have crushed them out at once," how can we explain his recalling Pelton from Baltimore? He knew then precisely what he has since denied, with every legal avoidance of directness, that he ever knew at all. His present defense that he rebuked Pelton for the South Carolina negotiation which ended Nov. 21, 1876, is contradicted by his published letter, disavowing any, even the most remote, knowledge of anything of the kind.

Albany Journal (Rep.).

on the stand are grotesque in the extreme. A chicken-thief is caught with the chickens under

his arms, and he answers that he is only convey ing them from one roost to another! A house

breaker is detected at the door with the jim-

The appearance and the pretensions of Marble

Charlesion (S. C.) News (Dem.).
The South voted solidly for Mr. Tilden

date's strength.

Toledo Blade (Rep.).

The only surprising thing about Mr. Tilden's testimony given to-day is the transparency of the subterfuges resorted to by him to screen himself. No one has doubted that he would A Cipher Dispatch, New York Tribune (Rep.). Joseph Surface is my name, Israel is my nation; Moses is my surname, And ciphering my damnation deny a knowledge of the telegrams and disa vow all connection with Pelton, Weed, Marble, et al. But, from Mr. Tilden's well-known abiliet al. But, from Mr. Tilden's well-known ability in dark intrigue, and from the momentousness of this occasion to him, it was generally expected that he would develop some masterly stroke of finesse to account for his entire ignorance of their dark doings. He has, however, disappointed very badly those who believed in his fertility of resource, and still worse those who, reckless of whether he was innocent or guilty, expected him to furnish something to give them a ground to stand upon and defend him for the sake of Democracy. He leaves in bad plight both his political friends and the believers in his astuteness. The Country's Verdict. Buffalo Express (Rep.).

The verdict of the country will be, that I ilden and his complotters and coparceners have been convicted out of their own mouths; and that the country has escaped a great danger when such a gang of corruptionists missed, as by the skin of their teeth, the capture of the Government of the United States. Conkling. Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Mr. Conkling is credited with standing by his

A Funny Defense of Moses. Utica Observer (Dem.). Mr. Manton Marble is always eccentric. In

Worse Off than Ever.

ever since the Cincinnati Convention, and made his desire to be epigrammatic he usually be-wilders his listeners—which is bad,—and invari-ably bewilders himself—which is worse. It no effort worth talking about to carry his own State. When he couldn't bargain with Haves ne sulked, and new be seems to prefer a Demo-cratic to a Republican Administration, provided the Republican is clean. He likes a high game flavor in an Administration. would be difficult to find a poorer witness than Mr. Marble. The peculiarities of his mind and the habits of his profession combine to render it difficult for him to give a direct answer to a didifficult for him to give a direct answer to a direct question. In his newspaper-work he seemed to take pride in evading inquiries, and treating them as conundrums to be met with an exhibition of verbal smartness. He has juggled with words so long that they have become to him the tools of his trade, and not the means by which information is conveved. But let no one draw the inference from this criticism that Manton Marbie is lacking in honesty or conscience. He is a pure man, and an enthusiast in his desire for clean politics. If he could be put on a diet of single-syllabled phrases for a year or two it would do him much good. Washington Post.

The good time is coming when the grasshop er shall no longer be a burden. A distin guished entomological publicist says they can e readily destroyed. The process is simple When the spring time comes, all the women and children are to hie them to the meadows and pick the grasshoppers' eggs out of the ground and burn them. We are surprised that this sayant does not suggest a simple mode of making this labor remunerative. The eggs, when picked, might be whitewashed and sold for rice.

Will Defeat His Renomination. Phitadeiphia Record (Ind).

Thousands of men who know the astuteness

Wilmington (N. C.) Sun (Dem.).

Mr. Tilden is an exceedingly able politician—
there is barely an abler in all the country—and of Mr. Tilden as a lawyer and politician will believe him, for the reason that they think him incapable of being caught in so flimsy a trap: other thousands will think that a man so subtle could not have been either ignorant or indifferman's qualifications. But his courage is not equal to his persistence, and his trust in his own ent to the intrigue progressing under his nose good star exceeds either his ability to execute o and involving a matter of such profound moment his endurance. This leads the Sun to remark: First, that Mr. Tilden may secure the nomination of the Democratic party in 1880; and second, that if he obtains it by unseemly pressure he may be defeated by the people just as he was elected before. to him; and so the matter will go into history Nothing in the evidence adduced has directly in Nothing in the evidence adduced has directly in-culpated or exculpated Mr. Tilden. His clear and deflant denials will convince those friends whose faith in him has remained unshaken, but they will not dispel the cloud that has been cast upon his reputation. The best that can be posi-tively said for Mr. Tilden is that he did not buy the votes that were offered him, and that when the offers were made known to him he refused to have anything to do with such a scandalous transaction. The exposure of the dispatches of his meddling and indiscreet supporters will doubtless defeat him for a renomination at the hands of his party. " Sit Down on Them." Jackson (Miss.) Tribune (Dem.).
We are unreservedly in favor of the abandon ment of all "Southern claims" by the Demo cratic party. They are, in ninety-nine cases in hundred, the claims of men who were "loyal to the Union" during the War, or played fast and

The Mess Marble Made of It.

New York Express (Dem.).
Mr. Marble's positive testimony, after removing the immense pile of verbiage with the utmost care, amounts to very little. It exonerates Mr. Tilden of direct personal knowledge of the damaging negotiations. But it places him-self and Pelton in a terribly unenviable light. It is not strange that Mr. Marble went to Flor ida, but it is strange that be went entirely or his own motion, and without explicit under standing with Pelton, Tilden, or anybody as to what he should do there. It is not strange that he was an interested observer of men and events in that State at such a time, but it is amazing that he needed "no further assistance," but wanted "full powers"—to observe! It is not strange that he informed his interested personal friends what was going on, but it is incomprehensible that he should report items of news in such a way that they were restrictly understood as positive propositions. port items of news in such a way that they were naturally understood as positive propositions, and were treated accordingly. In fact, Mr. Marble's confessions and explanations raise so many insuperable difficulties that even his former friends will be bewildered and paralyzed by them. It is easy to believe that Mr. Marble committed a great blunder. It is possible to believe that Mr. Marble took part in corrupt negotiations. But that Mr. Marble is both a statesman and a fool, an upright and honorableman and the author of the ciphergrams he acknowledges to have sent, and a party to transknowledges to have sent, and a party to trans-actions he has deplorably failed to explain, sur-passes credibitiv. His examination neither ex-culpates himself nor relieves anybody else.

A Northern Democratic View of Southern

Claims.

Alton (Ill.) Democrat (Dem.).

The sooner the National Democratic party puts itself in a clear and unequivocal attitude in regard to the question of Southern claims the better. Mr. Bragg's position, although it may have been in defiance of the ideas and usages that have prevailed during the last few years, is emphatically the right one; and, the sooner the party conforms to it, the sooner will the people of the North have confidence in its professions of honesty and patriotism. For we can no of honesty and patriotism. For we can no longer urge the specious plea that the Southern Representatives in Congress do not seek the passage of appropriation bills to satisfy these claims. Bragg's speech was called out by an effort to push through the House a bill looking to the payment of one of them. We can no longer conceal from ourselves or from the country the fact that they are a living and vital issue in our politics. During the last campaign we were compelled to assume the defensive upon this question; and Mr. Tilden was forced into a formal renunciation of the claims, and a pledge to veto any measure looking toward their payment. We assured the people of the North, in good faith, that the Southern leaders did not desire or expect the payment of the claims, and that there was nothing to be feared from intrusting public legislation to their hands. Now it seems, however, that these Southern leaders, for whom we appeared as appologists and defenders only two years ago, are attempting to scare Northern Democrats into their support. Bragg's speech has proved one startling fact: It is, that the Southern Congressmen are pushing the r demands for indemn faction of their losses by the War. The delusion that we hugged to our bosoms two years ago is thus dispelled. It is well. It gives the party time to take a decided stand upon the question before the next election. Better so than to have the mine exploded under our feet in the midst of the conflict. longer urge the specious plea that the Southern

The Mud Embankment Trick. Washington Chronicle.
The Mississippi levee advocates, finding they

ould not prevail upon Congress to vote them nore millions for further experiments with nud banks, settled down finally on a Commission ostensibly to look into the matter of the best plan for the improvement of the river, but in fact, as will be shown in case they get con-trol of it, to kill off every other measure save their own pet scheme. If, however, the Presi-dent, upon whom the appointments will de-volve, will use the ordinary precaution, he may be able to defeat any and all wild projects that otherwise may grow out of this Commission, by the appointment of men who can judge impartially of all the plans submitted for their inspection for the improvement of this river. As a proof of the sincerity of those who were finally compelled to accept a Commission instead of a direct appropriation for building more levees, let them withdraw their opposition to Capt. Cowdon's proposition to demonstrate the practicability of his plan for the small sum of \$150,000, an amount less than is asked for the Commission. His work will in no manner interfere with that of the Commission, and, if he fails, the cost of the trial will be very little in comparison to the result in view. If the friends of the jettles and those of the levees are in earnest about benefiting the navigation of the Mississippi, they can offer no r.casonable objection to such a proposition, and, as already stated, Capt. Cowdon can go ahead with his experiment without in the least embarrassing the investigation proposed by the Commission. The removal of all the officulties now in the way of a permanent improvement of this great water-course involves too important a problem to be subordinated to any special schemes, and particularly when they (the jettles and levees) have proven impracticable as well as failures when submitted to anything like a reasonable test. Give the Cowdon phan a test, and we will begin to think there is some earnestness at work to turn the Mississippi to some commercial account. be able to defeat any and all wild projects that

THE SINGER BUILDING.

Terms on Which Carson, Pirie, Scot & Co. Secured It.

Prior Negotiations with Field & Leiter and Mandel Bros.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Calling at the central office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, in Union Square, I obtained from an official of the Company the following information with reference to the lease of their building in Chicago: Very soon after the great fire in Chicago, the official said, the Singer Company purchased of Potter Palmer the lots on the corner of State and Washington streets, as a speculation. Af-ter having procured a plan for a building, the Company made a contract with Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co. to finish the building in a style suitable for their retail dry-goods trade and to lease it to them for a term of years, at a yearly rent based upon the actual cost of the premises and upon the taxes. Building at that time was very expensive, and consequently the rent was large,—more than \$80,000 a year. The lease was terminated by the burning of the building on the 14th of November, 1877. Soon after that event an effort was made by the Singer Company either to sell the premises, in their rulned condition, to Field, Leiter & Co., or to make a contract with that firm whereby the store should be rebuilt to suit the firm's views, and then leased at an equitable rent. This attempt to reconstruct the building specially for Field, Leiter & Co. failed. The parties could not agree as to the terms.

failed. The parties could not agree as to the terms.

Then the Singer Company determined to rebuild the store, without being bound to any particular firm, and without dictation as to the method of executing the work. It has been completed, and, in the judgment of many examiners, there is no building in the world, constructed for a like purpose, superior to it.

It was supposed by the Singer Company that Field, Leiter & Co. wanted the store, and would lease it. After it became nearly ready for occupancy a lease of it was offered to them, and not a little negotiation took place between the cupancy a lease of it was offered to them, and not a little negotiation took place between the parties. To make a final attempt to close a bargain, Messrs. McKenzie and Proctor, officers of the Singer Company, went to Chicago and had frequent conferences with Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co., without being able to arrive at any definite conclusion. Before leaving Chicago, Messrs. McKenzie & Proctor made a final offer of the building to Field, Leiter & Co. at a rent of \$50,000 a year and half taxes, upon a lease of five years, with the privilege of a five years' further term at \$50,000 a year and all the taxes. This offer was not accepted, and a few days afterward it was withdrawn.

a few days afterward it was withdrawn.

THE NEXT PARTIES

proposing to become tenants of the building were Mandel Brothers, to whom a refusal was given for about three weeks on the same terms which had been offered to Field, Leiter & Co. After consideration, and within the time limited, Mandel Brothers concluded not to take the lease. Prior to this Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. had made application for the lease, and upon a renewal of that application were informed that they could have the lease on the same terms as were offered to the other parties. Then came the destruction of the Post-Office building, and the temporary occupancy of the basement of the Singer Building as the Post-Office.

About that time Field, Leiter & Co. recommenced negotiations to obtain the lease of the

About that time Field, Letter & Co. recommenced negotiations to obtain the lease of the building, and their broker came on to New York. He remained about a week, and urred the matter very zealously. He was informed that the Singer Company was yet free to make a contract, but that the terms would not be varied from what had been offered before, except that his principals could have the benefit of any rent that should be obtained from the Post-Office Department. The broker returned to Chicago without accomplishing anything, and within a day or two thereafter a verbal contract was made with

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.

Other proposals to renew negotiation were made by Field, Leiter & Co. after the Singer Company had ceased to have the power to entertain them. It has been intimated in the Chicago papers, said the official, that the Singer Company had agreed to put money into the business of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. That rumor is not true. The Singer Company is not authorized to, and will not, engage in any such outside business. It is right to say, however, that the Singer Company, before making the lease of its Chicago store to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., became fully assured that that firm could and would command all the necessary capital which the extended business at their new store would require. CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.

MUSICAL DISCOVERY.

Manuscript Works of Bach Found in an Old

Trunk and Used for Padding Fruit Trees.

London Telegraph, Jan. 25.

Great excitement has been created in German try mausion belonging to the noble Saxon family of Witzthun, of a large number of manuily of Witzthun, of a large number of manuscript compositions by John Sebastian Bach, hitherto believed to have been irretrievably lost. All the works produced by the illustrious author of the "Eight and Forty" in the course of his long and musically-fruitful life are recorded, severally and collectively, in Mizier's admirable work, "The Musical Library"; and hundreds of the compositions therein mentioned have hitherto been mysteriously missing. Nothing was known of their destruction, by accident or otherwise; they were simply undiscoverable. Among them were works of the first magnitude, in which it is believed that Bach's surpassing genius found its most exalted expression, such as the Passion according to Saints Mark and Luke, and the Grand Christmas Oratories. A theory has long been ventilated in the musical press of Germany to the effect that, were an exhaustive search instituted through all the districts and places at one time or another inhabited or visited by Bach, it could not fall to be productive of some profoundly-interesting discovery. Robert Franz, the well-known composer, and editor of Bach's works, determined to undertake this enterprise, and set about it in the most minute and painstaking manner imaginable. He went from town to village, and from village to country house, examining garrets and cellars, and turning over vast accumulations of inconceivable rubbish, but in vain, until be came to Schloss Witzthun. There, walking through the park toward the house, he noticed that the stakes to which the young fruit and ornamental trees had been tied were padded with paper, instead of leather or rags, generally used in Germany to prevent young trees from chafing against the potes by which they are supported and kept straight. He went-close to one of these sapings, animated, as he himself admits, more by idle curiosity than by any definite hope connected with the immediate purpose of his mission. What was his joy, what was his horor, upon recognizing Bach's well-known and beautiful notation upon the pap script compositions by John Sebastian Bach hitherto believed to have been irretrievably lost

Anti-Religious Manifestations.

Several tumultuous manifestations, mostly of an anti-religious character, were made at Lvons on the night of the 14th. A numerous band assembled before the house of Gem. Pourbakt, and shouted repeatedly, "A bas les Jesuites!" and marched off to the air of the "Lampions." On the Place des Terreaux some 25,000 people were collected, and an aged priest attempted to cross the square. A band of young ruffians perceived him, and assailed him with cries and insults, shaking their fists in his face. He appealed for protection to a soldier who happened to be near, but the latter refused to help him. Just then a young Sergeant came up, placed himself at the back of the priest, and warned the crowd to keep off, declaring that if any one touched the old man he should resent it. Before this resolute attitude the mob gave way, and the ecclesiastic was able to gain his own house, but was followed by shouts of "A bas les Cagots! A bas les Clericaux!"

FINANCE AND TRADE.

More Active Demand from Small Investors for 4 Per Cents.

Discount Lines Down---Foreign Exchange and Stocks.

The Produce Markets More Active. and Generally Stronger.

A Steady Feeling at the Advance, but an Easy Closing.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago dealers in Government bonds reported an improved demand from small inrestors for the 4 per cents. There are very few buyers among the public of the other issues, al-though some of the shrewdest operators in the narket think any of the others are a better purchase than the 4 per cents. The 6s of 1881 remain at 105%, the 5-20s of 1867 at 101%, the 5-20s of 1868 declined 36, to 102. Ten-forties advanced 36, to 10436, and the new 5s of 1881 declined 36, to 104. The 436s were 10536, and

the 4 per cents were 100, to 100%.

Gold is in only nominal demand. Quotations are \$2 per \$1,000 for large lots, and \$1.01% for mall amounts.

There were only light offerings of foreign ex-

change bills in this market, the increased transections on the Board of Trade not having yet shown themselves on shipments. There is a difference of about ¼ between the Chicago and New York quotations of sterling. Transactions in Chicago were at 485% and 488, while the New York rates were 485% and 488%. Sterling grain and commercial bills were 483%. French bills were 519%. The actual rates for sterling were 485% and 488@4881/4. Bankers' bills on Paris were 5181/4 and 515%; commercial, 5211/4; Antwerp, 51814 and 51614; commercial, 52214; Reich mark, 95% 95% and 95%; commercial, 94%; guilders on Holland, 40% and 40%; commercial, 39%. As an offset to the 6 per cents that are coming home, other securities than the 4 per cents are going abroad. The New York

Per cents are going abroad. The Acts Acts
Evening Post says:
There are more United States 6 per cents coming home from Europe in response to Treasury
calls than there are 4 per cents going there. But
it is a fact that a great many other securities than
those of the United States are going to Europe.
Within a week we near, for instance, that between
\$200,000 and \$400,000 Canada Southern bonds
have been sent out; and Germany-has been taking
since resumption her good railroad securities with
more freedom than for a long time.

These facts and the prospect of an active

These facts, and the prospect of an active spring export of our products, dissipate the fears that a large export of gold from this coun-

Consols opened and closed at 96 3-16. The mk of England lost \$430,000 in bullion yesterday, but for the week gained \$3,295,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 43% per cent. The Bank of France gained \$1,600,000 in specie during the week. The London Times comments ditorially on the financial improvement in Lon-ion as shown by the statements made at recent meetings of the great Lon-n joint-stock banks. It says that "The losses aused by the great failures beginning with that f the City of Glasgow Bank have either not allen heavily on the great banking institutions which have avoided the bad business, or such losses as have occurred have been to some extent compensated by the high rates of discount which have ruled,-rates somewhat higher in reality than would be inferred from the nominal ncrease of the quoted rate of the Bank of En-gland! What is still more satisfactory is that e banks have meanwhile borne a severe strain upon their resources, and at the end are rather stronger than they were before the strain com-

Silver has again declined, and is quoted at 9% pence per ounce. London advices state that the recent strength has entirely disap-peared, and it will either require a very consid-erable rise in the allotment of India-Council bitls or a large Indian demand for silver, or, perhaps, both, to in any way restore the activity

weakened a little, and the range is now 7@10 per cent. The Board of Trade demand is partly supplied by Eastern capital, and, to that extent, the local loan market is kept easy. The mercantile supply of paper is light, as usual in February. There are large sales of New York exchange. Currency orders are not heavy, and the sales of exchange are ascribed to the larger supply of shippers' bills. Bank clearings were \$2,700,000.

City scrip is now quoted at 96% bid and 97% asked. Most of the floating supply is in the hands of two or three brokers, and there is talk of "a corner on scrip." Of course the floating scrip is small in comparison with the large amounts held by heavy taxpayers, who have bought it to meet their indebtedness to the city. There is a good demand for all classes of local curities and prices have an upward tendency. In stocks it was an unusually dull day. The bulletin boards exhibited a straggling array of quotations that spoke plainer than words of the lightness of transactions. The quietness of stocks contrasted with the animation on the Board of Trade, and new light was thrown on the intimations that have been given out of a diversion of speculative capital from stocks to grain and provisions. There are a good many capitalists of the speculative order who look upon the commodities of the Board of Trade as much cheaper than the securities of the Stock

Chicago, Burlington & Quiney, Alton, common or preferred, Delaware & Hudson, or St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. Michigan Central advanced from 88 to 881/4, Lake Shore from 70 to 7014, Northwest common from 61% to 61%, the preferred from 86% to 87%, 8t. Paul common from 40% to 40%, the preferred from 82% to 82%, Rock Island from 130% to 131, Illinois Central from 851/4 to 85%, Union Pacific from 6634110 6714, Erie from 2534 to 2514, C., C., C. & I. from 4414 to 4414, St. Joe preferred from 42

1. from 44%, Jersey Central from 44 to 44%, Canada Southern from 56 to 57%.

There was a decline in Wabash from 22% to 21%, in Ohio & Mississippi from 12% to 12. in Lackawana from 53 to 52%, and in Missouri, Kansas & Texas from 61/4 to 61/4.

The opening and closing, and highest and

lowest, prices of stocks are given in the table

Northwestern gold bonds were 10734; St. Paul Sinking Funds, 10334; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 7234; and Alton 6 per cents, gold, 103%.

The New York Tribune takes a gloomy view of the traffic of the railroads. It comments on the comparative gross earnings of the fifteen roads that have made reports, as published by

roads that have made reports, as published by us, and says:

Four companies with 3, 380 miles in 1878 carned in gross \$1, 721, 704, and with 4, 017 miles in 1879 carned \$1, 935, 598—number of miles increased, 187; grose carnings increased, \$213, 894. The carnings per mile of these five companies in January, 1878. were \$449, and in 1879 were \$581—increase, \$32 per mile. Eleven companies with 9, 726 miles of railroad in 1878 carned \$4, 828. -119, and in 1879, with 10, 161 miles, carned \$1, 347.052—miles increased, 435, and carnings decreased, \$437, 052. The carnings per mile of these eleven companies were, in 1878, \$490, and in 1879, \$427—decrease, \$69 per mile. The table coes not include the Central & Hudson. Eric. Lake Shore, nor Michigan Central, for the reason that three of the companies named make no weekly or monthly returns, while the Eric only reports after an inordinate delay, and then only through London, so that the latest report for that Company is for October, 1878. Hence the decrease on earnings shown is not due to snow blockades, as the railroads included in the table have suffered but little from that cause, and not nearly so much as they did from the mud blockades in January, 1878.

Pennsylvania stock sold on Monday at 3456.

Atchison & Topeka, in the Boston market on

Pennsylvania stock sold on Monday at 34%@ record Thursday, Feb. 13: Atchison & Topeka, in the Boston market on Monday, advanced %, to 95%, and closed strong at 95%(295%). Kansas City & Topeka rose %, to 97, and closed at 96% bid. Pueblo opened 1 per cent higher, at 67%, fell off to 67%, and closed at 67%(667%). Detroit, Lansing & Wright at, 165 ft w of Canal st, s 1, 25x

Northern sold 1 per cent lower, at 85%. Denver & Rio Grande was steady at 14.

The reported overissue of the bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande has been investigated by the New York Stock Exchange, which decides that there has been no overissue since the bonds were admitted to the Board list. As to any previous overissue, nothing is said. Hannibal & St. Joe reports its earnings as

January. 1878, 1879.
Fourth week. \$43,577 \$44,083 Inc. \$506
Previous. 91,467 91,340 Dec. 127 Month......\$135,044 \$135,423 Inc. \$379 The Delaware & Hudson's report for 1878 shows a deficit of \$57,591.34 after paying interest, taxes, and charges on leased lines. The following were the fluctuations of active stocks for the day:

active stocks for the day:

| Stocks. Overlag. Highest. Lorcest. Closing. N. Y. Central... 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 1161/4 | 11

D., Lack & West. 53
N. J. Central. 44
W. Union Tel. 99%
A. & P. Tel. 37%
Can. Southern. 56
Kansas & Texas. 6% 57 % 6% 56 614 Can. Southern... 56
Kansas & Texas... 6%
St. L., K.C. & N...
Do preferred 35% COIN QUOTATIONS. The following are the quotations in currency in this market of coins:

15.60 15.50 Gold and silver dollars were 10014 in currency. FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Sixty days.
48514 95½ 46¼ 46

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Asked. U. S. 6s of '81 (ex. int) U. S. 5-20s of '67 (ex. int) U. S. 5-20s of '68 (ex. int) 105% 102 102% 104% 104% 106 100% J. S. new 4/48.
J. S. 4 per cent coupons.
J. S. currency 68. LOCAL SECURITIES. Asked. *110% *110% *111 *105 *102 Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long)...
Chicago 7 per cent sewerage (long).
Chicago 6 per cents, long...
Chicago 6 per cents, long...
Chicago 6 per cents, short....
Cook County 7 per cent bonds...
Cook County 7 per cent bonds...
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds...
South Park bonds... *109¼ *102 *104

*And interest. BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13. — Governments were

steady. Railroad securities were strong.

State bonds were quiet.

The stock market opened strong, and prices advanced 1/4 to 3/4. Subsequently Western Un-ion fell off from 993/4 to 98, and the general list yielded 1/4 to 11/4. During the afternoon speculation was better, and the whole market advanced, the leading features being Michigan Central, Canada Southern, Northwestern, Rock Island, St. Paul, New Jersey Central, and Western Union. There was an active demand for these shares, partly to cover short contracts. At the close the highest prices of the day were

At the close the highest prices of the day were current. Transactions were 163,000 shares,—11,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Northwestern common, 10,000 preferred, 12,000 St. Faul common, 2,200 preferred, 12,000 Lackawanna, 16,000 New Jersey Central, 8,700 Morris & Essex, 3,600 Michigan Central, 5,000 Union Pacific, 6,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 19,000 Western Union, and 5,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Money market easy; loahed up to 7, and closed easy at 214. Prime mercantile paper, 3@434.

Sterling exchange, 486; sight, 48814.

Coupons of 1881. 105% New 4s...

Coupons, '67s... 102 10-40s, coupon.

Coupons, '68s... 1024 10-40s, coupon.

New 5s... 1044 Currencies.

New 4½s... 108 STOCKS.

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New YORK, Feb. 13.—The Public has clearings for the week ending Feb. 8, showing the following comparisons with the same week last year: Gains—New York, 43 3-10; Boston, 71-10; Philadelphia, 21 5-10; St. Louis, 23 9-10; Baltimore, 5-8-10; San Francisco, 3-10; Louis-ville, 6: Pittsburg, 2 4-10; Indianapolis, 2-10. The following lost: Chicago, 5-10; New Orleans, 8 1-10; Cincinnati, 10 4-10; Milwaukee, 23 2-10; New Haven, 1 4-10; Syracuse, 15; Lowell, 18.

cll, 18.

The Public says no city shows so great an increase in transactions not of a speculative origin as St. Louis, but the increase at Philadelphia is encouraging, because that city has been for so long a time reporting declining exchanges.

changes. SAN PRANCISCO. San Francisco, Feb. 13.—Following were the losing quotations at the Stock Board:

NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, Feb. 13.—Sight exchange New York at par. Sterling exchange, 486%.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Consols, 96 3-16.
American Securities—Reading, 12%; Erie, 25%; preferred, 49.
United States Bonds—'67s, 103%; 10-40s, 105, ex. coupon; new 5s, 103%; 4%s, 107%, ex. coupon. PARIS, Feb. 13.—Rentes, 110f 821/c.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for

90 ft, dated Feb. 4 (C. J. Hampleton 4,500

50 ft, dated Feb. 4 (C. J. Hambleton to John Breicha)...

Archer av. 208 ft ne of Beers st. n. w. f., 25x150 ft, dated Feb. 12 (Nicholas Doyle to Martin Bonfield...

Centre av. 117 ft sof West Madison st. e. f., 28x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 12 (George Gardner to Samnel Hall)...

Emerald av. 264 ft n of Thirty-eighth st. w. f. 24x123 ft, dated Feo. 13 (Patrick Farmer to Patrick Cody).

Hubbard st. s. w. corner of Elizabeth sts. n. f., 25x107 ft, improved, dated Feb. 13 (Samuel Hall) to George Gardner

Michigan av. 230 ft s of Eds. st. e. f., 25x 174 8-10 ft, dated Oct. 6, 1877 (H. M. and W. H. Wilber to Hattie D. McL. Moss)

North Franklin st., 2414 ft s of North av. w. f., 25x1024, ft, improved, dated Feb. 12 (Conrad Schepp to John Habis)...

Townsend st. 424 ft n of Chicago av. w. f., 24x12534 ft, dated Feb. 12 (Ann E. Allaby to Richard Hanson).

Loomis st., 644 ft s of West Jackson st. e. f., 20x50 ft, daed Feb. 12 (William H. Drake to George Robinson et al)....

Loomis st., 844 ft s of West Jackson st., e. f., 404x50 ft, dated Feb. 12 (William H. Drake to George Robinson et al)....

Third av. s e cor of Jackson st. w. f., 80x 33 ft, dated Feb. 13 (Rugene S. Pike to John Ross).

Emerald av. 117 ft s of Thirty fourth et. e. f., 25x1244 ft dated Aog. 1, 1878 (Edgreer W. Pike to Sarah G. Rddie, ... w. f., 164x119 ft (with other property). 1.800 14,000

(Edgaer W. Pike to Sarah G Riddie, ... 500 Wabash av, 150 ft n of Twenty second st, w f, 164 x 119 ft (with other property), dated Feb. 12 (Augustus L Belknap to Charles H Hulburd, ... 15,000 SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE Vincennes av, 821/4 ft s of Fortieth st, e f, 271/4 ft to alley, dated Feb. 8 \$

COMMERCIAL. Latest quotations for February delivery on the

leading articles for the last two business days: Wednesday. Thursday. 9.50 \$ 9.70 6.60 3.67% 4.77% 1.04 88% 32 21% 44 Short ribs, boxed. Whisky Wheat..... The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this

city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning and corresponding date twelve months ago: RECEIPTS. 1879. | 1878. 1879. 1 1878.

Flour, bris... 12,315 11,235 12,631 10,189 Wheat, bu... 56,813 54,282 43,00 94,712 Corn, bu... 110,455 41,969 42,825 55,844 Oats, bu... 16,814 21,512 16,722 16,723 Rye, bu... 2,86 1,29 16,723 Rye, bu... 2,86 1,249 8,228 4,92 Grass seed, los 131,484 221,873 291,368 32,475 F, seed, lbs... 38,000 13,49 28,596 59,500 C. meats, lbs... 574,480 489,683 2,623,765 3,414,171 Reef, tos... 574,480 150 25,915 141,079 325,915 141,079 3. 74,492 47,870 0. 1,245 1,950 0. 1,245 1,950 6.158 5.157 2,000 1,647 124,770 152,339 bris 214,200 77,580 88,710 1,431 8,919 3,123 123,850 200,047 72,082 Wool ibs.
Potatoes, bu.
Coal tons.
Hav, tons.
Lumber, mft.
Salt, bris.
Poultry, lbs.
Figs. pkgs.
Cheese, bxs.
G. apples, bris.
Beans, bu. 928 11 1,200 160 1,051 1,165 69 2,575 .43, 148 244 835 300 35 Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for

city consumption: 1,894 bu wheat, 2,175 bu bar-The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars rejected winter wheat, 1 car mixed, 43 cars No. 2 spring, 68 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (132 wheat); 44 cars high mixed corn, 11 cars new do, 17 cars new mixed, 77 cars No. 2 corn, 6 cars rejected (154 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 10 cars No. 2 white, 3 cars No. 2 mixed, 5 cars rejected (19 cats); 6 cars No. 2 rye; 3 cars No. 3 bariey, 1 car extra do, 1 car feed (5 barley). Total, 316 cars, or 130,000 bu. Inspected out: 11,-510 bu wheat, 452 bu corn, 755 bu oats, 11,889

Telegrams were received yesterday from New Orleans and other Southern cities, stating that they are absolutely healthy; no yellow fever being visible. The result was a reaction in pork products, which had been depressed the previous day by fears that our provision trade with the South would be again interrupted by the pres-

The new order of things provides that clerks admitted to the floor of the Exchange after next Monday (they can only enter as messengers) must wear the provided badge "conspicuously! during the whole time. All of which suggests livery in a democratic country; or, as Shakspeare put it:

It is now proposed to hold the 11:30 provision call on 'Change, as the exclusion of the clerks will give more room to those engaged in trading.

Orders have been issued to close the door between the Chamber of Commerce and the building next south, which has heretofore been a great convenience to many members. This is "Reform."
. It is understood that some prominent mem-

bers of the Board of Trade are canvassing the propriety of securing the block on the east side of LaSalle street and south of Monroe for a new Chamber of Commerce building. They think that the location would be decidedly preferable to one much farther south. It would also be opposite to the block already named after one of the par

ties referred to. Memberships in the Board have nearly doubled in selling value since the abrogation of the rule admitting clerks to trade on 'Change.

The winter-wheat markets at other points in the United States were very strong yesterday, with little offered for sale. An operator here sent an order to Detroit to buy 25,000 bu, and could only obtain about 2,000 bu. The weather was understood to be the inciting cause of the increased firmness. Operators say that there is great danger of the growing wheat being ruined by cold weather following the recent thaw without any snow covering to act as a protector; and parties in those sections having a specula-tive turn of mind are disposed to buy, in view

of the conditions.

These things seem to have influenced the British markets to greater strength, though the advance there may be partially due to our speculative movement here during the past few days. Beerbohm reported wheat higher in Liverpool yesterday, confirming the private advices re-ceived here the previous day. Our marget was bigher in consequence, and other grain tended upward in sympathy. The tendency in all the leading produce markets was to better prices, which was helped by smaller receipts of grain, and we note a continued good export demand for flour, limits having been increased on that and wheat. Country seilers seem disposed to hold back, as they generally do on an advancing

There was nothing new to be noted in connection with the dry-goods market. The demand continues fair for the season, and previous prices are firmly maintained. A good demand for groceries existed, and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. Coffees were reported a trifle easier. The dried-fruit market was reasonably active and firm. Fish were firm and unchanged. There was a liberal movement in canned goods at fully previous prices. Butter and cheese were quoted as before. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood remained dull. Oils were moderately active and unchanged. There was a

good demand for coal at previous prices. The demand for lumber continues fair, and, the market steady. The country demand is improving, and an increase in city business neces-sarily follows, as the local stocks are in many cases reduced and poorly assorted. Wool and broom-corn were unchanged. The demand for seeds was better, and the two leading kinds, clover and timothy, ruled firmer. Hides continue easy, under rather free offerings, with buyers inclined to hold off, owing to duliness and depression East. The demand for hay was lim-ited, and the low grades weak under full sup-plies. Green fruits were steady. Poultry ad-vanced, the offerings being insufficient. The reeipts, especially of turkeys, are very light.

Rail freights were unsettled and uncertain.

There were rumors to the effect that some lots May, for which there were numerous buyers early. of grain were taken to New York at 25e per 100 lbs, but that all the lines would not make the concession, and were giving cars only to

regular customers.

The schr Higgie and Jones has been chartered to carry 30,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at 61/c. Yesterday there was a good inquiry for wheat vessels, but shippers and carriers failed to agree

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named: Feb. 8, Feb. 1, 1879. 1879.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and shir ments of wheat at points named yesterday:

| Recived | Reci Total 345, 703 270, 914 IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Feb. 13.—Receipts—Flour, 17,738 brls; wheat, 109,350 bu; corn, 95,800 bu; oats, 21,780 bu; corn-meal, 1,098 pkgs; rye, 1,200 bu; barley, 6,542 bu; malt, 12,700 bu; pork, 2,877 brls; beef, 2,298 tes; cut-meats, 8,300 pkgs; lard, 5,800 tes; whisky, 552 brls. Exports—Fortwenty-four hours—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 114,000 bu; corn, 117,000 bu; rye,

LUMBER STOCKS. The Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange presents the following figures, showing the stock of lumber, etc., on hand in this city on Feb. 1, with the usual comparisons:

64,000 bu.

The receipts from Jan. 1 to Feb. 10 were 11,612 m ft lumber, and 10,174 m shingles. The shipments 41,666 m ft lumber, and 4,080 m.

shingles. The stock of lumber on hand at the principal distributing markets on Jan. 1 was as follows:

and Flint, is 1,896,952,640 ft, against 1,768,452,556 tt in 1878.

at Port of Chicago Feb. 13: R. H. Law & Co., 10 casks grease; Kalman Bros, 6 cases cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 6 cases cigars; Carson, Pirie, Scott, & Co., 8 cases linens; R. Douglas & Son, 4 bags seeds; Burnam Brothers, cases brushes; Samuel Ives Curtiss, 1 case books: Lvon & Healy, 6 cases musical instruments; Kohlsaat & Co., 2 bales woolens; Field, Letter & Co., 30 cases dry goods; Fowler Bros., 740 sacks salt : T. M. Sinclair & Co., 114 sacks salt; Cobb, Wills, & Wheeler, 150 casks prunes and 42 cases figs. Collections, \$4,160.94.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS - Were less active, but firmer There was a decided advance on lard and pork, hich was, however, little else than a res from the weakness of the previous day, when prices went down under another yellow-fever scare. Liverpool reported an advance on (prime mess) pork, and our receipts of hogs were smaller than generally expected. This gave more confidence to buyers, -or rather to the parties who sold heavily on Wednesday, and prices improved about as rapidly as they had declined. The shipping

movement was below the recent average.

MESS PORE—Advanced, 27%c per brl, with a steady demand throughout, but chiefly for April, steady demand throughout, but chiefly for Apri, and closed at the imprevement. Sales were reported of 250 bris spot (old) at \$8.25; 4.750 bris seller March at \$9.07;450.82%; 42,000 bris seller April at \$9.80%10.00; and 2,000 bris seller May at \$10.00@10.121/4. Total, 49,000 bris. The market closed firm at \$9.75 for cash or February;

market closed firm at \$0.75 for cash or February; \$0.82\%\@0.85 for March; \$0.95\@0.97\% for April; and \$10.10\@10.12\% for May. Old pork was quoted at \$8.25\@8.50.

Prime mess pork wasiquoted at \$8.75\@0.90, and extra prime at \$7.50\@7.75.

Land—Advanced 20c ber 100 lbs, and closed 12\% cabove the latest prices of Wednesday, with a more irregular feeling than pork. Sales were reported of 4,000 tos seller March at \$6.72\%\@0.82\%; 13.500 tos seller March at \$6.72\%\@0.82\%; 13.500 tos seller April at \$6.80\%\@0.92\%\@0.82\%; 1 and 1,750 tos. The market closed steady at \$6.72\%\@0.82\%; 1 but low grades remain under neglect, and are very tos seller May at \$6.92\%\@7.00. Total, 19.250 tos. The market closed steady at \$6.72\%\@0.82\%; 1 but low grades remain under neglect, and are very or February; \$6.75\@0.87\%\ for March; \$0.85\@0.87\%\ for April, and \$6.95\@0.97\%\ for May.

MEATS—Were in fairs demand, and a shade firmer. The trading was chiefly local, as buyers for shipment appeared to be limited below the views of holders. Sales were reported of \$25\toxes shoulders at \$3.70; 2,200,000 \(\tau \) best of the sale of the sale of the prime and short clears at \$4.90\toxed sport; and 3,750\toxed post of the sale of the prime and short clears at \$4.90\toxed sport; and \$7.00\toxed post of the sale of the prime and short clears at \$4.90\toxed sport; and \$7.50\toxed post of the sale of the prime and short clears at \$4.90\toxed sport; and \$7.50\toxed post of the sale of the prime and short clears at \$4.90\toxed sport; and \$7.50\toxed post of the sale of the prime and short clears at \$4.90\toxed sport; and \$7.50\toxed post of the prime and short clears at \$4.90\toxed sport; and \$7.50\toxed post of the prime and short clears at \$4.90\toxed sport; and \$7.50\toxed post of the prime and short clears at \$4.90\toxed sport; and \$7.50\toxed post of the prime and the market for mild goods is firm and advancing.

COAL—Was in fair demand at unchanged prices.

COAL—Was in fair demand at unchanged prices.

COAL—Was in fair demand at

| Shouls | Short | L. & S. | Short | ders. | ribs. | clears. | clears. | Clears. | Loose, part cured. | \$3.52\(\) \$4.00 | \$4.72\(\) \$4.87\(\) | 5.05 | Rebruary, boxed. | 3.67\(\) 4.75 | 4.87\(\) 5.05 | March, boxed. | 3.85 | 4.90 | 5.02\(\) 5.20 Long clears quoted at \$4.57\% loose and \$4.72\% boxed; Cumbersands, \$5.00\overline{65}.25 boxed; long-cut hams, 7\%08c; sweet-pickled hams, 7\overline{67}\%08c; for 16 to 15 box average; green hams, 6\%08\%08\%06\%06\%06\colon for same averages; green shoulders, 3\%c. Bacon quoted at 4\%08\%06\%06\colon for short ribs, 5\%08\%06\%06\colon for short clears, 8\overline{69}\%06\colon for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at \$5.00\overline{65}.50 for No. 1 white, 4\%08\colon for good yellow, and 4\%08\%06\colon for brown.

brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$8.00@8.25 for mess, \$8.75@9.00 for extra mess, and \$17.00@17.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6½@6½c for city, and 5% @66 for country.

FLOUR—Was in good demand for shipments, but less active, as holders asked higher prices in sym-pathy with the advance in wheat, and buyers were not generally disposed to follow them upward. The local trade was rather quiet. Sales were reported of 175 bils winters at \$4.80@4.90; 1,900 bris double extras, partly at \$3.50; 180 bris extras at \$3.15@3.25; 100 bris superfines at \$2.65; and 100 bris rye flour at \$2.60. Total, 2,455 bris.

100 brls rye flour at \$2.60. Total, 2,455 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices: Choice winters. \$5.00 @5.25 Good to choice winters. \$5.00 @6.5.25 Good to choice winters. \$3.50 @4.00 Choice Minnesotas. \$4.50 @5.00 Choice Minnesotas. \$3.75 @4.00 Fair to good winnesotas. \$3.75 @4.00 Fair to good springs. \$3.25 @3.75 Low surings. \$2.00 @3.00 Patents. \$6.00 @7.50 Buckwheat. \$4.00 @4.25 Brax-Was in good demand, and frumer, with sales of 50 tons at \$8.00@8.25 per ton on track, and sales of 50 tons at \$8.00@8.25 per ton on track, and

\$8.25 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$11.50 per ton on track. MIDDLINGS-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$8.00.

\$11.50 per ton on track.

Middlings—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$8.00.

Sourts—Salewas reported of 10 tons at \$8.00.

Spring WHEAT—Was active, and somewhat excited at times, with a decided upward turn, advancing 1½c, and closing 1½c above the intest prices of Wednesday. Our receipts exhibited an increase, but were not large, the British markets were reported stronger, and wneat was more firmly held in New York. The advance was claimed by some to be merely a local bulge, but the advices from winter wheat points showed a stronger feeling there, and more orders were received to one on account of parties residing there. A better shipping demand was noted, which was thought by some to be due to a raising of limits on foreign orders, but was possibly only due to a decline of 5c per 100 bs in freights, making a difference of 3c per bu, and enabling New York buyers to resist an advance. The short interest became rather alarmed early, and filled in very freely in the early part of the session. There was then a luli till towards the close, when the market became very strong. Seller March opened at 80% 80%c, advanced to 90%c. Seller April solid at 91%620c, closing at 90%c. Seller April solid at 91%620c, closing at 19%c bid, and May solid at 80%690c, closing at 19%c bid, and May solid at 80%690c, closing at 80%c; car lots closed at 80%c 800c. Total, 120, 400 bu.

Wixten Wheat—Was quiet and stronger. Sales were 2,000 bu ps sample at 80%28c on track, the inside inspected at 61c; and 13, 200 bu by sample at 61%c, and closing strong. The British markets and New York were firm, the latter being reported fairly active, and our receipts were much smaller, but with light shipments. The market seemed to be chiefly influenced by sympathy with wheat, which brought out an active demand for the longer futures, and that made spot stronger, though shippers did not seem to be very anxious to buy at the advance. The trading was chiefly in

and 1, 600 bu do at 45%c free on board. Total, 8, 600 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and firm at a higher range of prices. Orders were received for cash and futures, and the offerings were light, and firmly held in most cases above buyers' limits. so that the trading was light. March sold at 80c, was afterwards offered at 70%c, and closed at 80c. No. 2 was quiet and firm at 70c8flc. Extra 3 sold at 45%c in A., D. & Co.'s, and winner receipts in other houses were quoted at 43%c44c. No 3 sold at 37%38c, and regular feed at 24c. March extra 3 was quoted at 43%c sellers, and the offerings at this figure were light. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu extra 3 at 45%c; 800 bu No. 3 at 37%38c, color track; and 800 bu do at 40c free on board. Total, 4,000 bu.

MORNING CALL. Mosspork—Sales 20, 000 lbs, at \$9.574@9.60 for March and \$9.75@9.80 for April. Lard, 4, 500 tes, at \$6.70 for March and \$6.774@6.80 for April. Short ribs—800, 000 lbs, at \$4.60 for March and \$4.75@4.80 for April. March and \$4.75@4. 80 for April.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 900,000 bu, at 90%@91c for March and 92@92½c for April. Corn—440,000 bu, at 32½.@32½c for March. 33½c for April, 37.37½c for May, and 37.62%37½c for April, 37.00 bu, at 24½c for May. Mess pork—9,000 bris, at \$9.82½@9. 85 for March, \$10. 10 for May, and \$9.97½ for April. Lard—3,000 tes, at \$6.77½ for March and \$8.82½@6. 85 for April. Short ribs—650,000 ibs, at \$4.90 for April and \$5.02½ for May. LATER. Wheat opened at the earlier advance, but declined %c, closing %c lower than on the morning Board. April soid at 91% 92%c, and closed at 91%c. March soid at 90% 991c, and closed at 90%c.

Corn was in fair request, closing a shade easier. May sold at 37%c, down to 36%c, and closed with sellers at 36%c. June sold at 37%37%c. March sold at 32% 32%c, and closed at the inside.

Oats soid at 24% 24%c for May, closing at the inside. inside.

Mess pork was easier, sales being reported of 10, 250 bris at \$0, 80@9. 85 for March and \$0.92\\@ 9.97% for April.

Lard was also a shade lower. Sales were made of 3,500 tos at \$6.72% for March and \$6.80@-6.82% for April.

Short ribs were steady. Sales 250,000 lbs at \$4.87%@4.90 for April and \$5.02%@5.05 for May. LAST CALL. Mess pork closed lower, at \$9.75@9.77% for March, \$9.92%@9.95 for April, and \$10.05@10.07% for May. Sales 2, 250 bris at \$9.00@9.95 seller April.

Lard closed at \$6.70@6.72% for March, \$6.77% @6.80 for April, and \$6.87%@6.90 for May. Sales 4,500 tes at \$6.70 for March and \$6.80 for April. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was steady, the demand from small manufacturers continuing good. The arri-Fine green carpet brush, Ph........ BUTTER-The demand was lacking in activity, and prices, though tolerably well sustained, were by no means firm. The retail trade took about all

the choice and fancy grades, -principally at 20@ 26c. -but the bulk of the supply fell a long way short of choice, and most of the sales were at prices below 18c. We continue to quote: Creamery.
Good to choice dairy.
Medium
Inferior to common.
Roll butter. BAGGING-Was as dull as before. The few or ders received were filled at the prices given below:

3.50 3.50 3.00 4.50 4.50 Minonk Wilmington Gartsherrie, Indiana block Whisky barrels... Alcohol do Alcohol do
Flour barrels
Tierce hoops, hickory
Tierce hoops, oak
Flour hoops

Saies were made of 5 cars and 18 head ab \$4.40@4.50.

EGGS—Were firm at 15@16c per doz. The sharp cold, weather is reducing receipts, and the street offerings have not accumulated in the past few days.

FISH—Jobbers are doing a satisfactory business. The demand is fairly active, the stocks are in good shape, and prices are firm all around. Following are the quotations:

No. 1 whitefiels, \$9 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bril \$3.60\(\frac{1}{2} \) 3.75

Family waitedsh, \(\frac{1}{2} \) 4-bri \$3.50\(\frac{1}{2} \) 3.50\(\frac{1}{2} \) 3.50\(\frac{1}{2} \) 3.50\(\frac{1}{2} \) 5.50\(\frac{1}{2} \) 6.00\(\frac{1}{2}

10.50 7.00@ 7.50 5.50@ 6.00 4.50@ 5.00 4.75 3.00@ 3.25 1.10@ 1.20 1.00@ 1.05 75@ 1.00 5.00@ 5.25 Fat family, new. ½ bri
No. 1 bay, kits
No. 1 bay, kits
George's codfish, extra
Bank cod.
Compressed cod 6.50 6.00@ 6.10 3.50 1.10@ 1.15 9@ 10 80@ 35

Dates.
Dates, fancy
Figs, layers.
Turkish prunes,
French prunes, kegs.
French prunes, boxes.
Londou layers.
Loose Muscatel.
Valencias, new.
Zante currants. 14 6 16 16 16 6 6 6 7 10 6 17 1.75 61.80 2.20 62.30 1.90 61.95 73 4 6 4 4 4 14 14 6 15 4 Alden apples....... New York and Michigan

Peaches, unpaired, quarters.

GREAN FRUITS—Were in fall root ders being usually for small lots:
Apples, \$\partial \text{pil} \text{ } \text{ .28 @29 .24¼@26 .17¼@18¼ .15¼@16¼ .13¼@15 .11½@12 Mendaling, Java...
O. G. Java...
Choje to fancy Rio...
Geod to prime...
Common to fair... asting.. sugars. Yellow
New Orleans white, clarified
New Orleans prime to choice
New Orleans fully fair to prime
New Orleans fair
SIRUTS.
California sugar-loaf drips.
California sujar-loaf drips. New Orleans molasses, choice Allspice..... | 28.00@30.00 | 28.00@30.00 | 29.00 | 30.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., p box......\$ 7.00 Pig lead @ D ... Bar lead...... Lead pipe..... Copper bottoms. 5%@ 5% Copper bottoms.
Sheathing, cupper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz
Planished, courto sizes.
Planished, cut to sizes.
Sheet zinc # B
Less than cask
Sneet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24.
Russia Iron, Nos. 8 to 13.
American planished iron, "A"
American planished iron, "B"
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28.
Common har-iron Common bar-iron...
Wire, Nos. 0 to 5...
Wire, Nos. 6 to 9...
Wire, Nos. 10 to 14.
Wire, Nos. 15 to 16.
Wire, Nos. 18 to 20 16@20 NAILS-Were steady at \$2.25 rates, are fair.
OILS—Were quoted the same as on the two pre-

OILS—Were quoted the same as on the ceding days, and were steady and firm. I is the list:
Caroon, 110 degrees test.
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test.
Headlight, 175 degrees test.
Michigan legal test.
Extra winter strained lard oil.
No. 1.
No. 2. Whale, winter bleached.

Sperm.... Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure... dungarian. SALT—Was in fair demand at the quotations:

SALT—Was in fair demand at the quotations:
Fine salt, \$\mathbb{P}\$ bri \$1.15
Coarse, \$\mathbb{P}\$ to \$1.40
Dairy, \$\mathbb{P}\$ bri, without bags. \$1.15
Dairy, \$\mathbb{P}\$ orl, with bags. \$1.50\mathbb{Q}\$1.70
Ashton dairy, \$\mathbb{P}\$ sack. \$3.00
WHISKY—Was less active, with no change in price. Sales were reported of 300 bris on the basis of \$31.04 per callon for highwines. Alcohof for export was nominal at 31c per gallon, delivered in New York.
WOOL—Continues in fair order demand, and steady: steady: Washed fleece wool, ? b. washed neece wool, 9 h.
Medium unwashed.
Fine do, good.
Coarse do
Tub-washed, choice
Tub-washed, common to fair
Colorado, medium to fine.
Colorado, common.
Colorado, coarse.

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. Hogs. 21,698 24,314 22,715 17,000 .21,538 .16,248 ame time last week Shipments— Monday.... Tuesday.... 6,066 9,931 8,919 375 1,343 912 8,661 24,916

CATTLE—There was no abatement in the de-mand, and Prices were again firm for all grades. There was a large attendance of buyers, exporters,

.38 @40 .45 @48 .35 @40 .42 @43 .38 @40 .33 @36 .27 @30 .28 @33 .24 @25 18¼@19 .45 @50 .24 @25

GREEN FRUITS-Were in fall request, the or-

1, 271
1, 350
1, 181
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1, 123
1, 189
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1, 103
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1, 1098
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1, 240
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1, HOGS—There was no change in prices during the forenoon, the market being fairly active and steady at Wednesday's quotations, but later in the y the demand was more urgent, and the ma hed strong at 5c advance. The received ht and of poor light and of poor quality. \$3.80@3.90 for bacon grade poor to extra heavy.
All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for pigzy sows, and 80 lbs for stags.

represented, and the supply, though pretty large,

represented, and the supply, though pretty large, was easily disposed of at an advance over Wednesday's prices of a good full 10c per 100 lbs. Sales ranged from \$1.50 for scalawags to \$5.10 for choice steers, with the bulk at \$2.00@3.50 for butchers and canneors' stuff; at \$2.80@3.75 for stockers' and at \$4.00@4.75 for fair to choice shipping beeves. Everything sold, and the market

closed up strong.

326 321 199 4 255 318 106 270 164 201 SHEEP-Were in demand at full prices, or at \$3.25@5.00 per 100 lbs for poor to extra grades.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Feb. 13.—Cattle—Firmer; for shipping grades not quotably changed: outchers' stock easier: native steers, \$3.00@4.12½; cows and neifers, \$2.75@4.00; feeding steers strong at \$3.50@3.90; other strades unchanged; receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 1,500 head.

Hous—Lower; light shipping, \$3.50@3.60; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.60@3.80; batchers to fancy heavy, \$3.90@4.10; receipts, 8,300 head; shipments, 6,000.

SHEEP—Meady, with a gooddemand; common to good. \$3.00@3.75; choice to fancy, \$3.87½@4.25; export grades, \$4.50@4.75; receipts, \$50 head; salpments, none.

BUFFALO. Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,088 head; through consignments, 305 cars; good demand, at a shade advisee. owing to light supply. SHEEF AND LAMBS — Receipts to-day, 3,900; through consignments. 8 cars; market dull and declining; Eastern advices caused a depression; saies of fair to good Western sheep, 34.40(4.90; choice to extra, 36.00(5.10; Western lambs, 35.50; 7 cars of stock remain in the yards unsold. Hous—Receipts to-day, 7.500; through consignments, 186 cars; good demand at a shade ad-Hous—Receipts to-day, 7,599; through consignments, 186 care; good demand at a shade sd-vance; sales of Yorkers at \$4.00@4.12\%, mostly \$4.10@4.12\%; medium grades, \$4.10@4.25; pigs lower, at \$3.80@3.85.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13. — Berness—Receipts to-day, 850; afferings not closed out; decent to extra illimois steers, 814@ lic per B; fair to good, 9448-946; very poor old cows dropped to 7c; dressed beef duli; 76934c for city stauchtered; part of a car-load of beef from Detroit at 4266.

Sherp—Receipts, 5,500; market quiet; about steady at 444@6c per B, with a car-load of extra Ohio sheep, 131 Bs average, at 86.15 per 100 bs.

Swine—Receipts, 3,300; d' car-loads offered alive, but not wanted at the prices asked.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 798 head through and 60 local; total for three days, 1.3#2 through and 796 local; total for three days, 1.400 to 1,500 \$5.25\$\,\overline{\text{5}}\,50; \text{common to fair, 1,000 to 1,100, \$3.00\$\,\overline{\text{6}}\,4.75\$\,\overline{\text{5}}\,0.0; \text{common to fair, 1,000 to 1,100, \$3.00\$\,\overline{\text{6}}\,7.5; \text{bulls, cows, and stags, \$2.25\$\,\overline{\text{6}}\,0.0.\$\,\overline{\text{Moss-Receipts to-day, 5,000 head; total for three days, 10.335; Yorkers, \$3.90\$\,\overline{\text{8}}\,1.0; \text{Phladelphias, \$4.30\$\,\overline{\text{4}}\,5.0; \text{coughs, \$3.25\$\,\overline{\text{5}}\,5.0\$\,\overline{\te

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Md., Feb. 13.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports receipts, 638; shipments, 279; steady: native shippers, \$3.75@4.75; astive stockers and reeders, \$3.56@3.85; wintered confed Texas steers, \$2.60@3.85.

Houss—Receipts, 4.969; shipments, 1, 258; lower; fair to choice packing, \$3.35@3.80; light shipping, \$3.20@3.85. CINCINNATL

Cincinnati, Feb. 13.—Hous—Quiet; common, \$3.00@3.60; hight, \$3.05@3.85; packing, \$3.85@4.10; butche-s', \$4.10@4.20; receipts, 2.670; shipments, 1.329.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13-11:30 a. m. -Flour, s. 64 LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—11:30 a. m.—Floyr, 5s. 64
@10s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 64@9s; spring, 6s 10d6
Ss; white, 8s 8d6@9s 1d; club, 8s 11d@9s 4d.
Corn, 4s 7d@4s 8d.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—Bacon—Cumberiands, 29s;
short ribs, 27s 6d; long clear, 26s 6d; short clear,
27s. Beef—Prime mess, 70s; India mess, 76s;
extraIndia mess, 86s. Cheese, choice, 40s. Shoulders,
23s. Tallow—Prime city, 33s. Lard, 34s 3d.
Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, 50s; Western, 48s.
Hams, long cut, 20-5 average, 39s.
London, Feb. 13.—Liverpool—Wheat steady.
Corn firmer; 4s 3d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and

Corn firmer; 4s 3d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn steady. Good shipping California, just shipped, 44s 6d; nearly due, 43s 6d. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Liverpool., Feb. 13-11:30 a.m.-Flour-No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 9s

6d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 11d. Corn-New, No. 1, 4s 8d; No. 2, 4s 7d. Provisions-Pork, 48s. Lard, 34s 6d. LONDON, Feb. 13. - PETROLEUM-Refined, 11% LINSEED OIL-24@258.

RESIN-Common, 5s.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13. -COTTON-Very fist; 5x3 5 9-16d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,800. Provisions-Mess pork, 48s. Lard, Americas,

TALLOW-Fine American, 36s. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. New York, Feb. 13.—Grain-Winter wheat of

New York, Feb. 13.—Grain—Winter wheat offorced less freely, and quoted up about \(\frac{1}{2} \) a bu on a
decidedly active and general inquiry for supplies;
market closing quite firmly; spring advanced fully
le a bu, and in very good request; 12,000 bu No. 2
Chicago spring in store at \$1.03; 9,600 bu No. 3
spring at \$2@05c; 4,000 bu prime Milwaukee at
95c. Dealings in corn to a liberal aggregate,
but the advantage as to prices in most
instances in favor of purchasers; options left of
about steady; mixed Western ungraded at 476
474c; yellow Western, new, at 45@46c. By
strong and offered sparingly, but not active; the about steady; mixed Western magraded at 474c; yellow Western, new, at 45@46c. Rys strong and offered sparingly, but not active; the extreme prices claimed checking operations; no. 2 Western affoat quoted at 5014@60c. Oats rather marrayment company to a concentration of the contract begins at 15 75.

nes, especially of mixed, wl and in store quoted at 30c in store. 5,000 bu at 31c. PROVISIONS Hog product changes, but closed steady, ulstive activity; Western \$10.25@10.35 for new; Marnew; reported, 750 brls have @10.32%; 1.250 brls Marc Dressed hogs have been mowith city quoted at 55.265% of pigs; Western quo meats in feir demand at precon essier and dull, with lower steam lard in very light. ern steam lard in very light : livery; once quoted down Tallow-Moderately activ

SUGARS Raw quiet but a fair to good refining Cuba; i WHISKY Weaker; sales of WHISKY—Weater, sales of Fraights—Accommodation better request at generally quotably higher rates; for I included by steam, 1,300 treight, at 3s per bri; 1,600 16,000 bu corn at 5 %d per 6
To the Western Ass
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Co 9%c; futures steady; Feb 9.71c; April, 9.87c; May, 1

July, 10.26c. FLOUR-Stronger; receipt State and Western, \$3.30@; extra. \$3,70@3.90; good to white wheat extra, \$4.55@5 exira. \$3.70@3.90; good to white wheat extra. \$4.55@5 @5.00; St. Louis. \$3.85@5 process, \$5.50@8.00.
GRAIN—Wheat market do bu; rejected spring. \$1c; N graded do, 93c@\$1.01; No. red. 98c@\$1.09\\ \text{0.1}.00\\ \text{0.2}.00; No. 1 do, \$1.10; st \\ \text{0.1}.08\\ \text{v}; No. 1 do, \$1.11. Rve of \\ \text{0.1}.04\\ \text{0.1}.11. Rve of \\ \text{0.2}.10\\ \text{0.2}.00; \text{0.1}.04\\ \text{0.2}.11. Rve of \\ \text{0.2}.00; \text{0.1}.04\\ \text{0.2}.11. Rve of \\ \text{0.2}.00; \text{0.1}.04\\ \text{0.2}.11. Rve of \\ \text{0.2}.00; \text{0.3}. \\ \text{0.44}\\ \text{0.2}. No. 2, \\ \text{0.3}.\\ \text{0.3}.\

2@8%c. Whisky-Market easier; ST. LO

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Co changed; middling, 9½c; ceipts, 330; shipments, 1,50 FLOUR—Good demand and double extra fall, \$3.70@3. \$4.05@4.20; family, \$4.45 \$4.05@4.20; family, \$4.40
@4.85.
Grann—Wheat higher; 200
No. 2 red fall, 97@97%c
97%@98%c March; 99c Apr
red fall, 93%c. Corn frm
32%c cash; 32%@32%c Mar
34%@34%c May. Oats open
closed at inside prices; No.
firm and unchanged; 43%c c
WHISKY—Steady; \$1.04.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet a
dull; offered at \$5.00. Bulk
to fully cured clear ribs, \$4.
Keckuk, \$4.95 cash; \$5.0
steady, with a fair demand
clear ribs, \$5.30@5.42% ca
short clear, \$5.00.
RKENPTS—Flour, 4.000 br
corn, 41.000 bu; cats, 7.00
barley, 2.000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14.000
bu; cora, 130,000 bu; cats,
barley, none.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—FLO with an upward tendency.
GRAIN-Wheat -Western Pennsylvania red and No. spot and February, unchan April, \$1.08%. Corn-We active demand; Western mit ry, 44%@44%c; March, 4

May, unchanged; steamer active and steady; Weste Pennsylvania unchanged. Pennsylvania unchanged, changed. Hax—Steady and unchange Provisions—Easy and unc Burrea—Quiet and steady, ern packed unchanged; roli, Eggs—Steady and unchange Perroleum—Quiet; crud changed. Correr-Dull and easy; COFFEE-Dull and easy; 15%; C.
WHISKY-Dull and unchan FRIGHTS-TO Liverpool b changed.
RECEIPTS-Plour, 4, 207 to corn, 111.000 bu; cass, 3, 3
Suipments-Wheat, 61.5

NEW ORL NEW ORL NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13 higher; superfine, \$3.25; X @4.62%; high grades, \$4.7 GRAIN—Corn—Active but 63%c; yellow, 50c. Oats o Corn-Meal—Market dull HAY—Dull and lower; \$ \$15.50.

\$15.50.

Provisions—Pork active:
\$9.75@10.00; new, \$10.7

mand fair and prices highe
7%c; kegs, \$7.00@7.75,
shoulders quoted, loose,
clear rib, 5@5%c; clear,
fair and higher; shoulder
4%c. Hams, sugar-cured,
size, 4½c. Hams, sugar-cured, size.
WHISKY—Market dull; V @1. 10.
GROCERIES—Coffee firm; to prime, 11@16½c. Sugamon to good common, 4½ 5½@5½c; prime to choice fied, 6½@7½c. Molasser 19@21c; prime to choice, easier at 5½@6½c.
BRAN—Firmer at 67½c.

CINCIN

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Co at 94c.

PLOUR—Steady and unchi GRAIN—Wheat—Good de and white, 92@97c. Core &34c. Oats in good demai steady with a good dema du'l and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet 10.25. Lard quiet but firm Bulk meats strong; shoul asked, cash; sales at \$3.7 ribs. \$4.85 cash, \$5.00 but Abril; \$5.10 May; short Bacon in fair demand; and \$5.62% &5.75.

Whishey—Quiet but stead Linkseed Oil—Steady at MILWAUKER, Feb. 13.

mand.
GRAIN—Wheat steady; o
No. 1 Milwackee hard, \$1
97c; No. 2 Milwackee, 90c
90%c; Abril, 91%c; May,
76%c; Nos 4, 69@70e; rej
and firm; No. 2, new, 31
No. 2, 21%c. No. 2, 21%c. Rye sca 44c. Barley dull and low PROVISIONS-Quiet but? new, \$9.70. Lard-Prime

Hous-Live firmer at \$3. at \$4.30.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 7,000
SRIPMENTS-Flour, 11, BOS7
Boston, Feb. 13. - Flow ern supers, \$3.00@3.25; @4.25; Wisconsin extras, do. \$4.25@5.50; winter Igan, \$4.75@5.25; Illing \$00; \$5. Louis, \$5.25@6 mesota, patent process, 8.25; winter wheats, \$0.6 Grain—Corn quiet but \$00@52e. Oats firm; No. 38c; No. 2 white, 34%@34c. Rye Reckipts—Flour, 7.000 wheat, 4.500 bu.

PHILAD. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. nally unchanged; crude, FLOUR-Market dult; 3,63%; Mianesota extr

pply, though pretty large, an advance over Wednes-il 10c per 100 lbs. Sales scalawage to \$5.10 for rulk at \$2.60@3.50 for stuff; at \$2.80@3.75 for ing sold, and the market

3.75@4.00 cows,

ighing

cow effers, vag steers ... 2.00@2.40 2.5al.Es. Av. Price. 11 ... 1,300 \$4.35

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hange in prices during being fairly active and tations, but later in the urgent, and the market

a shrinkage or 40

and at full prices, or as

925.10; Western lambs, emain in the yards unsold. v. 7.590; through con-cond demand at a shade ad-at \$1.007.1 1212

grades, \$4.10@4.25; pigs

NORK.

BEEVES—Receipts to-day, sed out; decent to extra per \$\text{b}\$; fair to good. \$9\frac{1}{2}\text{c}\$ ows dropped to 7c; dressed r city slaughtered; part m Detroit at \$4\text{c}\$6.00; market quiet; about \$\text{b}\$, with a car-load of extra race, at \$6.15 per 100 fbs. \$300; d car-loads offered the prices asked.

the prices asked.

LIDERTY.

10b. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts agh and 60 local; total for up and 796 local; all soid 1.500 \$5.25@5.50; good, common to fair, 1,000 to ockers, 800 to 900, \$3.50@ stags, \$2.25@4.00.

11.50 \$3.90@4.10; Philaroughs, \$3.25@3.5.

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AS CITY.

ch to The Tribuna.
Feb. 13.—CAPTUE—The receipts, 668; shipments, ppers, \$3,75@4.75; native 3.25@3.85; wintered corn—63.85.

3.—Hous—Quiet; common, .65@3.85; packing, \$3.85 10@4.20; receipts, 2,670;

REIGN.

-11:30 a.m. -Flour, 8s 6d , 8s 6d 09s; spring, 6s 10d 0 d; clpb, 8s 11d 09s 4d. Pork, 48s. Lard, 34s 6d.

Perk, 48s. Lard, 34s 6d.—Bacon—Cumberlands, 29s; ng clear, 26s 6d; short clear, 5ss, 70s; India mess, 76s; leese, choice, 49s. Shoulders, city, 36s. Lard, 34s 31. lastern, 50s; Western, 46s. average, 30s. Livenpool—Wheat steady, trooss off coast—Wheat and passage—Wheat and corn; California, just shipped, 6d.

ich to The Tribune. 11:30 a.m.—FLOUR—No. 1,

er, No. 1, 98; No. 2, 88

No. 2, 8s 10d; white, No. elub, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, No. 1, 4s 8d; No. 2, 4s 7d. Ss. Lard, 343 6d.

-Corron-Very flat; 5%@

bales; speculation and ex

800. ork, 48s. Lard, American,

-GRAIN-Winter wheat of-

.—Grain—Winter wheat of noted up about 1/6c a bu on a general inquiry for supplies; rmly; spring advanced fully od request; 12,000 bu No. 2 for at \$1.03; 9,600 bu No. 3000 bu prime Milwaukee at rn to a liberal aggregate, as to prices in most purchasers; options left of twestern ungraded at 470 m, new, at 450/46c. Ryearingly, but not active; the d checking operations; No. 2 i at 501/2000c. Oats rather cerally steady basis as to val-

YORK.

EGRAPH.

2.60@3.50

2.60@3.60

livery; once quoted down to \$6.75, closing at TALLOW-Moderately active; prime at 6%c. SUGARS-Raw quiet but steady at 6%@6%c fo fair to good refining Cuba; refined as last quoted.

WHISKY—Weaker; sales of 262 bris at \$1.07. FREIGHTS Accommodation for grain in much ster request at generally steadier, though not quotably higher rates; for Liverpool engagements included by steam, 1,300 bris flour, of through freight, at 3s per bri; 1.600 bu wheat at 6d per bu; 16,000 bu corn at 5%d per 60 lbs.

acs, especially of mixed, which were in most fa-ror; No. 2 Chicago afloat, 10,000 bu at 32c, and in store quoted at 30c bid; No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, 5,000 bu at 31c.

PROTISIONS—Hog products experienced sharp changes, but closed steady, with fair show of speculative activity; Western mess for February, \$10.25@10.35 for new; March, \$10.35@10.40 for

new; reported, 750 brls new, February, at \$10,30 @10.32\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1,250 brls March at \$10.35\(\tilde{0}\)10.40.

Dressed hogs have been more active and higher, with city quoted at 5%@5%c for heavy to light, and

54c for pigs: Western quoted at 4%@5%c. Cat meats in fair demand at previous quotations. Ba

ern steam lard in very light request for early de-

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.-COTTON-Quiet at 9%@ 94c; futures steady; February, 9.66c; March, 9.71c; April, 9.87c; May, 10.02c; June, 10.16c;

FLOUR-Stronger; receipts, 18,000 brls; super State and Western, \$3.30@3.65; common to good exira. \$3.70@3.90; good to choice, \$3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$3.80

exira, \$3.70@5.50; good to choice, \$5.50@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$3.80@5.00; \$1. Louis. \$3.85@5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$5.50@8.00.

Grain—Wheat market dull; receipts, 109,000 bi; rejected spring. \$1c; No. 3 do. \$3@94c; uncraded do. 93c@51.01; No. 2 do. \$1.03; ungraded red. 98c@\$1.09%; No. 3 do. \$1.05%@1.03%; No. 2 mber, \$1.09%; No. 2 white, \$1.10; No. 2 amber, \$1.09%; No. 2 white, \$1.10; No. 2 amber, \$1.09%; No. 2 white, \$1.10; No. 2 amber, \$1.09%; No. 2 white, \$1.07%@1.10; extra do. \$1.10&@1.11. Rye quiet, but firm; Western and State, 59%@61%c. Barley quiet and unchanged; malt quiet. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; receipts, 96.000 bu; ungraded, 47@47%c; No. 3, 42%@42%c; steamer, 44%c; No. 2, 47%c; naw do. 45%@46c. Oats—Market dull; receipts, 22,000 bu; No. 3 white, \$1.40@31%c; No. 2 do. 32%@32%gc; mixed Western, 30%@34c; white do. 32%@32%gc; mixed Western, 30%@36c; white do. 32%@32%gc; white do. 32%@32%gc; mixed Western, 30%@36c; white do. 32%@32%gc; white do. 32%@32%gc

Demand fair and market firm; Carolina, 5%@7%c; Louisiana, 5%@6%c.
PETROLEN—Quiet but firm; united, 98%c; crue. 8%@9c; refined, 9%c.
Tallow-Steady; 8%@6%c.
RESIN—Quiet; \$1.42.
TURENTINE—Quiet at 30c.
Eogs—Firmer; Western. 23c.
Paoyisions—Pork strong; mess. \$10.65 for new; \$8.80 for old. Beef—Demand active; India mess beef, \$17.50@20.00; cut meats firm long clear middles. 5%c; short de, 5%c. Lard strong; prime steam, \$6.80@6.95.
BUTTER—Market dull; Western. 7@26c. BUTTER-Market dull; Western, 7@26c. CHEESE-Demand fair and market firm; Western.

WHISKT-Market easier; \$1.07.

St. Louis, Feb. 13. -Corron-Firm and un changed; middling, 914c; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 330; shipments, 1,590; stock, 31,200.
FLOUR—Good demand and prices a shade higher; double extra fall, \$3.70@3.85; treble extra fall. \$4.05@4.20; family, \$4.45@4.60; choice, \$4.70

GRAIN-Wheat higher; good speculative demand; No. 2 red fall, 97@97%c . cash; 97%c February; 97%@98%c March; 99c April; \$1.00 May; No. 3 red fall, 93½c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 32@ 32%c cash; 32%@32½c March; 33%@33½c April; 344@344c May. Oats opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; No. 2, 24%c May. Rye

closed at inside prices; No. 2, 24%c May. Rye firm and unchanged; 43%c cash; 44%c March. Whisky-Steady; \$1.04.

Provisions—Pork quiet at \$9.70@9.75. Lard dull: offered at \$6.00. Bulk meats quiet; 20 days to fully cured clear ribs, \$4.70@4.75; cured do at Keokuk, \$4.65 cash; \$5.00 for June. Bacon steady, with a fair demand: shoulders, \$4.25; short clear ribs, \$5.30@5.42% cash; \$5.55 for April; short clear. \$5.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye. 2,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 u; corn. 130,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, none;

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.-FLOUR-Active and strong,

with an upward tendency.

Grain-Wheat-Western steady and firm; No. 2

Pennsylvania red and No. 2 Western Winter red. spot and February unchanged; March, \$1.07\%; April, \$1.08\%. Corn—Western strong and an active demand; Western mixed, spot and February, 441/2044 %c; March, 441/2044 %c; April and May, unchanged; steamer. 441/2c. Oats fairly active and steady; Western white, mixed, and Pennsylvania unchanged. Rye duli and un-

changed.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Easy and unchanged.
BUTTER—Quiet and steady; prime to choice Western backed unchanged; roll, 15@17c.
EGGS—Steady and unchanged.
PETROLEUN—Quiet; crude, 8%c; refined unchanged.

anged. Coffee-Dull and easy; Rio cargoes at 11@ COFFEE—Dull and easy; Rio cargoes at 1149
15\(\frac{1}{4}\)c.
WHINKY—Dull and unchanged.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steam quiet and unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4, 207 bris; wheat, 73, 500 bu;
corn, 111.900 bu; oats, 3, 200 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 61, 500 bu; corn, 91, 000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, Feb. 13.—Flour-Strong and higher; superfine, \$3.25; XX, \$3.75; XXX, \$4.00 @4.62½; high grades, \$4.75@5.50. GRAIN-Corn-Active but lower; white, 42%@ 43%c; yellow, 50c. Oats quiet; 31@32%c.

CORN-MEAL-Market dull at \$1.85@1.90. HAY-Dull and lower; prime, \$13.50; choice, \$15.50.

Provisions—Pork active; old quoted strong at \$9.75@10.00; new, \$10.75@11.00. Lard—Demand fair and prices higher; tierce held at 6%@7%c; kegs, \$7.00@7.75. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders quoted, loose, 4c; packed, 4½64½c; clear rib, 5@5½c; clear, 5½c. Bucon—Demand fair and higher; shoulders, old, 3½64c; new, 4½c. Hams, sugar-cured, firm at 8@9½c, as in

WHISKY-Market duil; Western rectified, \$1.05 G1.10.
GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11@164c. Sugar in good demand; common to good common, 44@5c; fair to fully fair, 54@5%c; prime to choice, 54@6c; yellow clarified, 64@7%c. Molasses quiet but firm: common. 19@21c; prime to choice, 25@31c. Rice, market easier at 54@66%c.
BRAN—Firmer at 67%c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13. -- COTTON-Quiet but steady FLOUR-Steady and unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat—Good demand at full prices; red and white, 92@97c. Corn in good demand at 33 @34c. Oats in good demand at 234@284c. Rye steady with a good demand at 51@52c. Barley

du'l and nominal. Provisions—Pork quiet but firm at \$10.00-19.

10.25. Lard quiet but firm; steam held at \$6.75.

Bulk meats strong; shoulders, \$3.50 bid, \$3.65 asked, cash; sales at \$3.75 buyer March; short ribs, \$4.85 cash, \$5.00 buyer March, \$5.02\% seiler Abril; \$5.10 May; short clear nominally \$5.00.

Bacon in fair demand; \$4.25, \$5.37\205.50; and \$5.62\405.75.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady at \$1.02.

Likkeed Oil—Steady at \$6.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.-FLOUR-In good de-

GRAIN-Wheat steady; opened and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.00; No. 1 Milwaukee, 97c; No. 2 Milwankee, 90c; February, 90c; March, 90%c; Abril, 91%c; May, 96c; No. 3 Milwankee, 76%c; No. 4, 69@70c; rejected, 60c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, new, 31c. Oats higher; scarce; No. 2, 21½c. Rye scarce and wanted; No. 1, 44c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, fresh,

Provisions-Quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet; bew, \$9.70. Lard—Prime steam, \$6.75. Hogs—Live firmer at \$3.60@3.80. Dressed, firm at \$4.30. RECEPTS-Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 25,000 bn. Shipments-Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 14,000

BOSTON.

Boston, Feb. 13. -FLOUR-In fair demand; West

grades, \$4,00; medium, \$4.25; good, \$4.50; grades, 34:00; medium, \$4.25; good. \$4.50; choice and fancy, \$4.65@4.75.

Grain—Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red, \$1.05½
@1.05½. Rye—Western, 53@54c. Corn steady and firm; rejected Western, 42c; steamer, 43@43½c; mixed and yellow. 44½c. Oats in fair demand; white Western, 29@229½c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, \$10.50@11.00. India mess beef, \$17.50@18.00; hams, smoked, \$8.50@9.00; pickled, \$7.25@7.75.

Lard steady; prime steam, \$7.00.

BUTTER—New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 21@23c; Western Reserve, 10@20c.

200c. Eags.—Steady: Western, 17@18c. Сиедве—Steady; Western, 7@84c. Whisky—Western, \$1.08. RECEITS—Flour, 3,600 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu. corn, 98,000 bu; oats, 4,200 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville. Feb. 13.—Corron—Steady at 94c.
Flour—Firm; extra, \$3.00@3.25; family, \$3.50
@3.75; No. 1, \$4.00@4.50; fancy, \$4.75@5.50.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer; red and amber, 96c. Corn firm; white, 34c; mixed, 33c. Oats—Market dull; white, 26c; mixed, 25c. Rye, 49c. Provisions—Lard quiet; choice leaf, 7½c; kegs, 8½c. Bulk meats steady.
Whisky—\$1.02.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 13. -GRAIN-The Price-Curent reports wheat receipts for the past week 72, 023 bu; shipments, 84, 840 bu; firm and higher 81%c; February, 82c; No. 4 cash, 77c. Corn-Receipts for the past week, 56,684bn; shipment 1, 104 bu; firm; No. 2 cash 24%c; February, 25@

INDIANAPOLIS.

\$3.25@3.85; receipts, 4,500.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 96@98c Corn steady at 31%c; May, 33%@34%c. Oats firm at 22@23%c.
Provisions-Shoulders, 3%@3%c; clear rib, 4%c. Lard, 6%c. Hams, 7%@7%c.

TOLEDO. Tolepo, Feb. 13.—Ghain—Wheat firm; extra white Michigan, 98% casked; 98c bid; amber Michigan, spot, 98c asked; 97½c bid; March, 98½c bid: sales April, \$1.01; No. 2 red winter, spot, 99c asked: 98c bid; April, \$1.01. Corn fifm No. 2 April, 38½c; May, 38c asked; 37¾c bid

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; no nles. Corn quiet; 1, 100 bu old high mixed at 40c in store; 10 cars new on track at 38%c. Oats neglected. Rye in light demand; no sales. Barley dull,

DETROIT. DETROIT, Feb. 13. -FLOUR-Firm. GRAIN--Wheat firmer; extra, 98c; No. 1 white, 96c; for February, 95%c; for March, 96%c for April, 984c; for May, 994c; for June, \$1.00. Receipts, 10,000 bu; shipments, 15,233 bu.

OSWEGO.
OSWEGO. Feb. 13. -GRAIN-Wheat in fair de mand; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.10; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.00; No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.06. Corn firm; No. 2 Toledo, 43c.

PEORIA. PEORIA, Feb. 13. -HIGHWINES-Firm; 200 bris

' PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND O., Feb. 13.—Petroleux-Un-changed; standard white, 110 test, 9c. OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 13. -PETROLEUM-Market opened steady, with sales at 97%c, advanced to 99%c, closing offered at 98%c; shipments, 28,000 bris, averaging 21,000; transactions. 100,000 bris. Pittssung. Pa., Feb. 13.—PETROLEUM—Moderately setive; crude. \$1.193 at Parker's for singment; refined. 9½c, Philadelphia delivery.

New York. Feb. 13.—Business continues moderate with commission houses. Cotton goods in steady demand and firm, with an advance on some makes of fine brown sheetings; prints sluggish; ginghams and dress goods in fair demand. Woolen goods quiet. The Bulletin says Alfred Kane, senior partner of Kane, Spring & Dale, died to day of pneumonia.

COTTON. New ORLEANS, Feb. 13.--Corron-Weaker middling, 9%c; low middling, 9%c; net receipts. 1,043 bales; gross, 12,190; sales, 5,000; stock 373, 087.

AMEER HARLAN.

Sylvanian in Kabul Forty Years Ago-An Aide-de-Camp of Dost Mohammed—The Star-Spangled Banner on the Hights of Kharzar—The Earliest of the Free Lances.

New York Times. .

Late English reviews have called attention to a book entitled "A Memoir of India and Afghanistan." In discussing the various routes to be taken by the English soldiers through the mountain passes of Afghanistan, frequent ref-

erences can be found to this memoir. It may be curious to many readers to learn that J. Harlan, who wrote this memoir about 1842 was an American. As the writer remembers bim some 30 odd years ago, Hasian was a fine-looking man, quite Oriental in face and dress, with a manner and action which somewhat surprised the prosaic Philadelphian of those days. With black piercing eyes, and long pendulous mustache, with high top boots, and Astraknan-trimmed coat, Harlan was an object of great surprise, and, possibly, no little sus-

Harlan's book, rather a scarce one to-day, is worthy of a passing comment. Since his time more than one American has taken the role of the military Swiss, but this Pennsylvanian was, undoubtedly, the first of our free-lances. Originally a surgeon, Harlan took service in the East India Company, about the time of the Burmese war, in what exact capacity is not well Burmese war, in what exact capacity is not well known, nor does Harlan state it exactly; it was possibly in some subordinate medical capacity with a detachment of the Bengal Artillery. Speaking of himself, for Ameer Harlan writes in rather a grandiloquent strain, he says, "The love of travel, the ambition of military glory, seduced him from the beaten track of monoconous and supine routine, and he visited Kabul-in 1828, with a view, among other motives, to personal adventures."

At Kabul Harlan appears to have held the At Kabul Harlan appears to have held the peculiar position of secret agent, his employer being Shujah ul Moolk, who was the exiled King of Kabul, at that time an English stipendiary. Harlan's peculiar duty was to stimulate the Afghans to revolt, and to secure the return of Shujah. It Harlan is to be believed, he played an important part in this scene of Eastern intrigue. Taking the disguise of a dervish, he reached Kabul. "I became, he writes, "a guest in the house of the reigning Prince's brother, under whose patronage and by whose assistance I determined to effect my purpose." Those who had the pleasure of hearing Maj. Constable's admirable lecture on Afghanistan, delivered before the Geographical Society, were no doubt amazed at the speaker's detail of the fratricidal peculiarities of the leading Afghan families. Harlan repeats, in various portions of his memoir, these murderous traits as peculiar to the Afghans. In italicizing the word brother, he writes: "Let no Christian be deceived by the fraternal appellation. Among the customs of the Orientals we meet with strange perversions of our commonest received principles, and the term brother, in a community which springs sions of our commonest received principles, and the term brother, in a community which springs from a system of bolygamy, means a natural enemy, a domestic adversary, expectant heir of a capricious parent, contending for mastery in the disturbed arena of family feuds, and any other signification of conflicting import with the kind affections and fraternal love, the union of kind affections and fraternal love, the union of design and submissive regard, prevalent for the most part among Christians." It took Harlanseven long years before his intrigue bore its fruit and Shujah was restored. Gen. Harlan was at Labore, most of the time in the service of Runjeet'h Singh, aiding the accession of the legitimate sovereigu. As a reward for his services our American received from the grateful Shah Shujah the title of Unes ul Dow ah Bhader, or, "King's Nearest Friend," which Oriental grandiloquence was further supplemented with the prefix of Mokurrib ul Khakan, or, companion of the "Imperial Stirrup." Harlan states that he was invested with a sword, an eiephant, and a magnificent dress of honor.

Boston, Feb. 13.—Flour—In fair demand; Western supers, \$3.00@3.25; common extras, \$3.75

@4.25; Wisconsin extras, \$4.00@4.50; Minnesota
do, \$4.25@5.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00@
d, 00; St. Louis, \$5.25@6.25; Wisconsin and Minmesota, patent process, spring wheats, \$6.50@
8.25; winter wheats, \$6.00@7.50.

Grain—Corn quiet but firm; miexd and yellow, 50@52c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 36@38c; No. 2 white, 34½@35c; No. 3 white and No: 2 mixed, 33½@34c. Rye, 60c.

Riccipts—Flour, 7.000 bris; corn, 63,000 bi; wheat, 4,500 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADEL Having declared that he knew no guide save

session of treasured wealth and military power, I resolved to avenge myself and cause him to tremble in the midst of his magnificence." Dost receives Harlan as a brother (an Afghan brother!), seats him in the divan, and gives him the command of his regulars, with the rank of Sirraskier. War is declared in Runject'h, a plan of campaign is devised by Harlan, a battle is fought at Junrooq, in which the Seikhs are defeated. "The proud King of Lahore quailed upon his threatened throne, as he exclaimed with terror and approaching despair, Harlan has avenged himself; this is all his work!" It really would be worth while to examine further into Thackeray's Maj. Golah O'Grady Gahagan, H. E. I.C. S., of Ahmenduggar, and to find out whether the great satirist, in early life, had not read this very memoir, so as to become impressed with its bounce and exaggerations.

A year after this triumph Harlan induces Dost to make war on the Prince of Koundouz. Now, just here is that portion of this memoir which is interesting in a military sense, for it shows that the man really had both pluck and courage: "I surmounted the Indian Caucasus, and there upon the mountain hights unfurled my country's banner to the breeze, under a salute of twenty-six guns. On the high pass of the frosty Caucasus, that of Kharzar, 12,500 feet above the sea, the star-spangled banner gracefully waved amid the five peaks and soilless ragged rocks of a sterile region.

We struggled amid the hights of those Alpine ranges, until now supposed inaccessible to the labor of man.

Infantry and cavalry, we pressed onward, thus accomplishing the passage over a mountain district, 300 miles in extent, from Kabul to Bulkh."

Infantry and cavalry, we pressed onward, thus accomplishing the passage over a mountain district, 300 miles in extent, from Kabul to Bulkh."

That Harlan did lead a horde of ruffian soldiers over these inaccessible passes is perfectly true, and English tacticians to-day have studied out his map, and retraced his steps. Putting aside the rather inflated character of the personal parrative, the book affords us a curious glimpse of Afghan life and manners, which have apparently remained unchanged. Here is Harlan's description of Dost Monammed: "He is a monster of rapacity; this quality is a natural vice with him, his eyes had had a feline glare when he looked full in the face of any one, and they assumed an awkward stare of attention when the accumulation of gold was the subject of his thoughts. He was accustomed to employ policy in ordinary intercourse with society, alpolicy in ordinary intercourse with society, although the most revolting greety was recklessly practiced on all occasions of exacting money." Here is a bit of humor, which is neatly told: "When his Highness was engaged at chess the conversation ceased, fand the interlocutors gathconversation ceased, fand the interlocutors gathered nearer the performers, to observe the game and applaud the sagacity he displayed. I never knew him to lose a game. The Cauzee was always beaten. At the conclusion of each game the science of certain moves was discussed, and a sufficient amount of flattery bestowed on the norivated play of his Highness. Notwithstanding, the willy Afghans would aside pass winks and gestures from one to another, and occasionally some one, more privileged than the rest, has been heard to taunt the Ameer, by hinting that the Cauzee played bad intentionally ing that the Cauzee played bad intentionally and lost to flatter him. He took this railying always in good part, and it is certain that the Cauzee was much too com-In 1843 the Athenaum gave Harian's "Memoir" a short review. It does seem strange that a Pennsylvanian from Chester County, perhaps with Quaker blood in his veins, should have been a leader of Afghans, and served one of the many. most viliainous and treacherous of the many country. English authorities, though citing Harlan for his military skill, Have held him per

the man who unfurled the star-spangled banner on the hights of the Caucasus, was all the time under English pay. There are certain secrets of the old India Company which will never be divulged. Certainly, the ease with which our Afghan Philadelphian changed sides makes the CURRENT GOSSIP.

sonally in low repute, and what truth there is in it we cannot state, but it was noised about some

thirty years ago, and it is repeated to-day, that the man who unfurled the star-spangled banner

A MISPRINTED PASTORAL.

Pluck noses for our hair; The clouds are gone, the sun shines out, And oh! the day is fair. The birds are garbiing on the spray, The bees all softly bum

Amid the flowers fresh from the showers, The swollen brooks go gabbling by And gisten in the sun; The leafy trees are all astir,

The merry squirrels run. So, Mary, but your sonnet on And tie it under your chin. And let us away to the beanwood gay, Where bumbles the roaring linn.

The gentle sneeze shall fan your brow And hiss your golden curis; And ev'ry bird will 'Yelcome!" sing To the dearest of all girls. And should the silly hephyr fail

So, gentle Nary, come with me Across the grass and clover: The soft dove boos unto her mate, The rain is gone and over. With roses let us swine our brows And banish cares that wrinkle, Till daylight dies along the skies And spars begin to winkle.

LEGENDS OF THE ROSE.

English Magazine.

In the neighborhood of Jerusalem is a pleasant valley, which still bears the name of "Solo mon's Rose-Garden," and where, according to a Mohammedan myth, a compact was made be-tween the Wise Man and the genii of the Morning Land, which was writ, not in blood, like the onds between Faust and Mephistopheles, nor in gall like our modern treaties, but with saffron and rose water upon the petals of white roses. and rose water upon the petals of white roses. In Paris in the sixteenth century an edict was issued requiring all Jews to wear a rose on their breast as a distinguishing mark. In the Catholic Tyrol, in the present day, betrothed swains are expected to carry a rose during the period of their betrothal as a warning to young maidens of their engaged state. Roses have played and still play an important part in popular usages in many other parts of the world. In Germany young girls deck their hair with white roses for their confirmation, their entrance into the

young girls deck their hair with white roses for their confirmation, their entrance into the world; and when, at the end of life's career, the aged grandmother departs to her eternal rest, a last gilt in the shape of a rose garland is laid upon her bier. Julius Czesar, it is recorded, was fain to hide his baldness at the age of 30 with the produce of the Roman rose-gardens, as Anacreon hid the snows of 80 under a wreath of roses. At mid-Lent the Pope sends a golden rose to particular churches, or crowned heads whom he designs as especially to honor. Martin Luther wore a rose in his girdie. In these instances the rose serves as a symbol of whom he designs as especially to honor. Martin Luther wore a rose in his girdle. In these instances the rose serves as a symbol of ecclesiastical wisdom. A rose was figured on the headman's ax of the Vochmgerricht. Many orders, fraternities, and societies have taken the rose as their badge. The "Rosicrucians" may be instanced. The "Society of the Rose," of Hamburg, an association of learned ladies of the seventeenth century, is a less known example. It was divided into four sections,—the Roses, the Lilies, the Violets, and the Pinks. The holy Medardus instituted in France the custom of "La Rosiere," by which, in certain localities, a money-zift and a crown of roses are bestowed on the devoutest and most industrious maiden in the Commune. The infamous Duke de Chartres established an "Order of the Rose," with a diametrically opposite intention. At Treviso a curious rose-feast is or was held annually. A castle was erected with tapestry and silken hangings, and defended by the best-borp maidens in the city against the attacks of the young bachelors,—almonds, nutmegs, roses, and squirts filled with rose-water being the ammunition freely used on both sides.

M. Champfleury, having recently published a book entitled "Balzac's Method of Working," it may be worth while to reproduce Edouard Ourline's famous description of the way in which the great author's "Cæsar Birotteau," which was set up, rewritten, and corrected fifteen

time in twenty days, got into type:
"The printers were ready and pawed the ground like waiting steeds. M. de Balzac sent in 200 sheets of manuscript, written in five feverish nights. Every one knows his writing. It was a debauch, a chaos, an apocalypse, a Hindoo poem. The stoutest compositor turned pale; time was short and the copy unparalleled. Nevertheless needs must, so the monster was transformed—translated as well as might be into familiar signs. The most expert could do no more. The proofs were sent to the author.

"Next day the author sends back the first two proofs pasted on four-sheet posters. From each printed word sets out a dash of ink that curves and winds like a congreve rocket, and at last breaks into a flery rain of phrases, epithets, and nouns, underlined, crossed, written upside down, mixed, scratched out, and superposed. A splendid—a dazzling sight!

"Imagine four or five hundred arabesques of this part interlaced, knotted, clampering, and the good woman, mistaking the order, forthverish nights. Every one knows his writing. It

this sort, interlaced, knotted, clambering, and tambling from one edge of the sheet to the other, from the North to the South; as many historic part of the diminutive jars and, upon the reason in which were interinvolved the towns.

rivers, and mogotains, all the hieroglyphics of the Pharoahs, and the fireworks of twenty fes-

the Pharoans, and the Breworks of twenty festivals.

"At this awful spectacle the printers smote
their bosoms, the copy-holders tore their hair,
and the apprentices lost their resson. The
most daring tackled the proofs, where some
recognized Persian, others the unfamiliar symbols of Madagascar. some Sanskrit. Work was
pushed on with blind trust in Providence.

"On the morrow M. de Balzac sent over two
sheets of pure Chinese. Only fifteen days left;
a maddened copy-holder endeavors to blow out
his brains.

ds brains. his brains.

"Two more proofs received, very legibly written in Burmese. Two printers go blind.

"And thus the proofs went back and forth, till at the seventh essay some symptoms of excellent French were diagnosed; nay there were even faint traces of connection between

PICTURE-CARDS.

Facts of a most curious kind are on record concerning the court-cards or honors in France, during the eventful series of years when King. Republic, and Emperor took the lead in turn In effacing the signs and emblems of Royalty at the commencement of the Revolution, the change did not destroy the passion for play, doin of trade to the card-makers (the manufacture having been till then a State monopoly), more facilities for play than ever were afforded. But the passion persecuting Royalty extended to bits of pasteboard as well as to more important matters; kings and queens of all the suits were proscribed. The kings were supplanted by sages, savants, and emblematical personages; the queen had to make room for ladies emblematical of freedom of marriage, of worship, of the press, and of commerce; while the valets or knights were displaced by Roman heroes, warriors, and even sans culottes, according to the the press, and of commerce; while the valets or knights were displaced by Roman heroes, warriors, and even sans culottes, according to the taste of the artist. When the military achievements of the First Napoleon had given a new turn to the revolutionary fever, card-piayers evinced a liking for the old-fashioned court-cards. Napoleon, when he became Emperor, turned his eagle glance to the pictures on playing-cards as well as to the conquest and annexation of Kingdoms. The painter David was commissioned to prepare new designs; and during a few years many artistic packs were produced. For some reason or other, those designs did not become popular; card-players asked for the old pattern, and their demand was complied with. The Bourbons, after the fall of Napoleon, had little other alteration to make in the current style of playing-cards than substituting the fleur-de-lis of their house for the eagle of the Empire. Some attempts have been made in France during the last sixty years to introduce new and more graceful designs, but in vain; the winners of four by honors at whist still cling fondly to their dear old absurdly-grotesque picture-cards. The backs are often very beautiful in color and artistic in design, but king, queen, and knave retain their nondescript character.

THE COURT OF JAMES I.

THE COURT OF JAMES I. When Christian IV., King of Denmark, paid a visit to the Court of King James I., in 1606, the carousals of the palace were carried to a most extravagant hight. Even the ladies were seen abandoning their sobnety and rolling about in state of intoxication. "One day," says Har ison, "a great feast was held; and after dinne the representation of 'Solomon' in His Temple, and 'The Coming of the Queen of Sheba,' was made, or (as I may better say) was meant to have been made, before their Majesties. But, made, or (as I may better say) was meant to have been made, before their Majesties. But, alas! as all earthly things do fall to poor mortals in enjoyment, so did prove our presentment hereof. The lady who did play the Queen's part did carry most precious gifts to both their Majesties; but, forgetting the steps arising to the canopy, overset her casket into his Danish Majesty's lap, and fell at his feet, though I rather think it was in his face. Much was the hurry and confusion; cloths and napkina were at hand to make all clean. His Majesty then got up, and would dance with the Queen of Sheba; but he fell down, and humbled himself before her, and was carried to an inner chambet, and laid on a bed of state. The entertainment and show went forward. Now did appear in rich dresses Hope, Truth, and Charity. Hope did essay to speak, but wine rendered her endeavors so weak that she withdrew, and hoped they would excuse her brevity. Faith was then all alidne, for I am certain she was not joined with good works, and left the court in a staggering condition. Now did Peace make her entry, and strove to get foremost to the King; but I grieve to tell how great wrath she did discover muto these of her attendants, and, much contrary to her semblance, most rudely made wag with her olive branch, and laid on the pares of those wan did oppose her coming. Never in our Queen's [Elizabeth] daws," concludes, the facetions Rught, "did I see such lack of good order, discretion, and sobriety."

CAUSE AND CURE OF SNORING.

how it may be cured:

A writer in the Scientific Monthly tells how the habit of snoring is acquired, and, better,

"And, first, the cause: The air reaches the

lungs through two channels, the nose and the mouth. The two currents meet in the throat

below the soft of the palate, the end of which

hangs loose and swings backward and forward.

producing the snoring. If the air reaches the

lungs, as it should, through the nose, no noise

DISGUSTED WITH LAW.

Yesterday afternoon as the sun was sinking to his bed out in the buffalo country a man

with a comforter tied around his waist and his

pants tucked into his boot-legs emerged from

Justice alley with such a thunder-cloud on his

brow as would have made his fortune had he

been in the lightning-rod business. He stood

on the walk and looked up and down, and a

horse tied to a post near by backed away as far as he could and looked as innocent as pos-sible. A big policeman sauntered that way, and he was not afraid of the big red comforter

and wasn't I the only witness in the case! We rode and rode, and we sot and sot, and the lawyers jawed and the jury chewed tobacker, and just five minutes ago the verdict came in that there wasn't any causs for action! Great Heavens! but wasn't it action when it took four of use for action was the proper property was the state of the took great wasn't wasn't it action when it took four of us to earny my broker house and two bettless.

of us to carry my brother home and two bottles of camphor to get his tongue back of his teeth! You go on; I'm waiting out here to get cause of action on the jury!"

Washington Correspondence Columbus (O.) Journal.
An amusing incident occurred during the sit-

Louis Napoleon's china, table-linen, and plate, bearing the initials "N. E.," are to be sold at auction. Then there won't be N E left.

A woman has received \$10,000 for an invention which deadens the noise of the New York Elevated Railway. Now, if she will invent a device that will deaden the noise of scolding wives, it will be worth millions.

President Hayes may commit grievous errors in his Government policy, but the person who administers Dr. Pierce's Goiden Medical Discovery for biliousness, or liver complaint, impure blood, scrofula, or king's evil, pimples, biotches, eruptions, or any blood disease, will be rewarded by the restoration of health and order in the diseased system. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Popular Science Monthly SUPPLEMENT.

producing the shoring. It the an reaches the lungs, as it should, through the nose, no noise will be made. If it reaches the same through the mouth, the palate will make more noise, since it is not the natural channel, but when it rushes through both these channels, then it is that the sound sleeper banishes rest from the pillows of his companions by his hideous noise. The remedy for anoring is to keep the mouth closed; and for this purpose Dr. Wyeth, the writer of the article referred to, has invented an article so cheap that any one can make it, and no snorer should be without it. It consists of a single cap, fitting the head snugly, and a piece of soft material fitting the chin. These are connected by elastic webbing, which is connected with the head-cap near the ears. This contrivance prevents the jaw from dropping down, and thereby renders snoring impossible. The great trouble will be to get people to adopt this invention, since the most upright and honest of men and women will rarely, if ever, confess that they snore, and will be very indignant if accused of it. As a further inducement to the introduction of this contrivance of Dr. Wyeth, it may be added that breathing through the mouth is very detrimental to the health, and that many diseases of the throat and lungs are contracted or aggravated thereby." CONTENTS. THE PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND. By the Rev. William Cunningham. the Rev. William Cunningham.

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION. IV. Advantages and Disadvantages of Alcohol. By Sir William W. Guil. V. The Utility of Alcohol in Health and in Disease. By Dr. C. Murchison. VI. Alcohol and Individuality; or, Why did he become a Drunkard? By Dr. Moxon. VII. The Action and Uses of Alcoholic Drinks. By Dr. S. Wilks. VIII. Temperance vs. Abstinence. By Dr. Rission Bennett. IX. A Casula Conversation on the Subject. By Dr. Hadeliffe. X. Temperance and its Boundaries. By Dr. Kidd. XI. The Place and Use of Alcohol as an Article of Diets. By Mr. Brudeneil Carter. XII. Results of Reperience in the Use of Alcohol. By Dr. Garrod. Philosophy In The United States.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

and he was not afraid of the big red comforter and the frowning man.

"Anything up!" boid!! inquired the officer. The man made an effort to reply, but his words choked him.

"Don't you feel well!" asked the officer.

"Feel well!" yelled the man all of a sudden, "why I feel weller 'nuft to kill somebody!"

"Anything wrong!"

"Oh! no! nothing wrong!" said the man in a voice sounding like nails shaken up in a tin pail.

"I got up at 40 clock this morning, rode fifteen miles, froze both ears, loafed around here all day with a headache, and am out twelve shillings on dinner and hoss-feed!"

"Well, you didn't have to come, did yon?"

"Didn't! Wasn't my brother knocked down with an icicle, stamped into the snow, mashed to a jelly, and left for dead by a fightin', caloot, and wasn't I the only witness in the case! We rode and rode, and we sot and sot, and the law-To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, from Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., N. Y. STATE OF GEORGIA. M. N. Thursday, Feb. 13 STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA... Thursday, Feb. 20 First Cabin, \$55 to \$70, according to accommodation. Return tickets, \$100 to \$130. Second Cabin, \$40; return tickets, \$70. Steerage at lowest rates. 470. Steerage at lowest rates.

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of Passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabln. \$100; second cabin, \$80; steerage, \$30. Steerage tlexets to all points in the South of Enkiand, \$30. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WINTER RESORTS. THE SEA ISLANDS OF FLORIDA. THE SEA ISLANDS OF FLORIDA.

The Egmont Hotel, Fernandina, Florida, offers to invalida and tourists seeking the benefits of a semi-tropical climate, the comforts and conveniences of a new hotel, invariantly furnished, having all modern improvements, its rooms siry and well lighted, and its table elegant and thoroughly served. Its guests enjoy bowling, ollifaria, etc., superb fishing and yachting on the river, sound, or ocean, and driving on the beach for a distance of fity miles. A dry climate and perfect freedoin from malaria. Terms reasonable. Apply to B. H. SKINNEK, Manager.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

PROTOGRAPHY.

DAYS. I DUZ. CARD PHOTOS. 1 CABI-NET DO., and 1 FRAME. ALL FOR St. WORTH \$6, at STEVENS' Elegant Studio, 5 and 57 East M add

the committee-room with the toothsome ticklers of the palate. The measenger entered the room and gravely laying the package before the Chair-man proceeded to remove the cover, when Pot-ter, catching a glimpse of the glasses, ex-claimed:

"What's that? What's that?"
"Taffy," said the young man. "You ordered

it."

"No I didn't: no I didn't," said the embarrassed Potter; "take it away, and be p. d. q. about it. The Committee gets enough taffy from its witnesses. I ordered pamphlets."

Considering the amount of "taff," Agnes Jeuks and Jim Anderson gave the Committee, to say nothing of St. Martin, it is no wonder that the Chairman's gorge rose at the sight of that layout.

QUIPS. Strauss shows which way the waltz goes. You can hear a defense, but how can a deaf

A sure cure for sleeplessness is to imagine you have got to get up. "I hope I see you well," as the bucket said

when it touched the water. Lawyers are never more earnest than when they work with a will,—that is, if the estate is

American hams that don't find a market are sent to Europe and bring a high price as West-

He saw a negro smoking a new meers haum. "Thunder!" he exclaimed; "why, the pipe's coloring him!"

If you wish to pay your debts you have paid them. Your creditors cannot deny thas been pay-meant. A cow in Lafourche gave birth recently to four calves. First four of a kine ever seen in that section.—New Oreans Times.

One reason why we accomplish so little in this world is because so much time is lost hunting up collar-buttons of a morning. Delicate consideration for the elephant: Con-siderate little girl-"Please, Mr. Keeper, will it hurt him if I give him a currant out of my

Waiter: "Beg pardon, sir, but I think you've made a mistake. This is a halfpenny!"—Old Gent, grandly: "Oh dear no—not at all, not at all! I never give less!"—Punch.

Over twenty miles of blue ribbon has been cut into strips six inches long and given out to re-formed Iowa drunkards during the year. By a little figuring you will find that all but two men in that State used to be drunkards.—Detroit Free A concert is to be held in an Indiana town

A concert is to be neld in an indiana desire next Friday night, and we are extremely desired ous of attending it. One of the features of the programme is "Grandfather's Clock," to be sung by a young lady, and we have always had a strong desire to hear that song sung.—Norris-

A little boy whose father was a rather immoderate drinker of the moderate kind one day sprained his wrist, and his mother utilized the whisky in her husband's bottle to bathe the little fellow's wrist. After a while the pain began to abate, and the child surprised his mother by exclaiming: "Ma, has pa got a sprained throat?"

Among other curiosities on exhibition at the American Department of the Paris Exposition was a spring chicken from an American boarding-house. The chicken was taken to the guillotten one tine one morning, but, when the heavy knife fell on its neck, the fowl gave a frightened squawk, and, after one or two tremendous pulls, jerked its head away from under the knife and made its way back to its coop in the Exposition. The knife was sent to the foundry for repairs.

Chicago Commercial Advertiser.
Did you ever see a pie on ear? Things are done in Mobile Ala mode.

What will St. Louis Mo, and what will Talla-There's many a slipper 'tween the boy and the

S. Tate is a resident of a Nebraska town. He is the only real S. Tate in the county.

A Mexican convent has been converted into a jail. It was open to nun, but now to every one. Marriageable girls may choose their husbands, out a man running short of tobacco husbands

The Buffalo Express avers that the Princess Louise hurrans for the Stars and Stripes. The editor of that sheet is a Canard-ian.

HAYES' ERRORS.

THE

NEW ISSUE-NUMBER ONE.

PHILOSOPHY IN THE UNITED STATES. By G. THE FAIRY-LORE OF SAVAGES. By J. A. Farrer. GRAVITATION AS A FACTOR IN THE ORGANIC WORLD. By William Crookes, F. R. S.
SUPPOSED CHANGES IN THE MOON. By Richard

GEORGE HENRY LEWES. By Anthony Trollope.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

STATE LINE

JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED. CLEANED and REPAIRED. C. O. D. COOK & McC. O. D. C. O. D. COOK & M. B. C. Ladies brewes, Sacques and Cleaned etc. Shawls. dyed and cleaned etc.

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY.

December 21, 1878.1

"The Pulvermacher Electric Belt is recommended to general use for the following reasons: First, for its wonderful properties for the cure of diseases of the kidneys, stomach, liver and blood; secondly, for its extreme simplicity, and the fact of its being applied outside, precludes all possibility of any injury being done to the patient, as an external remedy is universally acknowledged to be safe. Another advantage is the facility with which the progress of the disease and cure can be watched, and if the Belt be not quite in the right place, it can be very easily readjusted so as to cover the parts affected. The Pulvermacher Electric Belt, and its perfection, has been hailed with delight, not only by the sufferers who have regained health, enjoyment and a new lease of life through its beneficent qualities, but by the medical profession, who very frequently prescribe its use to their patients."

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS

AND BANDS

Rheumatism,

Are self-applicable to any part of the body, for the speedy and effectual cure of

Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility. Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease,

Female Complaints, Nervousness Urinary Diseases General Ill-Health, Wasting Decay,

Spermatorrhœa Epilepsy, Paralysis, Sexual Exhaustion, Spinal Diseases,

Indigestion, And other chronic allments.

> **PULVERMACHER'S** ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS

are indorsed and approved by the most em-inent medical and scientific authorities in the world, by the Faculties of France, England, by well-known writers, who refer to the extraordinary cures effected by Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands, in upwards of one hundred medical and philosophical works.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET and THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particulars mailed free. Call on

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FINANCIAL. VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS. Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., NEW YORK,

Buy and sell on Commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange. Allow interest on deposits subject to check at sight, and make advances on approved collaterals. Govern-ment, State, City, and County Bonds for sale and im-mediate delivery.

NOTICE

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 24, 1678.
Notice is bereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National Bank of Chicago that the same must be presented to James M. Flower, Receiver, at Chicago, Jilinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

Comptroller of the Currency.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEFOR QUARTERNASTEN'S OFFICE.

No. 1139 Girard-si...

PRILADELPHIA., Jan. 23, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until noon. Wednesday, March 5, 1879. for furnishing the United States Quarternaster's Department with the following articles:

To be delivered at the Quarternaster's Depot, at Philadelphia. Pa.:

500 Dress Caps. artillery: I.500 Dress Caps. infantry; I.400 Dress Cap Pompons, infantry: 500 Cap Crossed Sabres; 8,000 Cap Crossed Sifies: 20,000 Cap Cetters; 10,000 Cap Numbers; 500 Trumpets with extra crooks; 450 sets stemell Plates, complete; 50,000 vards 6-4 Sky-Blue Kersey, heavy quality: 20,000 yards 6-4 Dark-Blue Plannel; 5,000 Campaign Hats.

To be delivered at the Quarternaster's Depot at San Prancisco, Cal.:

Infantry: 2,000 Cap Crossed Riffee; 50 cets Stened Pistes, complete: 30,000 yards 6-4 Dark-Blue Plannel; 3,000 yards 6-4 Dark-Blue Plannel; 3,000 yards 6-4 Dark-Blue Plannel; 3,000 yards 6-4 Sky-Blue Kersey, heavy quality; 20,000 yards 6-4 Dark-Blue Fiannel.

All articles to be subject to a rigid inspection, and bidders are informed that a full compliance with specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

"Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture, evided Statutes, 8, 716.

The articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there."—Revised Statutes, 8, 716.

The articles of the Pacific Coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there. "Proposals of what dates and Territories of the Pacific Coast to the extent of the consumption to bidders and other information apply at this offi

Proposals for Iron Stairs. OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, AND THEASTHY DEPARTMENT, AND THEASTHY DEPARTMENT, AND THEASTHY DEPARTMENT, AND THEASTHY DEPARTMENT, Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 28th day of February, 1879, for furnishing, atting, delivering, and putting in place complete the Iron stairs for the United States Custom-House and Post-Uffice at Chicago. Ill., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which, blank form of bond, and any additional information, may be obtained on application at this office or the office of the Super-Intendent.

Acting Supervising Architect.

Proposals for Construction of Dam. D. S. ENGINER OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., February 7th, 1879.
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., February 7th, 1879.
D. Preceived by the undersigned until 2:30 o'clock p.
m., March 8th, 1879, for constructing certain Bruah
and Stone Dams and Spurson the Missishippl River, between Clarksville, Mo., and Hamburg, Ills. For
blanks and information apply to
F. U. FARQUHAR, Major of Engineers, U. S. A. SCALES.

PAIRBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago,
Be careful to buy only the Genuine. CHIROPODIST.

BAILBOAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturde xccpted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY. Ticket Offices, 82 Clark-st. (Sherman House) an the depots. Leave. | Arrive.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Blufts, on the train seaving Chicago at 10:30s. —
No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canai and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 39 Clark-st. and at depots.

Leave. | Arrivo. oundots & Galesburg Express.
Ottawa & Streator Express.
Recktord & Eresport Express.
Vacific Fast Express.
Vac 7:25 a m 7:20 p m 7:25 a m 7:20 p m 7:25 a m 7:20 p m 10:00 a m 8:20 p m 10:30 a m 8:40 p m

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and C the Pacific Exress. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIE, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Mandolph-st.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Rr... "12:30 p m 3:35 p m St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... "9:00 a m 7:55 p la Modile & New Orieans Express 9:00 a m 7:55 p la St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 p m 7:05 p m Peoris, Burlington (Fast Express 9:00 a m 3:35 p m 6 Keckuk Express 9:00 a m 7:00 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, e3 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Leave. | Arrive.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILROAD.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randoiph. Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. | Leave. | Arrive.

PITTRBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Magison sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive.

| Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket Omce, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD. "Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-siz.

| Leave. | Arrive.

LEGAL. ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

The creditors of Marcus Kronberg, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, are hereby notined that he, on the 11th day of January, 1879, assigned to me all his property, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that they are required to present their claims under oath or affirmation to me within three months from this date.

Chicago, Jan. 13, 1879.

BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee, BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee, Chicago, Attorneys.

GRAY'S REMEDIES. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO PAY!! DR. KEAN

CORNS STEPHENS, YEE CHIROPodist, 124 Dearborn-st., gives
instant relief. Stephens Allinstant relief. Stephens Allinstant

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO VAN SCHAACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 22 and 24 Lake-st. Chicago, wholesale and retail agents who vill supply druggists at proprietors' prices.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

St. Louis Express.

St. Louis Fast Line.

Cairo & New Orleans Express.

St. Gouls Fast Line.

Springfeld Express.

St. Gouls Faxas Express.

St. Gouls Garage Garage

St. Gouls Garage

St. Garage

St. Gouls Garage

St. Garage

St. Gouls Garage

St. Garage

St. Gouls Garage

St. Garage

St. Gouls Gara o On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

Mail (via Mam and Air Line) ... • 7:00 a m • 6:55 a m
Day Express. • 9:00 a m • 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation. • 4:00 p m • 10:50 a m
Atlantic Express (daily) ... 5:15 p m
Night Express ... • 9:00 p m • 28:45 a m

PAINTMORE & OHIO,
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monrosst. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmor House, Grand
Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

PITTRBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

KANKAKEE LINE Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-se

Tenney & Flower, Attorneys.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

H. Q. Mil. Div. of the Mo., Office of Ch. Quartermaster, Carloaco, Ill., Feb. 5, 1878.

A los of Condemned Public Property, consisting of Stationery, Office Furniture, Carpets, &c., will be sold at Public Auction at No. 4 Washington-st., at 12 o'clock noon, February 18, 1879.

Terms cash on delivery.

KUFUS INGALLS, Eclonel and C. Q. M.

Some Histrions Who Make as Much as \$150,000 a Year.

of Preachers.

The Highest Winisterial Salary That of Beecher, Who Gets \$20,000 per Annum.

THE STAGE.

The announcement that Mr. D. Bouciesult re-ceived from his managers a check for \$500 each night—and that before the performance was oncluded—during three consecutive weeks sugople in general, and "stars" in particular. It ient that while successful artists make, if they do not keep, enormous fortunes, the aver age actor is no better off than the average clerk for what he makes up in salary is lost in ex-penses. The chief stars here and in England coin money fast. Sothern, Booth, Neilson, Owens, Maggie Mitchell, Chanfran, and a few thers have the cream of the pusiness, leaving the skim milk for managers and pretty hard tack for the minor people. The past and pres-ent seasons have been far from profitable to a majority of metropolitan managers, and ruin-ous to many provincial managers, but the popu-ar stars have carried harvests of cash outside of New York, which place, for some inscrutable reason, has proved a very Golgotha to nearly every one who bid for public favor.

A GLANCE AT BOOTH. The great prosperity of Edwin Booth dates om a period in the easy recollection of the generation of theatre-goers. In his earier days he had no drawing power, and when William Stuart, the veteran manager of the Winter Garden, announced him for a season, he as looked upon with unaffected wonder. For and the quick wit of Mr. Stuart favored ooth that year, and to the bright suggestion of Booth that year, and to the bright suggestion of the manager that he should play Ham'et, be Ham et, and look Ham'et off as well as on the stage, can fairly be credited the sudden jump he made into public favor. From that time his tar was in the ascendant. In spite of his bank-rupicy Edwin Booth is regarded as a very wealthy man. His invariable terms are \$500 a performance, and for this sum a check must be given "before Edwin can go on." The present Mrs. Booth is a capable business manager, and fire. Booth is a capable business manager, and oher Mr. Booth owes much. In Boston, Phildelphia, and San Francisco Edwin Booth is a powerful attraction. In Brooklyn e played an enormous engagement, clearing in two weeks the sum of \$25,000, which, the property was the little in excess of the amount. ever, was but little in excess of the amount ped in the Lyceum of this city. His last rement in this city was a terrible blow to engagement in this city was a termble blow to him and to the management. His terms were \$500 a performance; but the receipts were next to nothing, comparatively speaking. It is understood that Booth declines to play more than thirty weeks in a year. At his terms of \$500 tor each performance, or, including a matinee, \$3.500 a week, this would give him an annual income of \$100,000; but he could easily play forty weeks at the same terms. HOW SOTHERN RAKES IT IN.

Mr. E. A. Sothern estimated his property a ear or two ago at the pleasant figure of three-uarters of a million. Real-estate values have allen some since then, but Sothern has made aloney still. His terms are always \$500 a per-ormance, unless he plays on shares, and in the atter specialty he has had as high as 80 per ent of the gross receipts. An enlatter specialty he has had as high as 80 per cent of the gross receipts. An engagement made for him by Mr. Harry Wall netted him, in Canada, that extraordinary percentage, and the management made money at that. Unlike Booth, Sothern furnishes the play. He either owns or virtually controls all his specialties, and as a rule insists that certain specified artists shall support him in the principal roles. Although he has made much more than \$3,500 a week, it would be a fair average for forty-live weeks in each of the past ten years. In other words, he can calculate definitely on \$157,500 annual income, not counting benefits, of which he always can calculate definitely on \$157,500 annual income, not counting benefits, of which he always has one in each city of his circuit, or the large sums made when he elects a percentage on the gross receipts. Some years ago Sothern invested largely in real estate in this city and elsewhere in the United States, making a mistake common in those times, from which he not only derives no lucome, but on which he has to pay heavy taxes. Occasionally Mr. Sothern has essayed the role of manager, but generally with indifferent success. In new plays he has found but little profit, but "Our American Cousn" and "Garrick" are mines which, although worked incessantly for many years, give no and "Garrick" are mines which, although worked incessantly for many years, give no signs of being used up. It was said some years ago that the man who would write a first-rate melodrama for Edwin Booth would make a fortune for himself and add to Booth's fame, as well as give him a monumental estate. The actor has long wanted a play in which Napoleon the Great should figure, he, of course, to play the leading role. In this respect he differs from Sothern, who has had many plays written for him, while none was ever written for Booth. Like Booth, Sothern is married. He, nowever, lives in style and spends liberally in entertaining, while Booth carefully saves and puts away or a rainy day.

NEILSON AND DAVENPORT.

In some respects Adelaide Neilson was the most fortunate star our American heavens have seen. She never had an unsuccessful season, and made money where other favorites dropped money. When she first came here she was well heralded, and sprang at once into favor. She has made as much as \$1,000 a night six nights a week for four consecutive weeks. At times she has played as low as \$1,000 a week; but she found no difficulty in closing contracts for fifty two weeks in the year at \$500 a performance, matinee included. Indeed, the Neilson matinees in New York and Boston were always features of the weeks, as ladies cound attend without escorts.—a fact which out-of-town and suburban residents fully appreciate. Miss Neilson's property, real and personal, is valued at \$500,000, of which a large part is invested in real estate in New York and Chicago. When she was out West the surprising growth of the country impressed her, and she was persuaded to buy heavily of properties already well ballooned. The subsequent heavy decline affected her seriously, and had it not been for the kind aid of business friends her losses would have crippled her. Still, a woman who can make \$3,500 a week, not counting benefits, of which she averages ten annually, cannot well be disabled pecuniarily. Miss Neilson wisely declined to purchase new plays, but contented herself with utilizing her old repertoire. She is now playing in the British Provinces, and doing well. It it said that she contemplates another visit to this country, and managers are ready for her at her old-time terms.

this country, and managers are ready for her at her old-time terms.

A veteran manager said recently that, next to Adelaide Neilson, Fanny, Davenport is the most valuable star in the country. By that he meant that she could always command big rates, and that her managers need have no fear about drawing ability. It is but a few years since Miss Davenport plaved in burlesque in Hooley's Minstrel Hail in Brooklyn, dressed in boy's clothes, and appealing to the sympathies of the gallery youth. Her fortune is not large, but she has made a great deal of money, and is always good for \$1,000 a week and a benefit, when she plays in popular dramas. In new rows Miss Davenport does not make so much moner. She purchased the play of "Olivia," and, with a company of her own organization, travels over the country. Dramatic agents say that Fanny Davenport alone is one of the best paying stars in the list, but, with a company and her own plays, she is like many others,—good here, bad there, and indifferent elsewhere.

OWENS AS A MONEY-MAKER.

Mr. John E. Owens is reputed to be the wealthiest actor in the profession. He is fond of playing on shares, and often nets from \$3,000 to
\$4,000 a week, exclusive of benefits. He has
accumulated a property estimated at \$2,000,000,
much of which is the outgrowth of real estate
ventures. For twenty years, however, Mr.
Owens has laid away a handsome fortune annually. Like all the most successful actors Mr.
Owens is a specialist. As Sothern has his Dundreary, Booth his Hamlet, and Jefferson his Rip
Van Winkie, so Owens has his Solon Shingle.
Mr. Owens has avoided speculations in his art,
and never goes on the road with companies of
his own. He plays on an average thirty weeks
in the year, gives his receipts for about \$90,000,
and spends the rest of his time on his farm.

JEFFERSON, MAGGIE MITCHELL, LOTTA, AND
BOUCICAULT. OWENS AS A MONEY-MAKER.

BEFFERSON, MAGGIE MITCHELL, LOTTA, AND BOUCHAULT.

Although Mr. Jefferson is a delineator of one character rather than an actor as generally unlerstood, he stands near the head of the rich men in his profession. He generally plays on shares, and makes from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a week forty weeks in the year. His terms with the Fifth Avenue Theatre management were extraordinary—half of every dollar that came in until \$1,000 were received, and three-quarters of every dollar above \$1,000! Mr. Jefferson has been a pecuniary favorite for many years. His fortune is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. He owns property in New York, New Jersey, and Louisians, and is very careful of it all.

Miss Maggie Mitchell is another, favorite on

whom pecuniary fertune has long smiled. She can clear \$30,000 to \$50,000 a year with ease, and having cleared it she knows how to keep it. Miss Lotta Crabtree averages \$1,000 a week, and bids fair to do better yet.

Mr. Boucieault's drawing power cannot be very well estimated, because he appears in his own plays only. His last engagement, with his own dramas, netted him \$500 each performance. If he could continue the same terms forty weeks in a year his annual income would be \$140,000 from that source alone. He is also one of the well-to-do men in his profession, a great part of his fortune being made from plays bearing his name.

It would be difficult to class Clara Morris, Mary Anderson, Lawrence Barrett, Mrs. Bowers, Frank Chanfrau, Frank Mayo, Oliver Doud Byron, Rose Eytinge, Joseph Murphy, Robson and Crane, the Lingards, and others less known, because, while they are enormously successful in some places, they are said to be quite the reverse in others. While they make a great deal of money in some theatres, they play to bad business in others. Modjeska, for instance, made a hit and a fortune here last year, but her next engagement was a failure.

THE STOCK COMPANIES. OTHER ARTISTS. THE STOCK COMPANIES.

THE STOCK COMPANIES.

From the foregoing it may be inferred that actors are coining money, whether the managers are or not; but these favored ores are the fortunates, distinguished in every sense from the rank and file of their onerous profession. Leading men and leading women have to work hard for their pay, and inferior men and women work harder yet for their compensation. Here and there a Coghlan earns \$300 a week for forty weeks in a year, a Thornereceives \$200 for thirty-weeks in a year, a Thornereceives \$200 for thirty-forty weeks, and a Gilbert gets \$125 for the same period, but \$100 is considered a large salary, while many of the best artists in stock companies work like beavers for \$50 to \$85 a week. "Fascinating" young men and "attractive" juvenile women find no difficulty in obtaining \$100 to \$150 a week; but the average stage is a juvenile women find no difficulty in obtaining \$100 to \$150 a week; but the average stage is a hard road to travel, and many a mock Duke and acting Princess strut their brief hour in gor-geous garb, knowing that the Sheriff's officer awaits their coming, and that no butcher, baker, r candlestick-maker counts upon a fortune

'SHARING" RECEIPTS. "SHARING" RECEIPTS.

It would be impossible to lay down exact programmes for stars and stock-actors, as their courses differ in nearly everycity. For instance, Booth is known as a "slider,"—I e., he makes terms of one sort in New York and another in San Francisco. When he played in the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, he had 75 per cent of the gross receipts and furnished himself and his support. After an absence of thirteen years he netted \$32,000 in six weeks, and the management cleared the same amount. It is well known that he refused \$1,000 a night to play 100 nights in Booth's Theatre in this city; but there was a case in which sentiment played a part. Of late years it is a prevalent custom for certain stars to "share after expenses," but even that has its peculiarites in penses," but even that has its peculiarites in different cities. In New York \$500 are allowed; in Boston. \$375; in San Francisco, \$500; in Phila-delphia. \$350; in Cincinnati, \$200; and in Pitts-burg, \$200. The point is here: Stars are glad o share, because their self-esteem bids them look for a big week's business, and managers are willing to share, because when business falls off they are sure of expenses in any event and have nothing to pay for the attraction. Lester Wallack generally gets \$300 a night, but he has made as high as \$2,000 a week in Brooklyn, where he is a great tayoute. where he is a great tavorite. Managers generally share with Lawrence Barrett and with John T. Ravmond. Mrs. Bowers is said to be worth \$150,000. E. L. Davenport was always good for \$600 a week on salary, but he was fond of traveling and sharing, and died poor. Lotta Crabtree, now a matter woman is considered good for \$600 a week on salary, but he was fond of traveling and sharing, and died poor. Lotta Crabtree, now a mature woman, is considered good for \$250,000. Maggie Mitchell prefers traveling with her own company and in her own plays. Last season she netted about \$1,500 a week. McCullough shares after expenses. Frank Mayo has worked long and hard, and his Crockett especially is said to have put over \$60,000 in his pocket. Sohn S. Clarke shares after expenses, and is very rich. The Florences make here and lose there; their San Francisco engagement of four weeks netted them \$23,000. The late Barney Willhams was fortunate in having a careful wife, and wnen he died he left behind him about \$250,000. Ned Adams made but kept no money. That Montague left so small an estate was a surprise to all who knew him. He had \$250 a week from Wallack's, and was permitted now and then to star. He made \$1,100 in one night in Brooklyn, and in Boston about \$1,400 a week. That he would have done well in "Diplomacy" seems probable. Miss Clark Morris would have one of America's greatest fortunes if her health was reliable. Managers would gladly pay her \$500 a night for fifty weeks in the year if there were any certainty of her playing. As it is she makes money fast, but thus far, it is said, has not been able to save much.

asking questions, to which Mr. Beecher made long responses; and occasionally Brother Joe Knapp enlivened the proceedings by ponderous pleadings in behalf of sinners; but as a rule Mr. Beecher did, as he now does, the bulk of the work. He has a three months 'vacation each year, so that his salary is naid him for three services a week, or 108 in nine months, say \$185.18 for each public appearance. Mr. Beecher does not give much time to parochial duties, the majority of them devolving upon Dr. Halliday, who visits the sick drums up religious delinquents, prays with the dying, and looks out for the Church missions, earning his \$3,000 by real hard work.

DR. TALMAGE.

Brooklyn has more high-priced preachers than Brooklyn has more high-priced preachers than any other city in proportion. Next to Beecher, DeWitt Talmage has the largest salary in the City of Churches. It was made \$12,000 last year, and will be kept at that figure this year. Dr. Talmage has not yet neveloped into a national teacher, and confines himself largely to the duties of the Tabernacle, the Lay College, and their outgrowths. He has two preaching services and a prayer-meeting every Sunday. He lectures once sweek and attends also a prayer-meeting. He supervises the Lay College, and makes a point of visiting the Sunday-school. In addition to this he is somewhat of a pastor. That is, he does not confine himself to the perfunctory duties of preaching alone, but calls around on his people, talks with the mothers and the children, and interests himself to an extent in their domestic troubles.

THE REV. MORGAN DIE.

Trinity Corporation is liberal in its dealings

THE REV. MORGAN DIX.

Trinity Corporation is liberal in its dealings with its servants. Morgan Dix, the Rector, receives \$15,000. He is responsible to the corporation for the entire parish, and has much office work that makes no public show. He is the disciplinarian of the parish. He preaches regularly in Trinity Church or St. Paul's, attends meetings, looks out for the Sunday-schools, now and then marries or reads the funeral service, and literally holds the affairs of the church, as he does its kevs, in his hands. It is often said that Beecher, Dix, the younger Potter, Storrs, and others would be able to make four times their salaries as lawyers; but, however that may be, the fact remains that what they do make they make as churchinen, and each in his way differs from all the rest. Dr. Dix was at one time designed for the law, but having entered the church-service under Dr. Berrian, his predecessor, he found no difficulty in securing the prominence he now has. His father, Gen. Dix, is Comptroller of Trinity Parish, and his salary is also reported at \$15,000.

DR. TAYLOR.

Dr. William Taylor is probably the best-paid Congregationalist orator in New York, receiv-

ing \$12,000 or \$14,000. He works hard, preaches regularly, lectures, presides at prayer-meetings, is active on Boards and Committees, looks out for the Sunday-school interests, and pays special attention to pastoral calls. This feature of a pastor's life is much neglected by clergymen who are pressed by public duties, such as lecturing, editing, and attending conventions. There are many ministers whose chief success is born of their sympathies. They make a point of knowing personally every man, woman, and child in their congregation, and go from house to house seeking opportunity to sympathize with, cheer, and succor their flocks. Others have no faculty of that sort. They are merely preachers, and in no true sense pastors. Dr. Taylor is a pastor, and, although he is paid a large salary as a preacher, his chief merit is thought to lie in his social and kindly nature.

WHAT DR. HEPWORTH SAYS. WHAT DR. HEPWORTH SAYS.

WHAT DR. HEPWORTH SAYS.

The Rev. Dr. Hepworth stands on the other side of the line. While Beecher, Storrs, Talmaze, Dix, Taylor, Tiffany, Potter, and Tyng can count their tens of thousands, Dr. Hepworth is compelled to support himself by nis brainwork outside of his pulpit. As he puts it, his situation is rather interestingly suggestive. A Herald reporter found the Doctor yesterday morning hard at work in his cozy study in Forty-seventh street; and, in response to a question, he said: "Ah! that's a subject in which I take great interest. 'The under-payment of clergymen!' why, certainly, the world is full of it, and here's a bright example."

why, certainly, the world is full of it, and here's a bright example."

"Why, I thought you were rolling in riches."

"Nonsense! Why, if I didn't do work outside of my pulpit, I'd have nothing to live on. When I started my church I was crippled by the death of a stanch friend. We had a debt of \$200,000. That is reduced to \$85,000. My salary was \$2,500: but I didn't get it. It is now and has been for two years \$5,000; but I don't get it."

"Are clergymen generally underpaid?"

"They are, decidedly. They don't get half what they could make as lawyers, for instance. If money is what they are after, they are in the wrong place. Then, too, ministers are fearfully neglected. Just as soon as anything happens to them, they are bundled into the street. The Catholic is the only charch that takes care of its infirm and aged ministers. That wonderful organization understands what to do with its servants. If a man isn't good in one position, they put him in another, where he is of benefit. The Dutch Church makes better provisions than any other Protestant denomination."

any other Protestant denomination."

"But your city ministers have an easy life and plenty of money."

"Well, you don't know anything about it. I see the other side. When you see a man with his boots a little broken and his coat somewhat rusty, you may at least infer that he isn't overwhelmed with cash. Out of the 500 ministers in rusty, you may at least infer that he isn't over-whelmed with cash. Out of the 500 ministers in New York I don't believe there are half a dozen who can save a cent from their salaries. They have to live in respectable style; they have to give continually, and they are quite as likely to be taken sick as anybody else, and then where are they?"
"What is your salary?"

"Nominally \$5,000; but if it were not for my work I couldn't live. I don't get it, and I suppose others are in the same box."

Dr. Hepworth bears his troubles like a man, and his church gives evidence of growth. DR. STORRS.

DR. STORRS.

Dr. R. S. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, has \$10.000 salary. He has lived over thirty years in a fair house in Pierrepont street, in Brooklyn, and keeps a very modest establishment. He visits a great deal among his people, who are generally men of means, and make him valuable presents, send him to Europe, and so on. Dr. Storrs preaches twice on Sunday, aithough he frequently exchanges or introduces a brother, who pleads for one or other of the several "causes" in which the church is interested. He also lectures, attends the regular prayermeetings, the social gatherings, the Sundayschool, and the Church Committees, of which he is Chairman. e is Chairman. DR. CUYLER.

Dr. Cuyler, just now prominent as one of Dr. Talmage's bete noires, is one of the oldest pastors in Brooklyn, where he has \$8,000 per antors in Brooklyn, where he has \$5,000 per annum. He is really a pastor. He preaches regularly, and attends to all the sessional demands of the Lafayette Avenue Church; but his forte is pastoral visitation. He goes from family to family, makes himself a help in season of trouble, and literally leads his flock like a shepherd. Dr. Hall.
Dr. Hall earns his \$15,000 in a similar man-

Dr. Hall earns his \$15,000 in a similar manner. His preaching is but a small part of his work. This he does twice on Sunday, but he is as well known on the avenue as any promenader there. His people are avenue people, and he visits them. He has young ladies' classes, and attends them. He makes his church-building attractive to his congregation, and they delight to go there. All through the week there are devotional services, at which Dr. Hall attends, and he devotes all his time to the people and the interests of his parish.

THE PULPIT.

Name Poir.

Clergymen as a rule are poorly paid. In fact, as Dr. Hepworth once said, "They don't like to talk about their incomes, they are so very small." The Herald recently treated of "Mr. Beccher as a Money-Maker," showing that in thirty years that distinguished preacher had drawn into the coffers of Plymouth Church the round sum of \$1,000,000, and accounting for \$750,000 that he had made in his several callings on his own account. The subject thus stated seems to have attracted universal attention, and in places the unfair inference is drawn that ministers have big pay and an easy life. The fact is, that the saverage compensation of clergymen of all denominations, city and country, is less than \$500 par annum. A few favored dominies are paid from \$10,000 to \$45,000, but there are thousands who have irom \$200 to \$300, and are lucky to get that,—half of it possibly in vegetables and "truck."

Clerical compensation in cities is greater than in the provinces, but so are the expenses. Mr. Beecher worked many years on a \$330 salary, half of which was paid by the Home Missionary Society, and he supported hinself literally by the labor of his hands. Now his salary is larger than any other paid to a preacher in this country,—\$20,000. For this he preaches twice on Sunday, and presides at the Friday evening payer-meeting. Formerly he also lectured on Wednesday evening, but that habit was given up several years ago, partly because what used to be a regular old-fashioned prayer-meeting. Formerly he also lectured on Wednesday evening, but that habit was given up several years ago, partly because what used to be a regular old-fashioned prayer-meeting, which was passing the preacher of the sunday of the find of sinners;

Nobody seemed to care to pray or speak; they preferred to listen to Beecher. The late Deacous Corning, Fanning, and Fitzgerald were fond of asking questions, to which Mr. Beecher made long responses; and occasionally Brother Joe Range Policy and the Rock Policy and the Rock Policy and the Roc OTHER CLERGYMEN.

Eight Bucks Killed-The Exploit of a Mexican Party on the Rio Grande.

Santa Rosa (Mexico) Letter in New Orleans Times.

Putting themselves in connection with some
of the traders that dealt with the bands, they succeeded by promises and threats in getting these Indians assembled at a prearranged spot, and by these means captured the whole of the noted Chief Colorado's band of Mescalero In-dians. In the short struggle to resist their capture eight of the bucks were killed and capture eight of the bucks were killed and twenty-two taken prisoners, with sixty squaws and children. Unfortunately the band of Lipan Indians had, about eight days before Col. Garcia's arrival, parted from the Mescaleros, and were out on the raid towards Durango, else the wnole of them would likely have been bagged. The expedition returned with their prisoners, as before stated, on the 18th, and were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants of the town. The only loss this force sustained was the stabbing of a sentine! by a squaw the first night out on the march. The squaws were at the time given the liberty to walk about in camp, but after this they were searched, a number of hidden knives taken away from them, and all of them fettered the same as the warriors. One of the remarkable coincidents of this capture is the fact that the father of Chief Colorado turns out to be a brother of one of the most prominent merchants. the father of Chief Colorado turns out to be a brother of one of the most prominent merchants in Santa Rosa, who had been robbed from a ranche close by this town in 1822 by the Mescaleros, as a boy 5 years old. His name which they did not change, and some peculiar deformity of one of his feet, as well as the corroborating stories of some very aged Indians in the tribe, but his identity beyond doubt. He has, of course, entirely forgotten his origin, and would, by inclination, have preferred to stay with the rest of the tribe, but the relatives insisted to take care of him for the remainder of his life, and he was made over to them.

Sad Effects of a Fair.

"Where were you last night?" said the Judge "Garnival Authors," said the prisoner. "Staid 'til 9 oclock; was a little Dryden, and went out and 'Goethe drink. I couldn't pay the Scott, and a Longfellow at the Wayside Inn saked my name. 'Robert Burns,' says I. 'Put him out, 'says he. 'The Dickens you will,' says I. 'My Holmes in the highlands a drinking the beer.' 'You'll get no Moore here,' says he; and the Little Boy Blue came along and ran me in. That's Watts the matter, Judge, I would not tiell you a false Hood; I'm innocent as a Lamb." And the Judge thought so, for he sent him benind the bars for thirty days, a wiser if not a Whittier man. Sad Effects of a Fair

SLEEPING-CAR FARES.

Cost of Operating Pullman's Palace Cars.

George E. White's Bill Simply Confiscation.

Rathoay Age, Feb. 13. The tendency so strongly developed in this ountry of late years to limit railway charges for freight and passenger fares by State legislation is now inclining some of our law-makers to a still more doubtful exercise of authority, indicated in the introduction, in several States, of bills reducing by one-quarter or one-half the present charges for sleeping-car accommodadons. There is no doubt that laws compelling the sleeping-car owners to furnish berths for 25 or 50 cents each would be "popular," as all legislation against that peculiarly-heinous crime known as "capital" is with the un-thinking masses; but we do not believe that the intelligent and honorable men forming the majority of the members of Legislatures intend to pass unjust and oppressive laws, the object of which is to take one man's property and give it to another, simply because the other man wants it; and we believe that it will require but moment's intelligent reflection to show that the movement contemplated by these bills is neither warranted by justice nor honesty, por as a matter of policy.

The splendid sleeping-car system of American railways is one of their greatest contributions to the comfort and safety of the traveling public. It affords accommodations vastly superior to those offered in any other country, and is the object of ceaseless admiration and praise on the part of foreigners traveling over our long tines of communication. It is but a few years since the first seeping-car—a rude adaptation of the ordinary sleeping-car—a rude adaptation of the ordinary coach—was attempted; and it is much more recently that the necessity of frequent changes of cars by day and night, in a journey over several roads, was obviated by the establishment of continuous sleeping-car lines, by means of which not only the hurried business-man, but also solitary women, children, and invalids, are conveyed in a luxurious car half way across the continent without a change, and with astonishing ease and freedom from anxiety.

We believe every candid traveler will admit that there is no expense of his journey which he

We believe every candid traveler will admit that there is no expense of his journey which he pays so willingly, and with such a feeling or receiving an equivalent, as that of his sleeping and drawing-room car accommodations. He does not often, however, stop to consider what an outlay of money, skill, and executive ability is required to provide him with his exclusive privileges. The car in which he rides cost twice as much as a residence of the better class; trained servants prepare his easy couch and minister to his call; the most perfect and expensive appliances for heating, lighting, ventulation, and the toilet minister to his health and enjoyment, and the great strength of frametion, and the totlet minister to his health and enjoyment, and the great strength of framework and increased weight—the best sleepingcars weigh from two to four tons more than the ordinary coaches, necessitating, of course, greater expense in moving them—cause a delightful steadiness of motion, and greatly diminish the danger in case of accident. In the ordinary car the passenger takes his chances of a seat when he enters. In the sleeping-car he is the absolute owner, for the journey, of a certain selected portion, the purchase of but one berth entitling him to a whole seat, or twice the space belonging to him in the day car. The possesbelonging to him in the day car. The bossession of that berth means that the railway company must draw about 1,200 pounds of dead weight for him individually in excess of the average dead weight per passenger in a day car. This is on the supposition that every berth is occupied, but as a matter of fact the whole twenty are twenty and the car. This is on the supposition that every berth is occupied, but as a matter of fact the whole twenty-six or twenty-eight tons of the car are often hauled for the accommodation of half a dozen persons, or even a less number. Secure in the possession of his berth, section, state-room, or drawing-room, the favored passenger can sleep, sit, read, write, eat, converse, or, comfortably stretched out, gaze through the wide plate-glass windows at the flying land-scape. The wealth of a railway bondholder cannot give greater luxury or privacy in traveling than the poorest man can command for \$2 for a journey of hundreds of miles. Is there any need for further State laws in behalf of this favored traveler?

Looking on the side of the sleeping-car owners, would any further restrictive legislation be just on have even the semblance of justice? A large amount of money is invested in this public service. The Pullman Company, for instance, represents a cash outlay of about \$12,000,000, and yet this great venture pays only 8 per cent dividends, and its shares are quoted at 80 cents on the dollar. This cash investment includes large works in Detroit, employing some 700 men, mainly in repairing the cars. Enormous as is the outlay for the cars themselves—appropriately termed "palaces," the continuous dutlay for meintaing the cars.

themselves—appropriately termed "palaces,"
—the continuous outlay for maintaing the cars
and their furnishings,—the rich seat coverings,
the mattresses, linen, curtains, towels, soap,
brushes, combs, and the many articles, large
and small, that make up the furniture of the and small, that make up the furniture of the well-regulated palace car, is much beyond the popular estimate. The annual average cost of operating a Pullman car, including its repairs, together with maintenance of unholstery, bedding, and equipments, and pay of employes, is about \$4,000. The average number of trips per annum, including the whole number of cars run by the Pullman Company is 195. To earn the mere cost of maintaining and running, without any return to the bwners, the number of berths sold must average seven per night. And yet who has not seen a long train of these palaces sold must average seven per night. And vet who has not seen a long train of these palaces starting out with the greater part of the seats vacant, each car with a separate destination! For it will not do to concentrate the passengers in one or two cars and require them to change at the several junctions. Each important city must have its "through cars." and they must run with unfailing regularity, full or emoty. It must be remembered, too, that the Company must own a large number of cars to meet the demand in the season of heavy travel, which have to be laid up in the winter.

One very heavy item of expense is the car service. In addition to the conductor and porter of each car many other employees are reporter of each car many other employes are required in the general conduct of business. The Pullman Company—we refer to it as its organization is the most systematic and facts in regard to it are most readily obtainable—has a thoroughly military system of inspectors, who are constantly nowing, over the 30 000 miles of thoroughly military system of inspectors, who are constantly moving over the 30,000 miles of lines upon which 600 cars of the Company run, noting the efficiency and deportment of every conductor and porter, marking his conduct according to a certain scale of excellence, and making formal report to their immediate chiefs. The admirable discipline of this service is not the result of luck; it comes from a thorough system requiring the exercise of constant watchfulness and a higher order of executive ability—a system whose ramifications extend over a network of connecting lines from Halifax to Houston, from the sea coast to St. Paul.

The splendid courage of capital that has risked millions in establishing this intricate business, the risks of which are greatly increased by the fact that the contracts are made with many different roads for a definite period in each case, and may suddenly cease, and by the perishable nature of the property and its exposure

different roads for a definite period in each case, and may suddenly cease, and by the perishable nature of the property and its exposure to destruction by accident in various forms; the far-sighted enterprise that is constantly increasing the cost and completeness of appointments,—that is all the time experimenting with new devices to add to the traveler's comfort, and that not only keeps pace with the public demand, but in advance of it, and at frequent intervals brings out a new marvel of luxury ahead of all that preceded it,—all these contributions of money and genius to the public are fairly entitled to handsome reward. Common pratitude would prompt the recipients not to grudge even a splendid return on the investment. Certainly when the actual return is no more than that received by men who loan their money on the safest real-estate security and take no risks and contribute nothing whatever to human happiness, it would be a gross injustice forthelaw to step in and seize the profits of the enterprise, moderate as they are, merely because the honest fewer heal eather now a follar than two law to step in and seize the profits of the enterprise, moderate as they are, merely because the honest farmer had rather pay a dollar than two dollars for a berth in a sleeping-car when he astonishes himself with an annual journey to the city. The law does not compet the honest but frugal agriculturist to ride in a palace car. The day-coach wherein he can ride and save his cherished two dollars, offers comforts and luxuries for two or three cents per mile as vastly superior to the stage-coach in which his father used to drag wearily along at the cost of 10 cents a mile, as the stage-coach was superior to the ox-team. The palace car is a luxury offered to those who choose to pay a moderate orice for

the ox-team. The palace car is a luxury offered to those who choose to pay a moderate price for it, but forced upon nobody. The law has no more right to seize that luxury and give it to the poor man who wants it for nothing, than it has to seize the rich man's bouse and present it to the impecunious politician.

But waiving for the moment the question of gustice to the stockholders of sleeping-car companies,—in the Pullman Company they number some fifteen hundred persons,—it would be poor policy for the law to cut down the charges to an unprofitable basis. Men will not furnish the money to build and run palacecars merely for the fun of it. While the public are not required to ride in these cars, neither are the companies required to furnish them, and they will not do it at a loss. "Poor oay, poor preach." Cut down the rates at which these splendid cars can be run, and cheap cars with

THE RED MAN.

Those Cheyennes, and Other Indians— Views of a Clergyman. The Rev. Dr. J. Ambrose Wight, of Bay City, Mich., has, under the caption of "Those Chey-ennes—and Other Indians," a most excellent ar-ticle in the New York Evangelist. It bristles all over with that sterling common-sense for which Dr. Wight has ever been distinguished. Com-ing from a Doctor of Divinity, and appearing in the New York Evangelist, it commends itself

the New York Evangelist, it commends itself especially to religious readers:

"It seems to me that a class of newspapers, religious and semi-religious, are making themseives uselessly unhappy, and misleading their readers so far as they do lead them, by their flippant and objurgatory comments on the late Cheyenne massacre. What are soldiers set to do when put in charge of prisoners, Indian or other? If prisoners fire on their guard and break away, they forfeit their lives, as they well know; and the duty of the guards is to retake them, alive if they can, and dead if they cannot. If a policeman has a thief in custody who breaks from him, and is shot on refusing to stop, public opinion and the law sustain the officer. Why should a Sloux Indian be treated more tenderly?—or a hundred of them, for that matter?

"Unless I am mistaken, every one of these Indians—the pappooness excepted—was a thief

more tenderly!—or a hundred of them, for that matter?

"Unless I am mistaken, every one of these Indians—the pappoooses excepted—was a thief and a murderer. They had fied from their reservation in the South, stealing and killing as they went North. The exact number of their murders I have forgotten, but it was a dozen or two. They were pursued by the army and retaken; and the decision of the Court was, that they should be returned to their reservation; and the soldiers were ordered to return them. The Indians concealed weapons, fired upon and killed a part of their guard, fied, firing as they fied. The effort was to retake as many of them as possible. If they chose death instead of surrender, they were entitled to their choice. They that take the sword perish with it; and no exception is made for Indians.

"It is unfortunate that so many who vent their opinions on the Indian question seem to have studied it so little; and so generally take the extreme of one of two sides: either that the Indian is only fit for extermination, or that he is an impocent and amiable creature, to be made and kept sweet by pouring molasses on his head. Any one who studies the question long and carefully will find it to have a good many sides in place of two; and the more of them the longer he examines. For one thing, the Indians are not all alike. There are seventy-two different reservations of them; and these Cheyennes are among the worst to deal with there are.

there are.
"The whole Indian question is underlaid with "The whole Indian question is underlaid with one which is continually cropping out in our history; and not in ours alone. The British Government in South Africa has the same question on its hands. That question is: How far has a people in possession of a country the right to say who else shall, or shall not, join them in their possession? The Canaanites held Palestine; but the Hebrews pushed in for all that. The Indians were in New England; but the Heritans wanted a place there too. King Philip said they had no business there, and should go or be slain. But they did not go. The same thing has been repeating itself ever

philip said they had no business there, and should go or be slain. But they did not go. The same thing has been repeating itself ever since, till it has reached the Pacific Coast. Mr. Sitting Bull took the same view with King Philip. 'This is our country. We want it. We do not want you here. Begone.' Dennis Kearney, and his 'Irishers' of the Sand-Lot variety, talk in the same way to the Chinaman. And for the simple reason that he does not like him, without thinking that as many people dislike the Kearney and his Sand-Lot crew as dislike John Chinaman; possibly more.

"A good many of the people of this country have not liked their after-comers. There was once a 'Native American' party. We make no pretense now of any fondness for the Communists, Socialists, tramps, thieves, and bummers, who have been througing across the water these fifteen years past. We could spare Dennis Kearney without a tear. We have never sent for the Jesuits; but they come. So the red man is not the only complainant. As between us and him, the question gets narrowed down to this: Shall 1,000 Indians possess a whole State, while 2,000,000 of white men want three-fourths of it? The Indian says: 'I cannot live on less ground. I am a huiter, as my fathers were, and game must have room. If you come, you will kill it and drive it away, and I must starve.' The white man replies: 'Keep cows and pigs, and grow wheat, as I do.' But that is not the red man's trade. Messrs. 'Red Cloud' and 'Tiger Tall,' or whatever their names are, debated all this matter with our Commissioners a few years ago. 'They had never worked: did not know how; and would not learn. They wished to go where they pleased; the country was theirs."

"Our Government has considered their philosophy, as a general thing, in the light of Christian obligation and of common-sense, especially of late years. It admits the truth, qualifiedly, of the Indian statements. It says to him: 'We will teach you how to live from the earth. We know that the effect of our settlement is to drive away you

not prevent that settlement. And, as the best we can do till you learn to live as we do, we will feed you.

"The red man does not like it, and proves a troublesome inbject while the thing is in process. He assumes that he is wronged. The young men take all opportunities to get upon the war-path; for war is the trade of their fathers, and its impulses are in their blood.

"A second factor in the case is, that our Government is not well constituted to deal with this Indian question. What is wanted is a steady, humane, but firm policy, followed from year to year; with a rigid accountability of all its agents by whom it deals with them. But our Government changes every four years. New men, who know very little about it, and lack, very likely, administrative ability, are called to deal with it. A system begun is perhaps overturned with a new Administration. Agents are appointed for political reasons, and little or not accountability is demanded from them; and they cheat and steal, more or less.

"The British Government, on the other hand, is stable as to its administration. There are no four-year changes. A policy begun is continued, and its agents made accountable. Hence it has far less trouble than we with the Indians. But that Government is finding, as said, that the innate difficulty is not always to be shunned, by its South African experience. They have Africans to fight; with the origin of our Indian wars.

"The original alm of our Government, in its

have been studying the problem for a whole year, and are exactly divided, four against four. it would seem as if an opinion of an outsider would be of little value.

"But, with all the light shining in these parts, even from those two suns, Schurz and Sheridan, it would seem as if it were not so much a question of principle as many think, which Department had them in charge; only so that two things are secured:

"First—The army must police them. They are no safer than a lot of smokers about a powder-house. They and their white neighbors both want sharp looking after by some competent authority, with a sword in its hand. And there is nobody to do this police-work but the army.

"Second—Whoever has charge of them, the work of instruction and civilization must be prosecuted. The minister of religion and the schoolmaster must have free access to them. No other course is for a moment to be thought of.

"Now, which Department can do this work best! is a question for fair opinion. Why is it not supposable that one Department might manage some tribes best, and the other other tribes best? The more civilized, milder, and smaller tribes might be committed to the Interior; and the wilder ones to the War Department. Why not? At all events there seems at this distance to be no occasion for a new war between these two Departments of the Government.

"But, manage it as you will, there will be

ment.

"But, manage it as you will, there will be outbreaks, and the turbulent savages will need a strong arm near enough to strike them. And, when they maraud and murder, no good will come of a mawkish sentimentality justifying their villainy, or complaining of their punishment."

PUTNAM'S RIDE.

Proposed Centennial Celebration of Gen Putnam's Escape from the British-His-torical Reminiscences. ndence New York Herald

presence of William M. Tweed and his Americus Club it had a name in history as the scene of Gen. Putnam's daring gallop or plunges down the Horse-Neck gorge to escape from a party of Hessians who were pursuing him. Students of our Kevolutionary history need not be told that Putnam's ride occurred on Feb. 26, 1779, though it may be news to others. Occurring 100 years ago, it now comes forward as a centennial event, and the good people of Greenwich propose to celebrate it in loyal and patriotic fashion. The projected arrangements are in good hands, the Committee embracing some of the most influential men of the place. The programme has not been completed, but it will have some interesting features. At sunrise a salute of 100 guns will be fired, the bells being rung at the same time. During the forenoon a procession were first discovered, and the march will be taken up to Putnam's Hill, a distance of nearly a mile. President Hayes, Gens. Sherman, Hancock, and Terry; Gov. Hubbard, Gov. Andrew and staff; President Porter, of Yale; and the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon have been invited to ride in the procession, which will embrace mili-tary and civic organizations. Besides the exercises at Putnam's Hill there will be speeches

tary and civic organizations. Besides the exercises at Putnam's Hill there will be speeches, poems, etc., at the Congregational Church, followed by a collation at the Lennox House. The anniversary would be the 20th, but that being Ash Wednesday, the Committee voted to celebrate Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, thus noticing two historic events, and giving a better opportunity for attendance. The entire Connecticut Legislature will probably be present, and the day be marked by patriotic fervor.

Visitors to Greenwich are invariably shown the old building known as Putnam's, headquarters, situated on the old Boston turnpike, about three-quarters of a mile from the present railroad station. The building has been modernized and added to until it has become almost a new creation. It is a pile of small stone roughly mortared together, a story and a half high, having two entrances, one of which is shaded by a latticed porch. A modern chia ney of fresh red brick somewhat shocks the antiquarian, but was no doubt necessary. The windows are very small, and to render it habitable each contains twelve diminitive but heavily-framed panes of glass. There is but one room in each story, the one on the ground floor being about twelve feet by ten. The addition to it, which forms by far the greater part of the present structure, is like a modern lodge. The front and sides are shingled in the old New England fashion, but the design is not ancient. From this building, according to local tradition, Putnam started hurriedly to ride to Stamford. Not many rods distant lay the cliff which shared, with adjacent pasturage lands, the name of Horse Neck.

The best published representation of "Put's Hill," which is now a portion of "Putnam avenue," on which Tweed lived, is foung on page 381 of "Barbour's Historical Collections." There has been a great change in the hill since Putnam's day. The turnpike has been straight-

page 381 of "Barbour's Historical Collections." There has been a great change in the hill since. Putnam's day. The turnpike has been straightened, and in doing this it was necessary to cut directly through the storied ledge. Below the ledge the valley has been filled up at least thirty feet in the iine of the roadway. The old roadway has been discontinued and fenced in From the top of the ledge to the old road below must be considerably over 100 feet, and all this slant is within two or three rods. The stone does not crop out to the surface and did not all the distance, but the way was razged with bushes and undergrowth, which made the way doubly difficult and perilous. On one part of the cliff stood the old Episconalian Church, which is represented in all pictures of the exploit, and it was to this church that the stone steps, a flight of seventy, led. The church has long since crumbled away or was destroyed, but the churchyard contains gravestoned dating back to 1719, and marks the site of the edifice. To have riddee from the brow of an almost abrouch precipite down these steps is apparently impossible, though such was the feat performed by Putnam. The best authorities agree that the foot of the stone was the feat performed by Putnam. The best authorities agree that the foot of the stone way and came out near the foot of the stone way and came out near the foot of the stone way and came out near the foot of the stone way and came out near the foot of the stone way to the foot of th

THE PLAGUE.

Some Experiences from One Who Has Been Amongst It.

Best Method of Checking Its Progress--- Probabilities of Its Beaching Western Europe.

Steiches from an Old Traveler's Note-Book, in Clere-land Herald.

I was in Turkish Arabia, in May, 1874, when the rumor came to Bagdad that the plague had broken out at Hillah, a village on the Euphrates near the ruins of Babylon. I was then planning an excursion in that direction, but these indefinite reports did not deter me from starting on my expedition, though against the protest of some prudent friends among the English resi-dents of whom I was the guest. A few days after, when I reached Kerbella, a sacred city of the Mahometans, containing the shrines of the two grandsons of the Prophet, and a great re-sort of Persian pilgrims, I found that the plague had reached that place and the inhabitants were in a state of panic. And then, to my horror, I was informed that the Pasha of Bagdad had suddenly

of the infected district, with strict orders to shoot any person who attempted to cross the line leat he might bring the dread disease to that city. I was inside the cordon sanitaire, and my native attendants were in despair. There were no Europeans pearer than Bagdad, and all communication with that place had been cut off. How I escaped by a night ride across the desert I do not here propose to relate. Suffice it to say that I reached Bagdad in safety, and was received by my friends with open arma, almost as one risen from the dead. They had given me up, and were preparing to send by the next "dromedary mail" to Damascus, and thence to London, an "obituary" that might have brought grief to relatives in Cleveland When I came afterward to realize my narrow escape I was not surprised at noticing a slight reserve of manuer among the more timid, and that I was tabooed for a few days for fear I had brought with me the seeds of the dreaded beautiful little town was made famous by the

THE NAME SUGGESTIVE OF HORROR.

The people of the West have no conception of the horror which the very name of the pague suggests to Oriental nations. To us it is something indefinite, associated, perhaps, with the "great fire" that devastated London 200 years ago. But to them it is an ever-present reality. Nearly every year there are rumors of the breaking out of this terrible scourge in some part of Arabia, Persia, or the southern ports of the Mediterranean. In the memory of many persons yet living in Turkish Arabia the horrors of 1831 are yet vivid, when in a single month 50,000 people, nearly half the whole population, perished miserably in Bagdad. I met while there a wealthy Italian, the only survivor of all his family during this visitation of the plague. His thrilling accounts of the incidents that passed under his own eyes had a horrible fascination to me in view of the panic which I THE NAME SUGGESTIVE OF HORROR. fascination to me in view of the panic which I saw around me in coffee-shops and bazars. EVERY HOUSE A CASTLE.

In Oriental countries the houses of the better class are always built with solid outside wails round an interior courtyard, which supplies light and ventilation to the apartments. To this there is usually a single heavily barred gateway opening on the narrow street. In each of these dwellings, at the time of the pestilence, were gathered the family and servants. No communication was had with the outside world, as complete isolation was their only hope while the Angel of Death was passing by. Each house was provisioned as for a siege, and those who escaped were indebted to the stringency of this non-intercourse. When by some accident the disease was introduced all medical treatment seered ineffectual, and as one after another of the inmates porished their bodies were thrown at night over the walls into the street to be dragged away to the river. There were no soldragged away to the river. There were no sol-emn rites of burial, and all human affection seemed deadened in the struggle of each for his

THE BRITISH RESIDENCY was situated as now, surrounded by gardens, on the bank of the Tigris. The disease was intro-duced by a cat which had crawled over the walls and was fondled by one of the children. In six days, out of thirty one inmates, eighteen had perished, and the survivors saved themselves by

perished, and the survivors saved themselves by embarking on a boat and floating down the river to the Persian Gulf.

In very many cases whole families perished, and their jeweis and other valuables became the previto robbers. My narrator did not tell me, but I heard from other persons, that the foundation of his wealth was laid at this time of general anarchy and lawlessness.

In 1772 the plague was still more destructive of human life. At that time over 1,000,000 people perished in Arabia and Persa. Bassorah, then a flourishing city of 200,000 inhabitants.

the mouth of the Euphrates, was depopulated and has never since that time attained one tenth its former population.

EXPERIENCE OF AN ENGLISH SURGEON.

Dr. Colville, an accomplished surgeon of the British army, who has been for twelve years, stationed at Bagdad, and made this disease a special study, stated to me as the result of his experience that with careful treatment about one-third the persons attacked could be saved. The plague is not in any sense an epidemic, like the cholers, but is strictly a contagious disease, even more so than the smallpox. Like the latter it is more virulent during the cold weather than in the warm months. Squalor and nith, which, are hot-beds of cholera, stimulate the ravages of the plague only so far as they would increase the fatality of any other malignant disease. If once introduced into a village swept by the pure air of the desert, it will be as fatal as in the slums of cities. It is a mistake to suppose that the plague has its origin in the flithy habits or impure air which are supposed to be characteristic of all Oriental towns. The personal habits of these people are, as a rule, cleanly, although their large cities are usually crowded within walls, and sanitary regulations are rarely enforced by their rulers. EXPERIENCE OF AN ENGLISH SURGEON.

HOW TO CHECK THE DISEASE. Complete isolation and the strictest non-in-tercourse enforced by quarantine regulations are the only preventive to its spread. If the Turkish Government is efficient in nothing else, it is most stringent and unyielding in matters relating to quarantine. It would be more than his life is worth for a Pasha to yield to favor or pripery, and thereby negroit challes or playmets. his life is worth for a Pasha to yield to favor or bribery, and thereby permit cholera or plague to be introduced into the province or city he governed. The populace would storm and raze his palace to the ground, as they once did in Bagdad. That portion of European Russis where the plague has appeared is situated in the lower valley of the Volga, near the Caspian Sea. The infected district covers but a small area, and the Government of Russis, now thoroughly aroused, is determined to stamp it out by enforcing a relentless system of isolation and non-intercourse.

HOW A DESPOTIC GOVERNMENT CAN DO 17.

HOW A DESPOTIC GOVERNMENT CAN DO 17.

It has given the most absolute authority to its officials to utterly destroy, if necessary, any town or village where it appears and remove the inhabitants to some spot where they can be quarantined until the danger has passed. I do not believe the dread scourge will spread to Western Europe, as the coming warm weather will check its progress, and a thoroughly despotic Government like that of Russia is best fitted to act in such an emergency. In Europe, too, the playae will receive such scientific medical treatment as will disarm it of half the terror it has inspired in the East. But it is not improbable that if once introduced into Russia its seeds may lie dormant during the summer, and be the source of frequent alarms hereafter. HOW A DESPOTIC GOVERNMENT CAN DO IT.

The way they did years ago.

The evil demon of pestilence cannot in this age of scientific investigation be exorcised by "book and candle" or interposition of the Saints. More than 200 years ago the inhabitants of the little village of Oberammergau, in the heart of the Bavarian Tyrol, vowed that the "Passion Play" should be performed by them yearly for all time to come if the Saints would avert this scourge, which was then sweeping through Germany. To the credit of their picty it is recorded that, as they escaped the plaze, they said their descendants have religiously kept their yows. It is fair to presume, however, that to their isolated position among the mountains they were more indebted. THE WAY THEY DID 200 YEARS AGO. among the mountains they were more indebtes than to their prayers, for exemption from the

Movement to Suppress the Oneida Commu-

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 10.—A meeting has been called at the Syracuse University for Friday afternoon, Feb. 14, to take decided action in reference to the Oneida Community. The call for such gathering is signed by Dr. Mearly of Hamilton College; Chancellor Haven, of Syracuse University; Bishop Huntington, of the Diocese of Central New York; the Rev Dr. Beard, of Pirmouth Congregational Church, Syracuse; the Rev. Mr. Thurber, of the Fresby terian Church, also of Syracuse, and several other clergymen of different denominations. Invitations have been extended to clergymen to attend from all the principal cities of the State. Between 100 and 200 delegates, including the Presidents of the several colleges in the State, are expected to be present at the conference. We are assured by the leaders of this movement that the time has now come when this blot on the Empire State must be removed.

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